

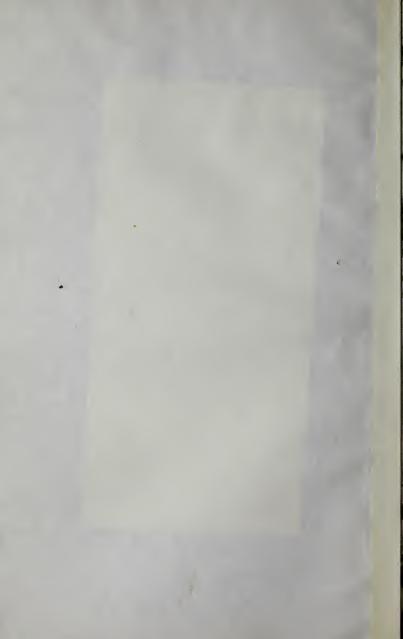


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PUBLIC SCHOOLS of CINCINNATI

EIGHTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Schools of Cincinnati

for the

School Year Ending August 31, 1911



EXPERNATE PRINTED BY GRAPA OF THE BOARD (41)



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI

# EIGHTY - SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Public Schools of Cincinnati

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1911



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

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# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, FOR THE YEAR 1912.

# MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Fred L. Hoffman
John Schwarb
George W. Harper
S. Edwin Hamilton
Chas. A. Corry
ROBT. E. COGHILLSaxony Building.
Fred C. Schlueter
S. B. Marvin
Chas. Gregory Smith
GEO. FRIEDLEIN
Wm. F. Hess421 Southview avenue
Anton Berger
Samuel AchForest and Washington avenues
Christian Erhardt834 York street
L. J. FOGEL
Reinhart W. Pagels
John Gigos1241 Richmond street
RAPHAEL W. MILLER
Wм. H. Gibson
Bernard J. Hausfeld
Jas. F. Clayton
J. C. Evans2948 Colerain avenue
James G. Fisk
FRED E. WESSELMANN
EDWARD J. DURR
A. D. Shockley
EMIL POLLAK
JOHN M. WITHROW
M. Edith CampbellReading road and Lexington avenue

STEPHEN B. MARVIN, President. JOHN SCHWAAB, Vice-President.

# STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1912.

AUDITINGPagels, Ach, Fisk.
Boundaries, Transfers And Hygiene
Buildings and Repairs. $\{$ Withrow, Friedlein, Hoffman, Durr, Corry, Erhardt, Hamilton.
CONTINUATION SCHOOLSSmith, Corry, Campbell, Withrow, Marvin.
COURSE OF STUDY AND. Schwaab, Hess, Shockley, Fogel, Evans.
Deaf MuteGigos, Miller, Campbell.
Dedication Marvin, Berger, Gigos, Shockley, Friedlein.
DISCIPLINE AND MORALSClayton, Ach, Schlueter, Harper, Hausfeld.
Funds and ClaimsPollak, Berger, Gibson, Hess, Wesselmann.
FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES Durr, Berger, Ach, Hess, Pollak.
$\label{eq:German Department} Schwaab, Hausfeld, Fogel, Schlueter, Wesselmann.$
HEATING FIXTURES AND Friedlein, Fisk, Schlueter, Clayton, Evans.
Fuel
Fuel Striedlem, Fisk, Schlueter, Clayton, Evans.  Law
Law

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati herewith submits its Eighty-second Annual Report.

# DEATH OF JOHN B. PEASLEE.

The Board sustained a loss when Mr. John B. Peaslee, one of its honored members, died on January 4, 1912. His long and useful services as Superintendent of Schools and in other important capacities made him an especially useful member of the Board. During his term as Superintendent of Schools he accomplished much, and his administration stands out boldly as one of the most successful in the history of the Cincinnati schools, while his genial disposition and generous temperament endeared him to thousands of his fellow citizens.

# Dedication of New Buildings.

The Kirby Road building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 20, 1911. There was a large audience, which manifested great enthusiasm in the possession of a new building.

The Douglass School building was dedicated November 30, 1911, Thanksgiving Day, just one year from the laying of the corner-stone of this building. This school is attended exclusively by children of the colored race. Their gratitude to the Board for providing this beautiful building was evidenced in many ways.

# Continuation Schools.

Continuation Schools were opened in September, 1911, in accordance with the Compulsory Continuation School law. There has been a gratifying acquiescence with the provisions of the law on the part of employers generally, and the schools have been largely attended. Much favorable comment has been made on these schools by school authorities of other cities.

#### REVENUES OF THE BOARD.

The Board is now operating under the new Smith 1 per cent tax law. The levy has been reduced from 8.50 mills to 3.86, the duplicate having increased from \$256,700,000 to \$503,000,000.

The Tax Commission reduced the requisition of the Board by \$450,000, and it became necessary to issue \$300,000 worth of bonds in December, 1911.

# DEPOSITORIES FOR SCHOOL FUNDS.

Under the provisions of the law, the Committee on Funds and Claims awarded the funds to various depositories for a term of three years. The interest earnings of the funds of the Board will approximate annually \$35,000.

# OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

Two Open Air Schools have been established. The one on the roof of the First Intermediate building at a cost of \$1,266. The other school is located on the Branch Hospital lot. It is believed that more schools of this character will be established as needed.

# REDISTRICTING OF THE CITY.

The Cincinnati School District was, under the law, redistricted—the law requiring such action after each Federal Census. The number of sub-districts was increased from 24 to 25, and provision made for the election of 1 additional member-at-large (4 in all), making the total membership 29.

#### Annexation.

The annexation of the villages of Sayler Park, College Hill, Carthage, Mt. Washington, Madisonville and Mt. Airy to the city was completed, as well as Millcreek Township, and these school districts became automatically a part of the School District of Cincinnati. Oakley, Pleasant Ridge, Fernbank and Hartwell have voted favorably on annexation, but it has not as yet been completed.

# NEW BUILDINGS.

The new Fourteenth District School building is nearing completion, and it is intended to occupy the same at the beginning of the next school year in September. The building will have 24 class-rooms, office, teachers' room, showers, gymnasium, auditorium, Manual Training and Domestic Science rooms, Kindergarten, indoor play-rooms, two plunges, toilets and roof playgrounds. The plunges and roof playgrounds are entirely new in this city. Contracts for the same amount to \$271,442.

The Twenty-third District has made a start for an entirely new building by the completion of the new addition at a cost of \$100,418. The addition has Kindergarten, Domestic Science and Manual Training rooms, two class-rooms, principal's office, gymnasium, showers, toilets and steam heating, which also furnishes heat for the old building.

Plans and specifications for a new building for the Fifteenth District, containing twenty-four class-rooms are now being prepared by Garber & Woodward, architects, and contracts for its

construction will be let in a very short time.

The new Guilford school building has been delayed through the inability of the original contractor to finish the work. His surety has assumed the contract, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy before 1913. The contract was awarded in July, 1911; total amount, \$188,230.

# IMPROVEMENTS TO OLD BUILDINGS.

The Harrison Building was improved by the installation of a steam heating plant, temperature regulation, vacuum cleaning and other repairs, at a cost of \$12,225.

A steam heating plant was also installed in the Garfield School building, together with an air washer, vacuum cleaning system and other improvements, at a cost of \$17,662.

Other permanent improvements were made as follows:

Sixteenth District, electric lighting and telephone system, \$1,934.

Chase, new floors and weather strips, \$2,184.50.

Bond Hill, electric light, sewer and fire-escape, \$1,436.

Horace Mann, toilets, fountains, electric light and clock system, \$5,419.

Morgan, shower baths and electric lights, \$3,016.

Webster, vacuum cleaning system, \$925. Walnut Hills, new toilet system, \$3,846.

## NEW SITES.

Additional land was purchased for the Fourteenth District School at a cost of \$8,850, and for the Winton Place School at \$5,150.

Land was condemned for a site for the new Guilford School building, and the verdict returned by the jury, together with the costs in the case, amounts to \$149,312.83. Two of the owners of this land appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, claiming that they were not receiving as much as they are entitled to. The cases are still pending.

Land was condemned to enlarge the Fifteenth District site to accommodate the new building. The verdict rendered was for

\$33,069.

## Arbor Day.

Arbor Day was observed with appropriate ceremonies. Forty thousand trees were distributed through the generosity of the Mabley & Carew Company. The Board extended this firm a vote of thanks on behalf of the schools and of the citizens of Cincinnati.

THE MERIT SYSTEM FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

This has been in existence for a number of years, and has proven very satisfactory to all concerned. It is earnestly recommended by the President of the Board that its provisions be so extended as to apply not only to the appointment, but to the promotion of teachers, provided a perfectly just and equitable system can be devised.

The Board is to be congratulated on the harmony and good will prevailing among its members and on the unanimity of

sentiment as to the needs and wants of the schools.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN B. MARVIN,

President.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CINCINNATI, O., September 1, 1911.

To the Honorable, the Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

Gentlemen—Herewith I submit to your honorable body a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1911.

Balauce September 1, 1910		859,836 83
RECEIPTS		
Taxes:		
Balance August, 1910, settlement	2,730,943 52	
Woodward rents	9,347 41	
Hughes rents	1,800 00	
Foreign tuition	5,393 50	
Interest on deposit	31,175 02	
Examination fees	423 50	
Sale of old buildings	4,391 00	
Sale of old desks, scrap iron, horse, etc	2,951 93 13 60	
Insurance on warehouse	9,202 40	
Evans Almiral Co., account First Intermediate heating	500 00	
Delhi School District, balance	649 45	
Mt. Washington School District, balance	608 34	
College Hill School District, balance	1,845 76 2,678 04	
Rent of auditorium		
Sale of bonds, premium and accrued interest	241.657 87	
Refunded by C. W. Handman, Business Manager	290 00	
Union Gas and Electric Co., refunder	3 18	
Rent of room for election at Delhi	18 50	
S. T. Logan, Principal Fourth Intermediate School,	28 50	
refunder  J. P. Cummins, Principal Twenty-second District School,	20 00	
refunder	28 75	
J. B. Johnston, Principal Riverside School, refunder	13 75	
F. E. Crane, Principal Columbian School, refunder	46 13 24 00	
E. W. Coy, Principal Hughes High School, refunder Carl Ziegler, Supervisor, refunder	49 50	
Wm. Grautman, Clerk, for Principals L. M. Schiel, \$2.25;	10 00	
W. H. Remley, \$2.25; W. H. Vogel, \$3.12; E. W. Wil-		
kinson \$6.00° S T Logan \$6.00° R. C. Yowell, \$13.50;		
F. W. Dearness, \$16.25; W. S. Flinn, \$4.25; W. T.		
Harris, \$5.00; C. J. Brooks, \$3.25; E. M. Sawyer, \$2.25; D. L. Runyan, \$4.50; Albert Schwartz, \$4.50; G. W.		
Burns, \$1.12; J. O. Beck, \$5.88	80 12	
		3,044,199 77
Transfer of funds		72,985 29
Total		\$3,977,021 89

# EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOLS

Totals	16.00
Janitors	2
Rent	977 59 2240 00 885 90
Repairs and Permanent Improve'nts	6. 19. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Fuel and Light	212 212 212 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
Furniture, Fixtures & Apparatus	11.05.845 17.80184 11.05.825 12.83.84 14.04600 18.846 14.04600 18.846 14.04600 18.846 14.04600 18.846 18.8
Instruction	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Supervision Instruction	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SCHOOLS	St.   District.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOLS-Continued.

1	&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&	8
Totals	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	\$1,587,044
Janitors	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$110,170 85
Rent	00 00 12 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	\$1,065 22
Repairs and Permanent Improve'nt.	1,689,82 5,884,83 5,887,837,837,837,837,837,837,837,837,837	\$49,713 44
Fuel and Light	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	\$49,091.20
Furniture, Fixtures & Apparatus	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$90,492 59
Instruction	18.881 68 11.149 881 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681	\$1,124,204 66
Supervision Instruction	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	\$162,306 06
SCHOOLS	Morgan  North Faltmount  Racklig Rackl	Totals

# EXPENDITURES 1910-1911.

Amount brought forward		1,587,044 02
	1	
GENERAL ACCOUNT		
Furniture, fixtures and apparatus	. 10,925 28 6,437 63	
Fuel and light Repairs, material, hauling.	. 840 83	
Text books and supplementary reading. Renovation of text books, covers, etc	26,971 67	
Renovation of text books, covers, etc	. 4,481 49 2.011 28	
Special School: Matron, boarding, transportation Kindergarten equipment and supplies	2,871 20	
Manual Training equipment and supplies  Domestic Science equipment and supplies	. 35,376 70 . 9,582 14	
School for the Blind; transportation, etc	. 944 15	
Laboratory equipment and supplies	. 10,548 63	
School Teachers' Pension Fund	. 439 20	
Night School—sundries	. 1,179 65 15,326 65	
Miscenaneous—census, commencement	. 13,320 03	192,029 66
BUILDINGS AND SITES		
Buildings Sites		
Woodward 94,566 60 Hughes 43,774 37	94,566 60 43,774 37	
Highlands 70 00	70 00	
Fourteenth District 45,167 45 4,550 00 Eleventh District 30,004 24	49,717 45 30,004 24	
McKinley         24 00           Washington         595 00	24 00 595 00	
Douglass 128,362 65	128,362 65	
Kirby Road 60,343 77 Winton Place 118,798 63 20 00	60,343 77 118,818 63	
Twenty-third District. 63,003 62 Guilford 3,690 06 149,312 83	63,003 62 153,002 89	
First Intermediate 480 00	480 00	
Chase 1,184 50 Garfield 2,000 00	1,184 50 2,000 00	
Morgan 800 00	800 00 2,240 00	
Walnut Hills 880 00	880 00	
Fifteenth District 204 00 1,289 33	1,493 33	
\$596,188 89 \$155,172 16	\$751,361 05	751,361 05
BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND		
Bonds Interest		
Cincinnati 29,805 00 103,797 50 Riverside 2,600 00 750 00	133,602 50 3,350 00	
Warsaw 1,000 00 450 00	1,450 00	
South Bend	1,110 00 250 00	
Bond Hill 720 00	720 00	
Madisonville 180 00	180 00	
\$34,105 00 \$106,557 50	\$140,662 50	140,662 50
Amount carried forward		\$2,671,097 23

# EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward	•••••	\$2,671,097 23
ADMINISTRATION.		
Clerk Board of Education.  Assistant Clerk Board of Education.  Truant Officer and assistants.  Clerk; Superintendent of Schools.  Secretary Union Board.  Business Manager  Superintendent of Buildings.  Clerk Business Department.  Assistant Clerk Business Department.  Mechanical Engineer  Custodian of Supplies  Assistant Custodian  Chief Engineer  Chief Janitor  Draughtsman  Sergeant-at-Arms  Stenographers	3,000 00 1,753 82 7,800 00 600 00 4,500 00 1,800 00 1,800 00 1,800 00 1,800 00 1,804 74 1,659 75 1,309 70 959 93 1,573 68 480 33 52 00	
Board of Examiners. Transfer of Funds.		36,953 80 1,200 00 72,985 29
Total		\$2,782,236 <b>32</b>
Balance August 31, 1911		\$1,194,785 57
WARRANT OUTSTANDING AUGUST 31, 1911		
No. 970, Contingent Fund		
WARRANTS OUTSTANDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, AND PAID DURING THE YEAR		
No. 8375, Building Fund       \$ 771 35         No. 1102, Building Fund       3,600 00		

Respectfully submitted,

WM. GRAUTMAN,

Clerk.

FACE OF LEDGER	Tuition, C Building, Bo and Sink	Contingent, ands Interesting Funds
	Dr.	Cr.
TUITION FUND		
Balance September 1, 1910.	. \$33,948 47	
Receipts during the year		
Disbursements during the year		1,291,187 9
Balance August 31, 1911		241,758 8
Totals		\$1,532,946 7
GOVERNOUS NAME A		
CONTINGENT FUND*	A4 F0 00W	
Balance September 1, 1910	1	
Receipts during the year		700 004 O
Disbursements during the year		599,024 8 262,532 9
Balance August 31, 1911		
Totals	. \$861,557 72	\$861,557 75
BUILDING FUND		
Balance September 1, 1910	. \$672,275 27	
Receipts during the year	. 762,760 61	
Disbursements during the year		751,361 0
Balance August 31, 1911		683,674 8
Totals	. \$1,435,035 88	\$1,435,035 88
BONDS INTEREST AND SINKING FUND		
Balance September 1, 1910	. \$715 21	
Receipts during the year		
	1	140,662 5
Disbursements during the year		
Disbursements during the year	4	6,819 0

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Henry Klein, Superintendent of Buildings, has \$3,000 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for payrolls of workmen in the employ of the Board.

Mr. C. W. Handman, Business Manager, has \$100 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for petty expenses, postage, etc.

# SCHOOL TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Showing balances in various funds of the School Treasury for the year ending August 31, 1910, also showing receipts, disbursements and balances remaining in the School Treasury for the year ending August 31, 1911.

FUNDS	Balance of Hand Sep 1910		Receipts		Disburseme	nts	Balance of Hand Aug 31, 1911	
Tuition	33,948	47	1,498,998	30	1,291,187	95	241,758	82
Contingent	152,897	88	708,659	84	598,884	52	262,673	20
Building	676,646	62	762,760	61	755,732	40	683,674	83
Bond, Interest and Sinking	715	21	146,766	31	140,662	50	6,819	02
Totals	\$864,208	18	\$3,117,185	06	\$2,786,467	37	\$1,194,925	87

Warrant outstanding, No. 970-C., Contingent Fund, \$140.30.

JACOB F. EYRICH, City Treasurer. Per J. H. Klein, Bookkeeper.

10	Bigniy second Iliniat Report
Average annual salaries — all teachers included	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Cost per pupil  —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal's	\$4
Cost per pupil .—total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	\$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$\$ \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$\$ \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$\$\$ \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$\$\$ \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$
Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on total expenses.	######################################
Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	84 - 8444 - 800 -
Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	988 988 988 988 988 988 988 988
Number enrolled pupils	884 88788888888888888888888888888888888
Number teach- ers employed.	**************************************
Teachers' Salaries	8.8. 8.9. 8.9. 8.9. 8.9. 8.9. 8.9. 8.9.
Total Expenses	### 175
FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN	
	1833.4. 1837.0

SCHOOL EXPENSES,		CINCINNATI, 18	1834 TO	1911,	INCL	SIVE—(	INCLUSIVE—CONTINUED	ED.		
FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN	Total Expenses	Teachers' Salaries	Number teachers employed.	Number enrolled pupils	Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on total expenses.	Cost per pupil —total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	Cost per pupil  —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal's	Average annual salaries — all teachers included
1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877 1878 1879 1879	### 1989 #### 1989 ### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 #### 1989 ##########	\$11,829 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	2	2	8	######################################	\$ 45 2 1 2 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4	######################################	58886518786518786557488655555555555555555555555555555	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
1905 1907 1908 1919 1919 1919	1, 155, 524 71 1, 662, 245 76 1, 662, 245 76 2, 372, 407 28 3, 008, 513 24 2, 813, 121 45 2, 782, 236 32	824,040 80 820,118 44 910,518 15 1,015,268 31 1,130,533 20 1,210,792 31 1,286,510 72	1,004 1,017 1,069 1,168 1,213 1,302	44, 22, 42, 812 44, 018 46, 466 47, 454 48, 486	33,773 33,373 34,035 35,602 37,847 36,494			200222338 200222338		88.175 99.755 99.851 99.851 99.851 99.851

# ESTIMATED TAX DUPLICATE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI FOR 1911.

	Real Property	Personal Property	Totals
Value of Cincinnati Value of Mt. Washington (annexed). Value of Madisonville (annexed) Value of Sayler Park (annexed). Value of Mt. Airy (annexed). Value of Carthage (annexed). Value of Carthage (annexed).	359,211,170 519,130 3,528,910 560,180 323,230 1,688,430 2,257,340	137,798,690 59,020 422,940 21,710 13,850 50,410 104,320	497,009,860 578,150 3,951,850 581,890 337,080 1,738,840 2,361,660
Total Value Cincinnati	\$368,088,390	\$138,470,940	\$506,559,330

# TAX LEVY, 3.86 MILLS.

# BONDED DEBT SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

TITLE	No.	Amount	Rate of		(	ř.
OF	of	of	Interest	Interest	Principal	Option
BONDS	Bonds	Bonds	Percent	Payable	Payable	Option
					1	
Riverside	39	\$3,900 00	5	June & Dec.	\$1,300 an'ally	
Riverside	24	2,400 00		May & Nov.	700 an'ally	
Riverside	14	7,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	500 an'ally	
Warsaw		8,000 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	1,000 an'ally	
Bond Hill	10	4.000 00	6	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 1, 1913	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00	6	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 1, 1923	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00	6	June & Dec.	Dec. 23, 1923	
Winton Place.	10	5,000 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1913	
South Bend	2	200 00	5	Apr. & Oct.	\$100 annually	
South Bend		1,400 00	5	May & Nov.	100 annually	
South Bend	12	6,000 00	5	June & Dec.	500 annually	
Sayler Park		5,000 00	4	May & Nov.	500 annually	
College Hill	22	11,000 00	5	Apr. & Oct.	500 annually	
Carthage	5	2,500 00	5	Apr. & Oct.	500 annually	
Madisonville	70	35,000 00	4	May & Nov.	May 11, 1930	
"	12	6,000 00	4	Feb. & Aug.	Feb. 24, 1932	
"	5	2,500 00	4	June & Dec.	Dec. 29, 1936	
"		50,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 14, 1938	
"	50	25,000 00	4	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 3, 1938	
**	100	50,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 27, 1939	
	6	3,000 00	4	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 23, 1940	
Cincinnati	500	250,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 1906
	1	42,500 00	31/2	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 1906
	500	50,000 00	3	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1910
	100	50,000 00	3			Oct. 1, 1910
	60 67	30,000 00 33,500 00	31/2	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940 Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1910 Oct. 1, 1910
	200	100,000 00	31/2	May & Nov.	May 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1910
" …	300	150,000 00	31/2	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 16, 1945	
" …	500	250,000 00	3.65	June & Dec.	June 25, 1946	
"	400	200,000 00	4	Nov. & May	Nov. 26, 1946	
"	500	250,000 00	4	Apr. & Oct.	Apr. 13, 1948	
"	400	200,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 8, 1948	
"	600	300,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 30, 1949	
"	360	180,000 00	4	June & Dec.	June 21, 1949	
"	500	250,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 28, 1950	
"	480	240,000 00	4	June & Dec.	Dec. 5, 1950	
		,			, , , ,	

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FUNDS AND CLAIMS.

## BUDGET FOR 1912.

# CINCINNATI, O., July 17, 1911.

# To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Funds and Claims begs to report that funds for the following purposes for the public schools of the district will be required for the year 1912, and recommends that the amounts be certified to the County Auditor as provided by law:

## TUITION FUND.

Tonahoma	Flomontory Caboola	\$985,000 0	00
reachers,	Elementary Schools	\$900,000 U	
**	High Schools	233,500 0	00
"	Special School	4,300 0	00
16	Night Schools	37,500 0	00
4.6	Vacation Schools	4,100 0	
**	Summer Schools	3,400 0	00
44	Playgrounds and Gardens	12,500 0	00
**	Manual Training	20,500 0	0
**	Domestic Science	13,500 0	00
**	College	11,500 0	00
+6	Kindergartens	40,700 0	00
**	Continuation Schools	25,000 0	00
46	Annexed Elementary Schools	48,000 0	0
66	Annexed High Schools	10,500 0	0(
Superinte:	ndent of Schools	6,000 0	00
			-

\$1,456,000 00

## CONTINGENT FUND.

Janitors, Elementary Schools	\$97,000	00
"High Schools	19,000	
" Night Schools	2,500	
Administration	36,500	
Board of Examiners.	1,200	
Secretary Union Board of High Schools	600	
Now Tout Dealer High Colors	4.000	
New Text Books, High Schools	1,000	
" High Schools in annexed villages " Elementary		
	11,000	
" Elementary in annexed villages	3,000	
Renovation of Text Books	5,000	
Supplementary Reading	4,000	
Supplementary Reading for annexed villages	1,500	
Manual Training, High Schools	17,300	
Manual Training, Elementary Schools	5,700	
Continuation Schools	2,000	
Domestic Science, High Schools	3,500	00

Domestic Science, Elementary Schools	5,600	00
Kindergartens	2,500	00
Apparatus for annexed High Schools	500	00
" Laboratory supplies, etc., Hughes " Laboratory supplies, etc., Woodward " Laboratory supplies, etc., Walnut Hills	1,200	
" Laboratory supplies, etc., Woodward	1,400	
" Laboratory supplies, etc., Walnut Hills	. 800	
Elementary Schools		
" Music Department		
" Drawing Department		
" German Department		
Stereopticons, slides, etc		
Night School supplies	500	
Night School sundries	2,500	
General repairs, transportation, sprinkling, etc	67,500	
Furniture, old buildings		
Furniture, new buildings	17,000	
School supplies, educational	4,500	
School supplies, operating	2,000	
Gymnasium, general repairs	1,000	
Gymnasium, playgrounds	1,500	
Gymnasium, Athletic League donation	500	00
Linwood improvements	6,000	00
Gymnasium equipment for Madisonville	1,000	00
Light and power	20,000	00
Miscellaneous, petty expenses, etc	11,000	
Census	1,700	
Advertising	600	
Institute	500	
School for the Blind		
Commencement exercises	1,000	
Fuel	30,000	
Heating fixtures	7,000	
Printing Rent	2,000 1,200	
Vine Street, heating	6,000	
Vine Street, vacuum cleaning, electric light, floors, etc	3,050	
Thirtieth District, improvements	2,500	
South Bend, improvements	1,000	
Harrison, improvements	2,000	
Lincoln, improvements	2,500	
Highlands, cement walk and steps	1,200	00
Columbian, toilets, fan, etc	6,000	00
Oyler, weatherstrips	400	00
Warsaw, electric light and inside toilets	4,800	
Mt. Adams, inside toilets and fountains	2,000	
McKinley, electric lights	1,000	
Washington, cementing yard	1,500	
Woodward, inside decoration and incinerators	1,200	
Hughes, inside decoration and incinerators	6,200	
Drinking fountains, S. D	1,500	
Motor car for Business Manager	1,500	
Teachers' Pension Fund	22,000 30,000	
Contingencies	50,000	00
	\$521,200	00
Sites, new buildings and improvements	450,000	00

# BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

## SINKING FUND.

Cincinnati Riverside Warsaw South Bend College Hill Carthage Sayler Park Madisonville	\$35,285 2,600 1,000 700 500 500 500 4,450	00 00 00 00 00 00	45,535	00
INTEREST.				
Cincinnati	Ø110 00F	00		
Probable issue	\$119,235			
Riverside	5,000			
	620 400			
Warsaw Bond Hill	720			
Winton Place	250			
South Bend	375			
College Hill	537			
Carthage	112			
Madisonville	6.860			
Sayler Park	190			
Sayler rank	130		\$134,300	00
		_	<b>4101,000</b>	-00
			\$179,835	00
SUMMARY.				
Tuition Fund		\$	1,456,000	00
Contingent Fund			521,200	
Sites, new buildings and improvements			450,000	00
Bonds, interest and sinking fund			179,835	00
		-	2,607,035	00
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	2			
State appropriation			\$160,000	
Section 16			4,000	
Deaf Mute School			4,500	
Interest on deposit			30,000	
Hughes and Woodward rentals			11,000	
Foreign tuition			5,000	
Examination fees			300	
Miscellaneous			5,000	
Estimated from local taxes			2,387,235	00

# Respectfully Submitted,

\$2,607,035 00

Anton Berger, WM. F. Hess, Fred E. Wesselmann, A. L. Tischbein, Committee.

The estimated receipts from local taxes were reduced by the Budget Commission to \$1,937,235.

# ANNUAL REPORT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

CINCINNATI, O., January 30, 1912.

It is the intention in this report to give a comprehensive view of the school system in all its departments and a somewhat detailed account of those departments that have been opened recently. The chief value of a report of this sort is probably to those who make it. It is somewhat like stock-taking in a store. It gives occasion to make a careful inventory and detailed review of every department, and suggests opportunities for improvement in economy and efficiency. The more detailed such a report the more careful and searching the review necessary. As inquiries are received every day concerning some phase of the school work, it is found to be labor saved in the end to report enough of previous reports to make the current one show not only the work of the year, but the organization and development of the parts of the system concerning which there is frequent inquiry.

# PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI INCLUDES:

The University of Cincinnati, controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Mayor. The tax levy for its support is made by the City Council. The College for Teachers is under the joint control of the Board of Education and the University Board, the salaries of instructors being paid by the Board of Education. Otherwise, the University, with its president and faculty are entirely independent of the other parts of

the school system.

Four high schools and two branch high schools; enrollment, 3,644. The high schools are controlled by the Union Board of High Schools of 14 members, seven elected by the Board of Education and 7 appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. This Board has control of the educational department of the high schools and makes recommendations to the Board of Education concerning expenditures for high school purposes. It has no tax levying power. This situation was brought about by conditions imposed in legacies left for high school purposes prior to the present Constitution of Ohio. The Superintendent of

Schools has the same relations to this Board as to the Board of Education, and has the same jurisdiction over high schools as over elementary schools. The two boards also have the same clerk.

Schools under the Board of Education. This Board consists of 29 members, 1 elected from each ward and 4 elected at large. Members are elected for four years. This Board fixes the tax levy for school purposes, except for the University, and has final jurisdiction in making improvements in both elementary and high schools.

Sixty-three elementary schools, 58 principals, 934 teachers; enrollment, 38,062; Kindergartens, 45 directors and 33 assistants; Music, 11 teachers; Art, 13; Physical Training, 11; Manual

Training, 31; Domestic Science, 30; Penmanship, 6.

Special Schools or classes for exceptional children:

- 1. For the Deaf. Oral School, 6 teachers; enrollment, 40.
- 2. For the Blind. One special teacher and grade teachers; enrollment, 18.
- 3. For the Retarded or Overaged. Industrial, 10 teachers; enrollment, 300.
- 4. For the Mentally Defective. Ten teachers; enrollment, 140.
- 5. For the Foreign (immigrant) Children. Two teachers; enrollment, 64.
- 6. For the Anemic. One Open Air School on roof. One teacher, one nurse, one cook; enrollment, 20.
- 7. For the Tubercular. Open Air School at Branch Hospital. One teacher; enrollment, 22.
- 8. For Exceptionally Bright or Super normal. Rapidly moving classes in two schools.
- 9. For the Delinquent. Special School for Boys, with detention department; 4 teachers and matron; enrollment, 120.

Extension Schools for adults or for children outside of the conventional school hours:

- I. Evening Schools: 3 high, 6 elementary, 1 foreign, 1 mechanics.
- 1. High school academic four-year course, 30 teachers; enrollment, 1,140.
- 2. High school commercial two-year course, 32 teachers, enrollment, 1,293.
  - 3. Men's industrial courses, 17 teachers; enrollment, 679.
- 4. Women's industrial courses, 46 teachers; enrollment, 2.045.
  - 5. Elementary course, 28 teachers; enrollment, 1,131.
  - 6. Foreigners classes, 14 teachers; enrollment, 584.

7. Gymnasium classes, 10 gymnasia, 11 teachers; enrollment, 1,919.

8. Stammerers' classes, 1 teacher; enrollment, 36.

Choral class, 1 teacher; enrollment, 121.

II. Continuation Schools. Day schools for those at work.

1. Voluntary. For machine shop apprentices. Two teachers; enrollment, 204. For printers' apprentices. One teacher; enrollment, 42. For housekeepers. Home making course in 36 centers. Sixteen teachers; enrollment, 690.

2. Compulsory. For those at work between 14 and 16 years of age. Twelve centers, 60 teachers; enrollment, 1,843.

III. Playgrounds at 17 centers after school hours, 10 sum-

mer playgrounds, 130 teachers.

IV. Summer Schools. Five vacation schools (recreational and industrial), 71 teachers; enrollment, 2,298. One academic summer school for students to make up back work, 30 teachers; enrollment, 953.

## SUMMARY OF TEACHING STAFF.

Superintendent, 1; assistant superintendent, 1; supervisors of special branches, 9; total, 11.

High School: Principals, 4; teachers, 68; instructors, 74;

laboratory assistants, 11; total, 157.

Elementary schools: Principals, 58; first assistants, 23; German supervising assistants, 25; German grade teachers, 181; English grade teachers, 670; kindergartners and assistants, 78; teachers of special subjects, 102; teachers in special schools of exceptional children, 31; total, 1,118.

College for Teachers, 1 dean, 4 teachers.

Continuation School, 6 teachers who give time exclusively.

Total Teaching Staff permanently employed by the year, 1,297. This does not include 178 evening teachers, 60 continuation school teachers, 71 vacation teachers, 130 playground teachers, 30 summer academic teachers. Total temporary staff, 469.

# TUITION COST PER PUPIL ENROLLED IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

This is based on teachers' salaries exclusively and does not include cost of operating plant, supplies, administration or anything that is technically known as overhead charges. The cost in detail will be found elsewhere in this report. In high schools, \$62.60; elementary schools, \$27.11; vacation schools, \$1.70; evening schools, \$3.99; continuation schools, \$10.20; summer academic school, \$3.47. The high and elementary teachers worked ten months; the evening teachers averaged 6 months; the con-

tinuation teachers' cost is based on the January payroll, but will continue ten months; the vacation schools one and a half months.

# NEW VALUATION AND NEW TAX LAWS.

In the year 1911 the tax valuation of our city was \$254,-000,000, and the rate levied by the Board of Education was 8.82 mills, producing \$2,730,943. The last General Assembly of Ohio passed a bill reducing the levy for all purposes, except sinking fund, to 10 mills. Of this amount the Board has been allowed 3.83 mills on a new tax valuation of property of \$500,000,000, making the revenue from this source for the year 1912 only \$1,915,000 as against \$2,730,943 in 1911. To meet this reduction the Board has been compelled to omit the appropriation for new buildings and improvements. The budget for 1912 is \$2,157,000; in 1911 it was \$2,448,000. The reduction was not allowed to affect teachers' salaries, but the number of pupils per teacher was increased and in the high schools each teacher was given one extra period of recitation per day. Thus about twenty teachers fewer were appointed than would have been under normal conditions. A comparison of the budget for 1911 and 1912 in a few particulars shows where the reductions were made. The 1912 budget provides for 7 annexed districts, including 1 extra high school, 2 branch high schools and 65 teachers. The amount in the budget of 1912 for high and elementary schools in annexed territory is \$58,500, which should be deducted for comparison with 1911.

	1911		1912
Salaries, Elementary teachers	1,006,000	00	1,033,000 00
" High Schools	215,000	00	244,000 00
" Evening Schools	36,000	00	37,500 00
" Continuation Schools	5,000	00	25,000 00
" all other departments	112,000	00	117,000 00
Sinking Fund		00	179,500 00
Contingent Fund	482,700	00	521,000 00
Building Fund	450,000	00	

\$2,448,000 00 \$2,157,000 00

## Annexed Territory.

The following villages were annexed to the city and became a part of the Cincinnati School District in September. 1911: Carthage, College Hill, Madisonville, Mt. Airy, Mt. Washington, Sayler Park and West Fork. The first three and Sayler Park are maintained as separate schools; Mt. Airy is attached to the Chase School; Mt. Washington to Horace Mann, and West Fork to Garfield School. The high school at Madisonville is retained,

and the first two years of the high schools at Carthage and Sayler Park. The enrollment at Madisonville at present is 206; in 1911 it was 186. The high school has therefore justified its continuance. The branch high schools at Carthage and Sayler Park have enrolled only twenty each. If there is not a decided increase in these next September I shall recommend their abandonment. We have found these schools well taught and well managed. The teachers are earnest and progressive, and there is an excellent school spirit in the communities.

In November, 1911, the following places voted for annexation: Fernbank, Hartwell, Oakley, Pleasant Ridge. Conditions

in these schools are as follows:

	Fernbank	Hartwell	Oakley	Pleasant Ridge
Number school rooms	2 32 2	12 12 343 10 73	15 12 294 12	20 13 359 9 107
" non-resident pupils " high schoolteachers Charge for tuition in high school Bonded debt		\$30	\$100,000	58 4 \$30 \$72,000

Fernbank has an isolated two-room school. Possibly the upper grade children could be sent to Sayler Park, but at least one teacher should remain with the younger children.

Hartwell has a well-developed high school. Though the

Hartwell has a well-developed high school. Though the accommodations are meager, the present course should probably

be continued.

Pleasant Ridge has a new high school building, costing

\$72,000. Its school should be continued unchanged.

Oakley is building an elementary school at a cost of \$100,000. It is modern and well equipped, and probably should be continued as at present. The school conditions in all these places to be annexed we find to be excellent. It is said they voted for annexation because of their confidence that the Board of Education of Cincinnati would maintain their schools unimpaired.

#### BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The following new buildings have been opened in the past year: Kirby Road, Douglass, Twenty-third and Winton Place. The following are in process of construction: Fourteenth,

Fifteenth and Guilford. The former will probably be com-

pleted in 1912. Details will be found in the report of the Busi-

ness Manager.

As soon as the Fourteenth is occupied a careful survey of conditions in the Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Fourth Intermediate will be made to determine the place and size of the next building to be erected in the West End.

In September, 1911, a colony of two rooms was opened on Delta avenue to accommodate the younger children in the region of Mt. Lookout; also a colony of two rooms at Cheviot. The two-room school at Delhi was abandoned and the children accommodated at Sayler Park; also the colony on State street, and the children transferred to the Oyler School.

After the new school at Oakley is opened it may be advisable to move the North Hyde Park colony, now on Oakley avenue, farther east, as there is a large territory north of Mt. Lookout

that will soon be developed.

The need must not be forgotten of new buildings to replace the Sherman, Twelfth, Jackson, Warsaw, Fulton, and eventually the Hoffman. In the near future also serious consideration must be given to the call for a new technical high school somewhere on the East Hill.

#### HIGH SCHOOLS.

In June, 1911, the registration of students was opened for the following September. More than 1,800 applied for admission to the Hughes School, the capacity of which was intended to be 1,500. It was found necessary to restrict those in the East District to the Walnut Hills High School, and to open a Domestic Science department there in addition to the academic curriculum. There was considerable dissatisfaction over this, as heretofore freedom has been granted to our citizens to send to the school of their choice. It is estimated that one hundred in this territory withdrew from public schools and went to private schools or the Ohio Mechanics Institute. At least they signified their intention of doing so, and did not appear in our high schools in September. This defection will continue as long as the people of the East Side feel they are discriminated against. The three large high schools should be kept on a parity in courses and equipment. We can fill them all. The smaller high schools in the distant suburbs need not be so elaborate, though they should probably be maintained. The following is suggested as meeting the needs of the city:

# Large Schools-All Courses:

WoodwardFor	the	downtown district.
HughesFor	the	West Side.
Walnut Hills or vicinityFor	the	East Side.

## Small Schools-Academic Course:

MadisonvilleFor	extreme East End.
Pleasant RidgeFor	
Hartwell or vicinityFor	
West SideFor	extreme Western Hills.

The people of the city will probably not be satisfied until some such provisions as the above are made. The attitude of our people toward high school education is rapidly changing. While the number passing from the eighth remains nearly constant from year to year, the increase in high school attendance has nearly doubled.

#### HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR FIVE YEARS.

. 1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1912
Number enrolled1,996	2,195	2,559	2,866	3,192	*3,645
First grade high school 932	1,064	1,191	1,356	1,514	1,569
Second grade high school 507	517	703	721	789	1,008
Third grade high school 323	348	361	474	491	598
Fourth grade high school 234	266	304	315	398	470
Number of graduates 228	259	288	300	384	
Number passing from Eighth					
grade elementary1,329	1,357	1,589	1,561	1,613	

<sup>\*</sup> Of the total enrollment for 1912, 227 are in newly annexed territory.

The percentage of those passing from the eighth grade who go to high school was 76 per cent in 1907, 80 per cent in 1908, 87 per cent in 1909, 86 per cent in 1910, and 95 per cent in 1911. The attraction of the new high school facilities is also noticeable in the increased number who stay through the eighth grade. In 1906 there were as many children in the elementary schools as there are now, but only 1,228 stayed and passed the eighth grade, while last June 1,613 passed to high school, an increase of 33 per cent.

The number of first grade high school continuing in the second grade was 49 per cent in 1906, 58 per cent in 1911, and 62 per cent at present. The percentage of the second grade remaining and continuing in the third grade was 68 per cent in 1908, 70 per cent in 1909, 68 per cent in 1910, and 68 per cent in 1911.

The withdrawals in the first grade of high school in the first four months are as follows: Enrolled in the first grade, January 1, 1911, 1,508; January 1, 1912, 1,573. Withdrawn first four months in 1911, 162; in 1912, 195.

# HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS (JANUARY, 1912).

1. Enrollment in different courses and grades.

COURSE	General	Classical	Manual Training	Domestic Science	Commercial	Boys' . Industrial	Girls' Industrial	Art	Music	Totals
First grade Second grade Third grade Fourth grade	477 439 338 363	18 21 25	310 155 90 50	380 191 142 33		59 34			9 2 3 9	1,573 1,007 594 470
Totals	1,607	64	605	746	418	93	74	14	23	3,644

2. First grade withdrawals, up to January, 1912, by courses: General, 104; Manual Training, 22; Domestic Science, 30; Commercial, 21; Boys' Industrial, 5; Girls' Industrial, 11; Art, 0; Music, 2; total, 195.

3. The number of teachers now employed in the respective high schools is as follows:

school	Academic	Manual Training	Domestic Science	Commercial	Art	Music	Gymnastic	Bathing	Principal	Secretary	Totals
Hughes Woodward Walnut Hills Madisonville Carthage Sayler Park Totals	40 39 22 7 1 1	5 5  ½ 	4 5  ½	3½ 5	2 2 1	1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	2 2 1	2 2	1 1 1 1 	1 1 1	61 58 27 9

Of these 34 are males in full teaching positions, receiving from \$1,500 to \$2,300; 38 are females, receiving from \$1,000 to \$1,800; total, 72. Eighty-five are instructors or assistants receiving from \$750 to \$1,800 if male, and from \$750 to \$1,300 if female.

Teachers this year have been given one recitation a day more than formerly. The school day now extends from 8:30 A, M. to 2:15 P. M. for all classes, and the manual work extends to 3:00 P. M. A thirty-minute period is given for lunch. When the teachers were shown the conditions that the new tax law imposed

upon the schools and the rapidly increasing expense of high school education due to the greatly increased enrollment they, with one accord, passed a resolution to lengthen their school time three-quarters of an hour per day and to add 20 per cent to their actual working time, without extra compensation. This will enable us to accommodate more pupils without increasing the size of classes, and will in the end keep down the cost of instruction. The average cost of instruction per high school pupil enrolled, based on teachers' salaries at the present time, is \$63.80. In Hughes the cost is \$58.20; Woodward, \$65.50; Walnut Hills, \$97; Madisonville, \$37.20. This is based upon the present payroll. The average cost for the year will be slightly less than this. The average cost of tuition per pupil enrolled in the year 1910-11 was \$62.60.

The high cost at Walnut Hills High School is due to the fact that all its teachers are on the higher salary scale. New appointments have been made on the lower scale noted above, and no recent appointments have been made at Walnut Hills. There have been 75 appointments since one has been made at Walnut Hills. If the school were enlarged and new departments added, the rate of expense per capita would be reduced. A more economical arrangement will be devised another year if possible.

## Courses of Study in High Schools.

Nine courses are now offered in our high schools, five of which are strictly technical or vocational. The latter include the Commercial, Industrial, Art and Music courses which were opened only last year, and number 623 students. The academic courses include the General, Classical, Manual Training and Domestic Science courses, and number 3,022 students. Of the vocational courses the commercial has met with the largest There are 418 in this course. It has also had a favorable influence upon other courses. The teachers of other subjects speak well of it, stating that the work of its students in English, spelling and penmanship sets a higher standard for others. An extra period at the close of the day is given to advanced students in other courses who want the advantage of commercial training, and many have availed themselves of the privilege. In the commercial course 225 take German as the foreign language studied, and 193 take Spanish. The whole number taking Spanish in the day schools is 398. In the commercial course the foreign languages are taught by the conversational method and for their practical value.

In the industrial courses there are 167 enrolled. This does not include the 1,351 students in the Manual Training and

Domestic Science courses, as the latter courses are given for their educational value along with the regular studies that lead. to college. In the industrial courses the boys and girls give half-time the first two years to strictly industrial work, and the other studies. English, mathematics and economic geography, are closely related to the shop work. In the last half of the second year the students specialize; the girls, for instance, choose between millinery and sewing, and devote the last half year to their specialty. In June of the second year they are placed in real shops, where they continue their trade as apprentices under commercial conditions. The next two years they give alternate weeks to shop and school, continuing their schooling and their trade. We are now in the middle of the second year in operating these courses, and are uniting the second year industrial at Hughes and Woodward, bringing all to the latter school for their special training for the last five months before sending them to commercial shops.

The art course is also vocational. The students spend their mornings at the high school in academic work, and their afternoons in the Art Academy. The latter is an endowed institution of high reputation associated with the public schools only in the training of teachers of art, and co-operatively in educating younger students who specialize in art. Only students with unusual aptitude are accepted in this co-operative course. The tuition of \$25 a year is paid by the Board of Education to the Art School when students are unable to pay it themselves. The plan is mutually advantageous to the Art School and the public schools, and provides gifted students with unsurpassed opportunities to get both a general education and the best art training at the same time. The number taking the course is necessarily

small because of the exacting requirements.

A similar course in music has been opened this year. The students take their instruction in music at the College of Music or other institutions of teachers of recognized excellence. They must bring certificates showing one and one-half hours' work a day in music. Two periods a week are also given each week in school in theory and testing practice. For this the student receives the same credit as for any academic study, and, therefore, may take the music in place of one academic subject. The number taking this course is 69; 33 of these carry music as an extra subject. Besides the regular course in music, there is an organized glee club in each school, consisting of 45 girls at Woodward, 50 at Hughes, and 42 girls and 21 boys at Walnut Hills. They do their practice after school under the musical director. There is also an orchestra of 21 at Woodward and 25 at Hughes, who likewise train after school hours.

In the interest of economy it would probably be well to combine the classes in the various high schools in those subjects for which there is little demand, sending all students in those subjects to one school. For example, the number studying Greek and the cost are as follows:

	Hughes	Walnut Hills	Woodward	Total
Number of students in second year Cost per student Number of students in third year. Cost per student Number of students in fourth year Cost per student	\$27 12	4 \$96 6 \$64	4 \$100 5 \$80 6 \$66	18 21 25

Average cost per student, \$54 for this one subject.

If these students were all transferred to one school the number in the classes would be 18 in second year, 21 in third year and 25 in the fourth year, and the average cost per student would be only \$18. The larger classes would be of advantage, giving the working power and class spirit that come with numbers. Unless the Board orders otherwise classes of fewer than fifteen will be united, as suggested above, whenever it can be done without great hardship.

The average number of students to a class recitation in first grade is in Hughes, 26; Madisonville, 25; Walnut Hills, 21; Woodward, 25.

The average number per class (all grades) is 29 at Hughes, 23 at Madisonville, 22 at Walnut Hills, and 26 at Woodward.

There is a strong tendency throughout the country to allow students more latitude in selecting courses. This does not mean more freedom in electing subjects, but in electing courses. College entrance requirements are becoming more liberal. Harvard and Chicago have each revised their requirements in the past year. At the July meeting of the National Education Association the high school department adopted the following recommendations:

- 1. That fifteen units be required for graduation, a unit representing a year's study in one subject, constituting a quarter of a full year's work. Heretofore the requirement has been sixteen units.
- 2. That the course should include at least two majors of three units each and one minor of two units, thus eliminating random choice of electives.
  - 3. That the specified units should include 3 of English, 2

of a foreign language, 2 of mathematics, 1 of history or social science, and 1 of natural science.

Two additional academic units should be required, but freedom to choose any of the above subjects should be permitted.

The other four units should be left as a margin for whatever work best meets the needs of the individual—commercial, industrial, art, academic, etc.

In a supplementary report the following is added: As a substitute for the two units of a foreign language, or the two units of mathematics, the student may, under proper supervision, take a second unit of social science and a second unit of natural science

These are somewhat more liberal provisions than are granted in our schools, and would enable students who "just can't get" geometry or Caesar to take substitute studies and graduate. If the teachers are satisfied that the student has made serious and continued effort in these subjects without avail, he should be given a chance at something else. More students withdraw from school because of failure in these two subjects than in any others. There are other reasons for opening anew the question of the requirements in our academic courses. We have liberal provisions for those taking technical courses, but our requirements in the college preparatory courses are rather rigid, though not more so than necessary to meet the conditions of entrance imposed by many colleges. With the extensive plans that our high schools are making to direct the work of pupils, those students who are preparing to enter specific institutions can select their courses accordingly without making necessary the elimination of those who may not need to be fitted to the same Procrustean bed

### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

The greatly increased attendance in high schools and the greater number of courses to choose from have made it necessary for children and parents to have some help in order that they may choose with due consideration of the future of the children. Circulars explaining the character of the courses in detail and what they lead to have been placed in the hands of the eighth grade pupils each year. But an organized effort has been made by the high school teachers this year to give systematic guidance not only before, but throughout the course. A committee of sixteen was appointed by the High School Teachers' Association in September, 1911, to be known as the Committee on Vocational Guidance. Of this committee Mr. Simon is chairman and Mr. Otterman is secretary. The committee sets forth its aims as follows:

1. To impress upon the mind of the pupil, parent and teacher, the necessity for thoughtful consideration of the question of the pupil's future career.

2. To secure information whereby the pupil may be aided in arriving at a judgment, and to furnish parent and teacher with material to

assist in guiding the pupil. 3. To secure or plan methods of guiding, and to keep records of such data as will help in forming judgments.

4. To aid the pupil at the time of his leaving school; i. e., secure

employment, help in the selection of a college, and keep in touch with him.

While the general committee will plan its work in accordance with the above aims, each high school is to have a local committee upon whom will fall directly the personal work with the pupil. An attempt will be made to put into execution in the near future the following plans: (a) Gathering of books on vocational guidance for each high school library; (b) securing leaflets, either by purchase or by having same printed by committee, explaining the different vocations, professional and industrial, giving an account of the training required, the future, etc.; (c) assisting principals in their efforts to make clear to eighth grade pupils the meaning and scope of the nine courses; (d) securing capable speakers who will give addresses full of timely and expert knowledge of different vocations; (e) interviewing personally each senior pupil, so that his mind may be brought to a careful consideration of his next step in life. One local committee has decided to take up an investigation of the grave question of withdrawals, and where it is advisable, a visit of the homes in question is contemplated.

From this modest beginning it it hoped that the whole matter will assume a position in the minds of teachers commensurate with its great importance, and further, that from this shall grow a close co-operation between the schools and those outside interests which depend so much upon

the product of our high schools.

# SCHOOL LUNCHES.

The large high schools operate their lunches on the "serve at cost" system. Each school employs a head cook and helpers. Teachers supervise all details without charge. Students assist in selling lunch tickets and serving. Only the best food stuffs are served. If receipts exceed expenditures the size of the portions is increased, reserving a small balance to replace dishes. A monthly statement is sent to the Superintendent.

LUNCH STATISTICS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1911, TO JANUARY, 1912.

	Hughes	Walnut Hills	Woodward
Receipts Expenditures	\$4,416 45	\$1,768 66	\$4,222 62
	4,521 76	1,703 29	4,086 08
Balance		\$65 37	\$136 54
Average number served Average expenditure per pupil Number of paid helpers. Daily payroll	700	240	700
	10–15¢	10¢	9¢
	7	3	5
	\$9 75	\$4 80	\$9 80

### Annexed Schools.

The territory to be annexed in 1912 contains two high schools,

Hartwell and Pleasant Ridge. Enrollment as follows:

Hartwell, first year, 28; second year, 20; third year, 13; fourth year, 12; total, 73. Pleasant Ridge, first year, 48; second year, 20; third year, 22; fourth year, 17; total, 107. Number of teachers: Hartwell, 4; Pleasant Ridge, 4. Non-resident pupils in Hartwell, 4; in Pleasant Ridge, 58. The cost per pupil is \$60 at Hartwell and \$42 at Pleasant Ridge. Pleasant Ridge has a new building erected at a cost of \$72,000. Both villages are anxious to retain their high schools as they are remote and are required to pay double carfare.

Of the high schools annexed a year ago, Madisonville has thrived, having increased from 186 to 206, with 54 non-resident pupils. College Hill pupils were transferred to Hughes without difficulty or protest. A two-year course was continued at Sayler Park and Carthage. The attendance at these places has been only 19 and 18 respectively. The cost of tuition per pupil is \$84 and \$89 respectively. There is excellent teaching in these branch schools, but unless there is a greatly increased attendance next September they should be closed; the Carthage pupils being transferred to Hartwell unless they prefer to attend city schools.

[The above report on high schools is for the joint consideration of the Union Board of High Schools and the Board of Education. The report on Evening High Schools is given else-

where under Evening Schools.]

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

# TEACHERS.

### APPOINTMENTS.

In the year 1909 there were 92 appointments. In 1910 there were 93 new teachers appointed, 80 to elementary and 13 to high schools. The total number of teachers sent to high schools was 37, but 24 of these were promoted from the grades. In the year 1911 there were only 74 new appointments, 62 to elementary and 12 to high. The total number of teachers sent to high schools was 22, of whom 10 were promoted from the grades. Five of the appointments in the last year were made necessary by the Continuation Schools, making a net decrease in appointments for the elementary and high schools of 24. This shows the effort that has been made to curtail expenses. It has been done by combining small classes, increasing the size of classes from an average of 38 to an average of 40, and in high schools

by giving teachers 6 recitations a day instead of 5.

Of the elementary teachers appointed 31 are English grade teachers, 5 German grade teachers, 4 Manual Training, 7 Domestic Science, 1 oral teacher of deaf, 3 Physical Training, 5 kindergarten directors, who were transferred from assistants positions; 12 kindergarten assistants. Of the grade teachers all are college graduates with professional training, except 3 who are reappointments of teachers formerly in the schools.

Of the teachers promoted or appointed to high school, 10 were to the Academic, 4 to the Commercial, 3 to the Manual, 2 to the Domestic department, and 3 are secretaries to the principals.

We have received by annexation 77 teachers in 1911 who are not included in the above, making the total number of our permanent staff to date 1,297 teachers.

Appointments in this city are made from an eligible list, and invariably in the order of rank. The rank is determined by the average of the candidate in three marks: the mark received in practice teaching, the certificate average, and the college record average. Those who are not college graduates are placed on a second list, to be drawn from if the first list is exhausted. The most important mark in determining the rank for appointment is that given in practice, because the marks given in the other particulars vary as a rule very slightly. The practice mark is given by the faculty of the College for Teachers, or by the supervisor if a teacher of special subject. After appointment the same inspectors visit them and submit reports of their progress and suggestions of what can be done to make their work in every way satisfactory. These inspectors have the most thankless task in our schools. Every one who is criticised feels wronged, and yet criticism is sometimes necessary. I bespeak the disinterested support of these critic teachers by the principals and other teachers in the effort that they are making to improve the work of a few younger teachers who have great difficulty in learning how to teach. It is certainly more humane to try to save these teachers than to drop them. The Board has expended considerable money to train these teachers, and it is right that they should show the results of their training in work that is in harmony with the instruction they have received. methods in some respects will be different from those of teachers who have had different training. This is no disparagement to either. A school system should have a steady infusion of new ideas. We don't want it all of one pattern. But we want our teachers to live up to the best light they have, and to teach up to the best methods they know.

### Professional Improvement.

There was nothing that gave me more satisfaction when the Ohio teachers visited us in November than their repeated observation that there was so much variety in method. There were so many different ways of reaching the same end. The work was not stereotyped. The teachers were not machines; they were mixing brains with their work. There were evidences of individuality and personality and diversity instead of the absolute uniformity which prevails in some "systems" to such an extent that when you have seen one room you have seen all. This observation was not confined to primary or grammar grade work, it was equally frequent in the high school. No two teachers were doing the same way in English, history, mathematics, or foreign language. Each was attacking his problem in his own way with a certain freshness and originality that seemed to put energy into the process of instruction. I believe this condition is becoming increasingly prevalent year by year. Our teachers are growing in their influence and teaching power instead of sinking into a dead level of routine. This is just as true of the teachers who have taught thirty as of those who have taught three years. In hundreds of school rooms the teacher is a living presence from whom emanates light, power and humanizing influence that will illuminate, energize and refine those who are, we trust, to be the builders of a new and better world.

Several of our teachers are doing constructive work in the curriculum that is worthy of special mention, especially in English, industrial mathematics, civics, applied art, and biology.

The teachers' clubs have become powerful organizations for the betterment of school conditions. The Women Teachers' Club spent the year in discussing the ethical value of the different subjects in the Course of Study, the psychological side of ethical training, the ethical training of the immigrant child, and kindred topics. The size and the character of the membership of this club justifies us in expecting great things from it in productive and constructive work in child welfare. The Schoolmasters' Club investigated the following matters during 1911:

1. Home visiting by teachers; its effective organization and its bearing upon instruction.

bearing upon instruction.

2. Theoretical and practical education.

3. The relation of the number that skip a grade to the number that lose a grade in our schools. This was followed with a recommendation that in the elementary schools gifted children in the grammar grades should be gathered in centers and proceed more rapidly than they do now—sufficiently so to save a year and do all the work with thoroughness; and that in the high schools they should be so classified that they may proceed faster than

the regular classes, accomplishing more work in any given subject or taking more subjects. Semi-annual promotion in high schools was also recommended, and passing in individual subjects instead of by averages.

4. Methods of testing results, based upon a special study of

arithmetic work in our seventh grade.

5. In what ways the school plant may be made to serve the needs of the community outside of school hours.

6. Industrial and commercial opportunities in our schools.

7. Vocational guidance.

8. Scientific janitor work—school hygiene and sanitation.

9. Specific plans for a school pageant.

The professional courses taken by the teachers last year are as follows: University or Summer School courses, 415; Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle course, 179; other courses for which credit is given, 505; total, 1,099. Teachers who have reached the maximum salary are expected to take only one course every other year. Most of them, however, take a course yearly and some take two. A course is one hour a week in class, with one hour of preparation, for twenty-four weeks or more. Whenever teachers are physically unable they are excused from this work. The records for preceding years are: In 1907, 1,435 courses; 1908, 1,310 courses; 1909, 1,268 courses; 1910, 1,090 courses.

The present year, 1911-12, the teachers are devoting to a new course of study, meeting every alternate week for the purpose.

This is to be a substitute for other professional work.

### Pensions.

The law for pensioning teachers was modified in two important respects by the last General Assembly. The maximum was changed from \$300 to \$450, and all teachers hereafter employed for the first time in cities acting under the law must accept its provisions and contribute \$20 a year to the fund. Teachers may be retired after twenty years and may retire after thirty years voluntarily as formerly, but they receive an annual pension only at the rate of \$12.50 for each year of service. They must, therefore, serve for thirty-six years to get the maximum pension. Boards must contribute 1 per cent of their gross receipts, together with all deductions from teachers' salaries. This is an admirable law, and it is to be regretted that it is confined to only a few cities. It has been in operation in Cincinnati, where it originated, since 1892. A provision that all must retire at seventy years of age would, in my opinion, be a valuable addition. There are occasional exceptions who can still render good service after this age, but the State ought not permit them to do it; they have done enough to be worthy of a place on the honor roll of

the State's beneficiaries. If the retirement were automatic it would save them serious distress, for if asked to retire they feel a sense of disgrace and discredit which, though entirely unjustified, is very acute and real to them. The average length of service of our elementary teachers is 16 years, and of our high school teachers is 17 years. The following report is for the year ending September 1, 1911:

Balance September 1, 1910	\$15,371	97
RECEIPTS.		
Deductions from salaries of teachers.       18,634 00         Local taxes       21,500 00         All other receipts       17,842,23		
	73,348	20
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Pensions paid.         47,047 50           All other disbursements.         2,447 95		
	49,495	45
Balance August 31, 1909	23,852	75
Permanent investments	104,500	00
Total balance	\$128,252	7.5

Number of beneficiaries, 117.

Number of teachers paying into fund, 931.

In addition to our pension system there is a Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association. Membership is voluntary, and there are now 425 members. Dues are \$10 per year, and during the past year 92 annuitants have each been paid \$76 annuity. Death benefits of \$50 are also paid. The association has accumulated a permanent fund of \$70,000.

The German Teachers' Relief Association, established in 1878, pays sick benefits of 1 per cent of the salary per week, and \$100 death benefits. It has 250 members and a permanent fund

of \$7,000.

# Examination of Teachers.

In cities of Ohio the examination of teachers is conducted by a board of three examiners appointed by the Board of Education. Three classes of certificates are issued: Elementary, High School and Special for terms varying from one to eight years, according to grades and experience. State certificates must be honored, and certificates of other cities may be. Three examinations were held in the past year, one in December, 1910; one in June, 1911, and one in September, 1911. Total applications: men, 150; women, 697; total 847.

Number of Certificates	Elementary		High	School	Special	
Granted	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
For 8 years					2	
For 5 years	4	125	13	11	15	40
For 3 years	6	55		6	<del>.</del>	19
For 2 years	11	143	11	17	17	63
For 1 year	6	43	6	2	43	151
Failed	8	11	2	3	6	8
Total	35	377	32	39	83	281

Amount paid City Treasurer, \$423.50.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

The present year is being given to a discussion of the elementary course of study. Our school system includes many other departments of growing importance, but we are not forgetful of the fact that the elementary schools and the essential branches are of fundamental importance. Never before have they received more attention than they are receiving at the present time. Our elementary teachers have never given more thought to their work than they are doing now. Extensive syllabi, bristling with questions and suggestions, are being considered by all the elementary teachers in bi-weekly meetings in each school. They have spent four months on English, spelling, reading, grammar and composition, and are now taking up arithmetic. These discussions cover both subject matter and method. At the conclusion of the study of each subject, the secretary of each school staff sends in a report of their conclusions and suggestions. In the light of these an extensive and modernized syllabus for each grade will be issued for the next year. An effort will be made to simplify the course by eliminating the non-essentials, to arrange the material more nearly in harmony with child development, to make the course more practical by connecting up the work with the business practice and the social condition of modern life, to improve the methods in accordance with the best established teachings of schools of education, and to arrange the details of matter and method with the supreme end in view that every day of the child's school life shall promote his growth in intelligence, efficiency, ethical culture and character.

A course of study must not be allowed to become fixed and permanent. When teaching becomes automatic it is deadening to the higher powers of the spirit, like any other automatic work. And when it becomes deadening to the teachers, it becomes doubly so to the learners. Only the active-minded, alert, ingenious teacher who is freshly inspired with a profound ethical purpose

can quicken the spirit of youth with aspirations and ideals, or can guide the intelligence and evoke the will of youth to worthy achievements. Therefore the course of study is recast at frequent intervals, and every teacher deeply interested and actively engaged in the revision. Every teacher should be an important contributor for the sake of herself and her children. But in our case in this city there is something more to be said. Our teachers have been taking professional courses for years, as mentioned in detail elsewhere in this report. They have each averaged more than one course yearly for more than five years. They are growing in insight constantly. They soon outgrow a course and want something that better represents their advancing ideals. They are able and eager to make valuable suggestions. If we keep our course up to the standard of progress of our best teachers we must frequently revise, and revise with their assistance.

### GERMAN.

In this city students have the privilege of studying German as an option, from the lowest primary grade through the high schools and the University. The number that availed themselves of the opportunity during the last year was as follows: Elementary schools, 15,028; high schools, 1,504.

The number of teachers in the German Department is: Male

teachers, 40; female teachers, 121.

The following from the report of the supervisor, Dr. H. H. Fick, shows the character of the instruction:

For the larger schools the following method is pursued: For every two classes studying German and English there are provided two teachers, one in charge of the German and the other in charge of the English. The two alternate, each having a class for an afternoon and the following forenoon, and then assuming charge of the class previously taught by the other teacher. The time given to German instruction in such classes does not exceed nine hours a week, as the German teachers also teach the music and drawing. A German supervising assistant commonly teaches the higher grades, giving not more than one hour daily to each class,

besides supervising the work of other teachers in general.

In smaller schools a German teacher teaches all the grades, the time varying with the conditions. For the intermediate grades the time alloted a day is from forty-five minutes to one hour, while in the high schools there are daily recitations of forty-five minutes each. Throughout all the grades the language is taught as a living tongue, all the communication between teacher and pupils being conducted in the language to be acquired. Teachers conversant with this method and able to handle both the instruction in German and in English are trained in the National German American Teachers' Seminary in Milwaukee, Wis., and also in the Teachers' College of this city.

During the year the corps of teachers enjoyed the visits and lectures of two eminent German educators, Professor Kerschensteiner, of Munich,

and of Dr. Walther, of Frankfurt.

A noteworthy event of the year was the preparation and introduction of a revised course of study to supersede the one in force for a decade past. Stress has been laid upon conforming to the needs of today in matbook work has been checked by the emphasizing of the actual use of the language in conversation and communication. Much good is expected from the change. Much attention is paid to the teaching and rendition of Carmon cores. German songs, in the belief that in them there is a never failing beneficent influence.

There has also been the introduction of a new supplementary reader, "Neu und Alt," prepared by the Supervisor of the German Department, primarily for the Fourth and Fifth grades, along the lines pursued in

the new course of study.

We are having less trouble than formerly to find teachers who are well equipped for teaching German. The two institutions, the University of Cincinnati and the Milwaukee Seminary, provide for our needs. Dr. Fick is a trustee and inspector of the latter school, and gives the training himself in the former, so that the candidates for appointment are well trained to fit

into our system.

The German teachers are thoroughly integrated in our teaching staff. They have their own organizations, it is true, and are thoroughly united in spirit, but at the same time they take an active part in the general work of the school. They join the teachers' meetings, as a rule take part in the discussions of the general course of study, and show the spirit of comraderie in every way. The supervisor is a living example, finding no greater pleasure than in being helpful in every department of our schools.

### Music

The most notable event of the year in the Department of Music was the establishing of a "Music Course" as one of the vocational courses in our high schools. Choral music in the high schools from one to two periods a week has long been required of all. Many students who specialized in instrumental music found it overburdensome to carry a full high school course in addition to the several hours a day required for instrumental Some withdrew from school altogether; others were overworked, and still others felt the need of class instruction in theory and harmony. A course was arranged consisting of those literary studies most needed by the student of music, including English, German, mathematics, physics, history and history of music art, equivalent to three-fourths time; the other fourth is allowed for two periods a week in school in the study of musical dictation, intervals, harmony and musical analysis and appreciation, and two periods a day outside of school in instrumental practice either in connection with a college of music or a recognized teacher of the subject. Students are examined twice a year by the high school instructor in their outside work, and if satisfactory they are accredited for music the same as for any other study for graduation. The supervisor, W. H. Aiken, reports that about ninety have availed themselves of the technical course this year; many of them carrying the music, however, as an extra. The inspection of the musical progress of the students and the instruction in theory are certain to have a decided influence in improving the musical instruction in this city and in stimulating students to do serious work. There is no valid reason why music as a part of education should not have the same credit as any laboratory subject.

The students in the College for Teachers are given class instruction by the Supervisor from January until May. This is placed on Saturday mornings in order that teachers may avail themselves of it. Many teachers attend.

The Supervisor also instructs the kindergartners. They are expected to have at least four years of piano training. It would be well for principals of schools to advise those who are prospective kindergartners to take the music course in the high schools, as there will be no one subject that will be of greater advantage to them in their future vocation. Our trained kindergartners are doing much to start the children right. It is a dull ear that will not yield to the rhythmical exercises and the daily song drills of the kindergarten.

In the grades fifteen minutes a day is given to musical instruction. Eight special teachers of music go from school to school, spending all their time in class instruction, and in assisting the grade teachers who do at least half the work. Several schools have purchased victrolas. These are of value in developing musical appreciation, providing the character of the music selected is judiciously supervised. There are 200 pianos in use in our schools, and the Board allows \$300 a year for the tuning of the instruments.

Five years ago a night chorus was organized. It is conducted by the Supervisor of Music. It consists of from 90 to 120 voices. Many of its members have gone on to membership in advanced choral societies, such as the May Festival chorus. The teachers of the night schools are asked to encourage the musically inclined to attend the weekly rehearsals, which are placed on Friday nights at Woodward High School for their convenience.

The orchestral organizations in the high schools are under the direct leadership of the high school instructor, who conducts rehearsals after school hours.

# ART.

Attention to art forms begins in the kindergarten. The teachers have had especial training in art and construction.

In the primary grades work along lines of illustration are made most prominent, with much constructive work in lightweight paper, involving the use of the scissors and paste. The work is associated with the activities of the child in the school and elsewhere, and with suggestions offered by the seasons, holidays and other special occasions. The aim has been to devote more time to the essentials in the art and constructive work, and to develop them to degrees of efficiency rather than to weaken the course by touching upon too many phases of the work.

Beginning with the third grade and continuing through the fifth, the constructive models gradually grow more dependent upon exact measurements. Trays, boxes, calendars, blotter pads, booklets and folios are made, and involve the use of light and medium weight cover-papers, strawboard, rulers, scissors and paste. Most of these forms offer opportunities for the practice of applied design. During the fall and spring months when plant forms are available, representation of these forms, mostly in color, constitute the chief activity in all grades from the fourth to the eighth, inclusive. Object drawing, construction drawing and design, with its many applications, are pursued during the remaining months.

In the high schools art is required in all courses in the first year twice a week. After that it is optional in the general course, but an increasing number of students avail themselves of it. In the Manual course it continues in the form of mechanical drawing and design through the four years. In the Domestic Art course the applied art forms an essential part of the curriculum. The design and ornamentation in garment making and millinery are carefully worked out in the art department in advance of the shop work, and the house planning and furnishing and color schemes in the advanced grades in connection with the course in Home Economics. Beauty and good taste in dress and in the home offer an endless number of practical art problems.

Among the vocational courses in the high schools an art course is offered. This is a technical course entirely distinct from the regular art work of the high schools. The art study and practice is not done in the high school but in the Art School, an endowed and especially well equipped institution on a separate foundation from the public school system. It charges a tuition of \$25 a year. In case a public school pupil of strong artistic ability is unable to pay the tuition, the Board of Education pays it. Two such cases occurred last year. The Board can well afford to do this, as it would be inconvenient if not impossible for the Board

to provide such opportunities for an art education as is afforded in this excellent institution. The technical course in art is arranged for pupils who have recognized talent, and permits them to pursue the regular course of work prescribed by the Art Academy, while securing a high school education that is especially planned to meet the needs of the artist. The pupils pursue their high school studies in the morning hours, and in the afternoon devote not less than two periods to work at the Art Academy. In the latter school they are given the same opportunities for the development of their artistic tendencies as are offered to the regular students of the institution. The members of this class are extremely fortunate in being under the instruction of Miss Caroline Lord, an artist of rare ability and at the same time an excellent teacher, entirely in sympathy with the work of her pupils. The pupils, while necessarily small in numbers, are exceptional in ability. They are not only doing good work in art, but their work at the high school has been favorably commented

upon by their principals and teachers.

The Normal Art Course, for the training of teachers of art, has been in operation for three years. It is under the supervision of the art department of our schools, but is closely affiliated with the work of the Art Academy and the University of Cincinnati. The requirements for entrance to this school are graduation from a recognized high school and the equivalent of at least two years of training in the Art Academy. A two years' course is offered and the graduates are prepared to teach Art and Construction in the elementary, high and normal schools. School art and school methods are taught by the high school teachers in the art department. Instruction in Psychology and History of Education are provided at the University, and Academic Art study is continued at the Art Academy. The students of this department have remarkable advantages for class-room practice. One entire morning a week during the year the senior students have charge of the art work of one of the downtown schools under the direction of a critic teacher, and one morning a week is allowed for similar work in the high school. Although this department is but three years old, two of our graduates are teaching in the State normal schools, six are supervisors in these or other public schools, or are teaching in private schools.

The students in the College for Teachers who are preparing for grade positions are given a special course by the supervisor. W. H. Vogel, on Saturday mornings. This is attended by a large number of teachers as well as students. Three hours a Saturday for three months are devoted to some of the phases

of the work pursued in the elementary grades.

For the pupils of the Continuation School a very practical course in art is offered with a direct bearing upon common needs

of every day life, in order that these young people may find new values in "the ideals of beauty and the beauty of ideals."

The office lantern slides illustrating the works of artists were utilized by the department. Each teacher gave talks to her respective fourth and fifth grades on the life and works of the artists represented. In this way every class in these grades throughout the city had the privilege of listening to one of these talks. The supervisor suggests that more sets of slides be added to the collection, and that a progressive series of such talks be given which will provide for the children an interesting course in the appreciation and interpretation of pictures.

An exhibit of our work from the kindergarten through all the grades, including high school and teachers training departments, was sent last spring to the Nashville Art Association. The loan of the exhibit was requested during the sessions of the Knoxville Summer School, and also an offer from the Nashville Art Association was received to purchase the same to be used as a State traveling exhibit for the purpose of encouraging art education in the schools and for raising the standard where such work was already being done. The exhibit was finally presented

to the Nashville Art Association.

The interest manifested during the past few years in school-room decoration continues to grow. Over \$2,000 were expended in this direction this past year by the various schools and school improvement associations. The Municipal Art League of our city has for several years added materially in this direction by contributing liberally appropriate collections of good carbon prints to various downtown schools. This year three schools benefited in this way.

Much of the above matter is taken directly from the report of the supervisor. I should like to add that he has three illustrated talks on practical art in every day life which have been given the past year to various parents' associations, and which I

trust he will give to many more.

# PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Of the 57 elementary schools, 24 have one well-equipped gymnasium each, and one has two gymnasia, one for each sex. This leaves 32 schools in which our work is largely done in the class-room. The work in the latter class of schools is confined to such forms of exercise as can be done between the desks and consists of: Marching and "fancy steps" to a limited extent, calisthenics, dumb-bell and wand exercises. To these are added in the spring and fall, when classes go out of doors for their exercise, running, jumping and games. In these schools 15 minutes per day is devoted to physical training in grades three to

eight inclusive, while in the second grade, 20 minutes, and in the first grade, 30 minutes per day are allowed for physical work. In these two grades frequent short periods of exercise are given rather than one long period as in the upper grades. The special teachers, of whom there are eight, visit these schools every two weeks to give a new lesson, the class teacher repeating this Issson until the special teacher's next visit. A manual of exercises is

provided for the teacher.

In the schools having gymnasia the work is of a much wider scope. All classes go to the gymnasium two or three times a week, and the lessons are one-half hour duration. The special teachers visit these schools each week, the class teacher repeating the lesson given between visits. In most schools the sexes are divided in the four upper grades, and the work is thus better adapted to the needs of each sex, the girls getting more exercise for the development of grace, such as gymnastic and folk dancing, while the boys are given more of the harder work on the apparatus. Where division of sexes is not possible a compromise is effected. Since the conditions vary so much, no attempt has been made to unify this work. Each special teacher adapts his work to his especial conditions and supplies the grade teacher with written copies of the lesson. This entails considerable work upon the special teacher, but is, on the whole, more satisfactory than attempting to make all do the same thing irrespective of existing conditions. In the First Intermediate, where there are two gymnasia, there are two resident teachers who devote their whole time to physical training.

In all schools much stress is laid on those exercises designed to correct faulty attitudes, and good posture and erect carriage

are insisted upon at all times.

The equipment in all gymnasia is as ample as space and building conditions permit. The following is a sample equipment: Five horizontal bars, 4 adjustable ladders, 6 pairs swinging rings, 16 climbing poles, 1 circle swing, 5 see-saw ladders, 4 parallel bars, 4 vaulting horses, 4 vaulting bucks, 10 mattresses, 4 jumping boards, 2 pairs jumping standards, 2 jumping ropes, 8 balance boards, 50 steel wands with suitable stand, 50 wooden wands with suitable stand, 50 pairs dumb-bells, 50 Indian clubs, 200 hangers for bells and clubs, 2 basket balls, 2 basket ball goals, 8 section stall bars, 8 stall bar benches.

### ATHLETICS.

The athletic contests are optional in the schools, and are controlled by the Public Schools Athletic League. The league is granted the sum of \$500 annually for its expenses by the Board of Education, and all "meets" and games are open to the pupils

free of charge. The activities of the league are field days, base ball, soccer foot ball and the athletic badge test. Last spring we had three preliminary and one championship field-and-track meet, with a total of 684 entries. Twenty-eight teams belonged to the base ball league, and four teams played soccer foot ball. Four hundred and thirteen boys and 285 girls were awarded athletic badges for successfully passing the "efficiency test." The Linwood School was awarded the "Fleischmann Trophy" for qualifying the largest per cent of eligible pupils—81 per cent. It is to be regretted that not all schools take part in the activities of the league. About half of the schools qualify no pupils whatever in the badge test, which is the best athletic training a pupil can have, since it requires a fair degree of efficiency in several lines of activitiy and produces all around development.

In addition to the opportunities by the Athletic League, a large number of pupils were entered in various outdoor and in-

door meets held by other organizations.

### HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIA.

All our high schools are equipped with gymnasia. Woodward and Hughes each has two, one for each sex. The equipment for the four gymnasia, including baths and swimming pools, cost \$16,500. In each school a male and female director and an assistant for each are employed. The swimming pools are extensively used, and 227 girls and 168 boys who are pupils of the high schools, 152 girls and 62 boys who are pupils of the night gymnasia classes, and 22 teachers have learned to swim in the pools since they were opened.

In each high school two forty-five-minute periods are required from all pupils not physically disabled. Voluntary attendance, in addition to the required time, is encouraged, and the oppor-

tunity is largely taken advantage of.

### HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

The recent organization of the Interscholastic Athletic League, under rules adopted by the Union Board of High Schools, promises to eliminate many of the unpleasant features of the interschool athletics. The pupils of the high schools participate in all the various athletic activities customary in such school, namely, track and field sports, base ball, foot ball, basket and center ball, etc. Each school holds one field day, after which there is an inter-scholastic field day at which the best are entered. Individuals and teams from the various schools are also entered for meets, indoor and outdoor, held by other organizations. Efficiency tests are also held, for which the pupils receive the school letter.

### PLAYGROUNDS.

As in most large cities the playgrounds of our schools, especially in the basin, are inadequate. Although much has been done in the past few years to remedy this evil, there is still room for improvement and it is hoped the policy of the Board of Education of acquiring additional property whenever feasible will continue. At present 7 schools have a very good equipment of outdoor apparatus, 5 schools have fair equipment, and 15 schools have a small amount of apparatus in the school grounds. Thirty schools have none.

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In the high schools a system of measurements and physical examinations has been introduced. On the results of the examination the pupils are advised as to weaknesses and have to overcome them. By comparison with other measurements the pupil can see for himself whether he is deficient or excels in any respect.

### PERMANENT EXCUSES.

All pupils physically able are required to take part in the prescribed course in physical training. Only those having a visible deformity and those bringing a certificate from a physician are permanently excused. The total number excused in the elementary schools is 212, being about one-half of 1 per cent of the total enrollment. In all high schools 29 boys, being about 1.6 per cent, and 163 girls, being about 9 per cent, are excused. How many of these are legitimately excused and how many are excused by the courtesy of an obliging physician it is hard to determine.

### MANUAL TRAINING.

Manual training was not introduced into the public schools until 1905. It now extends through the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, one and one-half hours a week. In the high schools there are courses in both manual training and industrial training, extending through the four years. The manual training in this city is developing toward industrial training, and the demand is growing for industrial elementary training, especially for overage children. We are now giving about 400 elementary children industrial training. The amount of time given depends upon the classes. In the department of defective children about one-half time is given to motor training of some sort; for retarded children, about one-fourth to one-fifth, and for over-age children in the lower grades who are not separated from the regular classes, about one and one-half hours a week. The character of the

work done is indicated in the description of retarded and defective classes.

In the high schools 36 per cent of the pupils take the manual training or domestic science courses. The high school industrial courses for boys and girls are given at Hughes and Woodward, and are designed for those pupils who desire to enter a trade as apprentices. The courses acquaint pupils with various trades, and after two years' in this school they are expected to choose a trade and then continue in trade and school, week about. These courses are designed for those who desire to become skilled workmen. While no trade is taught in school, the students are led to acquire industrial intelligence and general mechanical skill, along with cultural work in English, Mathematics, Science and History. Our first class will be ready to go to their commercial shops in the summer of 1912. A more extended account of the work will be found in the description of high schools.

### SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN CINCINNATI.

1. At the University of Cincinnati—Co-operative engineering course.

2. At the Ohio Mechanics Institute—A well endowed industrial school on a separate foundation from the public schools.

3. In High Schools—Industrial courses for boys and girls. Co-operative after the first two years, week about in shop and school.

The other subjects taken in this course are closely related to

the industrial work.

4. Industrial Elementary Schools—These have been opened distinctly in two elementary schools, beginning with the second grade. New buildings are planned to provide industrial education for over-age children.

5. For defective children in the Special School at the Old

Hughes, one-half time being given to hand work.

6. For retarded children, one-fourth time is given to industrial work, the girls having a model flat in which to learn housework.

7. Continuation Schools—For printers' apprentices and machine shop apprentices. For housewives a course in home economics. Salesmanship for saleswomen. Compulsory schools in twelve centers for those between 14 and 16 who are at work. One-third of the time in these schools is given to industrial work, attendance being required only four hours a week.

8. In Evening Schools courses are given in machine shop, foundry, forge, pattern making, turning, electrical wiring, cabinet and carpentry, architectural, machine and mechanical drawing, plain sewing, cutting and fitting, tailoring, millinery, cooking.

Attendance on these courses, 3,000.

Continuation Night School—Giving theory and practice of trades (no work with tools), and providing classes for foremen.

## Domestic Science.

In all elementary schools sewing is taught in the sixth and seventh grade, and cooking in the eighth grade, one and a half hours a week. There are 26 special teachers, 28 equipped cook-

ing centers, and 38 centers of sewing.

In several of the tenement districts children are given a larger time allotment and the work is started in the lower grades and upon a broader plane, using hand sewing in lower grades and the sewing machine with garment making in the seventh and eighth grades. For one of the schools a flat of five rooms is rented and all the activities of a home—sweeping, dusting, cleaning, laundry work, sewing, cooking and serving meals—are carried on under the direction of a special teacher. In another of the schools a large variety of industrial work, including considerable work with the simple tools, is given the girls, while the boys are given lessons on the preparation of plain and substantial meals and on simple forms of sewing as a part of their industrial course.

In the high schools, sewing, millinery and applied art are given in the first two years, and advanced cooking and housekeeping in the last two years. The last two years include preparation of foods and the serving of meals, based on a knowledge of food values and the chemistry of foods; dietetics and marketing; care of the sick; laundry work; care of the home with regard to health, economy and good taste; sweeping, dusting. making of beds, care of plumbing and sanitation in general; planning the house, decoration, color schemes and selection of furnishings. The subjects are taught by practical work in the cooking and chemical laboratories and in the dining-room, bedroom and laundry in the school flat. They have their foundation in the study of bacteriology, sanitation, dietetics and training in art. Every effort is made to teach the student the art of right living in an intelligent, practical manner, and at the same time the student is given the regular course in the academic branches and the course receives the usual credits in the University.

In Hughes and Woodward High Schools the new Industrial and Vocational course has reached its second year. This course gives all the practical work, cooking, sewing, applied art, etc., in the first and second year offered in the regular four-year course, with the idea that the girl may be helped to find her life work and fit herself for it, and that she may have a knowledge of home-making and the womanly arts at her command. By February of the second year the girls elect either dressmaking

or millinery, and specialize in this work under trade conditions. By June those who desire and are capable will be placed in positions. The third and fourth years will be based upon the co-operative plan, part time in position and part time in school, with strong specialization in the chosen line.

### KINDERGARTENS.

The development of public school kindergartens in Cincinnati is recent, giving us a fine opportunity to profit by the experience of other places. While the movement is only five years old in this city, it has attracted so much attention as to be characterized by kindergartners as the "Cincinnati Plan." It was inspected extensively by the International Kindergarten Union which met here last May. So many inquiries come concerning our method of operation that I have asked the supervisor, Julia S. Bothwell, to describe it somewhat fully, which she has done as follows:

The Kindergartens in Cincinnati had their origin in the efforts of a group of earnest women who, in 1880, formed an association to organize and supervise kindergartens and to carry on a training school for kindergartners. After thirty-two years of continuous work the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association has today a training school affiliated with the University of Cincinnati and a practical connection with sixty-one kindergartens and mothers' organizations in this city and vicinity. The entrance requirements of the University are the standards for admission to the Training School. The co-operation with the public schools makes it possible to place students where they will receive a minimum of five months' closely supervised practice in centers where they have to meet the demands of actual service as assistants. For this service the Board of Education pays the Association ten dollars a month per student. Some of the graduates of the Training School receive also the degree of the University, and some of the entering students are University graduates.

Applicants for public school positions holding a university degree are placed on a preferred list for appointment. An examination is given each year in June, by the Board of City Examiners, in kindergarten theory, general educational theory and psychology, music and drawing. The average of this examination and the practice mark given by the supervisor determines the standing on the list for appointment as teachers. The directors receive salaries from \$600 to \$1,000, while those who have the high school diploma with two years of professional training receive from \$500 to \$700. Assistant directors receive from \$300 to \$500. Two kindergartens were opened in the public schools in 1905; in 1906 there were 11; in 1907, 22; in 1908, 31; in 1909, 37; in 1911, 42, and on January 1, 1912,

The organization of the kindergarten department is such that it can fulfill its function of uniting the home and school. The morning session only, for five-year-old children, permits the teachers' time to be given in in the afternoon to other phases of school activity. Two afternoon are given each week to the first grade children, one afternoon to neighborhood visits, one afternoon to the mothers' meeting, and one to a conference with the supervisor. This conference also affords opportunity for teach-

ers to share experience with each other and to receive the benefit of additional lectures and instruction from outside sources. By courtesy of the Kindergarten Association two valuable courses in psychology of sixteen lectures each have been given by Dr. Breese of the University. These have been especially appreciated by the teachers for their practical relation to daily problems in the school. Mr. Aiken, public school supervisor, has given generous attention to the kindergarten music, and Supervisor Vogel to the art expression for this period of childhood. Laws, the faculty of the training school and several other people have aided in making this afternoon a source of inspiration and strength.

In the morning session of the children, excursions to parks, playgrounds, farms and other desirable places, proper celebration of festivals, gardening and other common interests and experiences of childhood, furnish the basis of a daily program. The Kindergarten Farm on Price Hill, with the playground equipment, was rented again last spring by the Board of Education. For the observation of the harvest season, individual teachers in several instances found suitable farms where children could be given a point of contact with the source of food supplies.

The gardening interests have been considerably enlarged. In the fall of 1910 and again in 1911, five thousand tulip bulbs were planted by the kindergarten children in the school yards or nearby gardens and city parks. The fall planting has, on the whole, been more satisfactory than the spring gardens, affording an outdoor experience of much value. Tulips give satisfactory results with a small amount of labor, therefore this kind of gardening is well suited for the stage of child life when sustained effort in cultivation is impossible.

In addition to the healthful outdoor life, the physical well-being of the children is provided for inside the school buildings. Rooms are clean, convenient and attractive. Good color, simplicity of furnishing and a few good pictures combine to make a restful environment. The floors are mopped daily and scrubbed once a week; individual towels and drinking cups are provided, and the children trained to use them. Each child brings five cents a week for a luncheon, which is daintily served each day. This is usually provided by the kindergarten, but in a few schools the penny lunch-room insures a greater variety of nourishing food much needed in certain sections of the city.

### THE PRIMARY WORK.

The blending of the kindergarten and the first grade presents one of our most difficult and interesting problems. The first grade children coming to the kindergarten an hour each week for rhythms, games, music or handwork, has been one of the important means of making the kindergarten an organic part of the school. From the standpoint of definite educative harmonizing relationships we have been entirely successful, and nowhere in this city is the kindergarten an unwelcome accessory of the school. Kindergartners are interested in the progress of the children in the school. The primary teachers turn to the kinder-gartners for help in reaching the homes, and teachers in the grades belong to mothers' clubs.

Since September, 1911, a small group of interested first grade teachers have spent an hour a week with the kindergarten supervisor for the purpose of a better understanding of kindergarten principles and meth-

ods and their application to the first grade.

In September, 1911, we began to test the extension of kindergarten methods in a first grade with an efficient teacher who has had both training and experience in the kindergarten and in the grades. The center chosen has a large percentage of foreign and retarded children and for this reason does not afford conditions for normal first grade work, but the results so far have been interesting and indicate that it is possible to make a social group of the first grade without sacrificing the necessary content of the course of study. Reading, writing and numbers may and should grow out of the situations of daily living, and thus arouse the greatest effort on the part of the children to master the technical difficulties. The image and the idea must precede the written word in an economical organization of school work, therefore, the enlarging and clarifying of the child's experience at this time, through excursions, festivals, toys, materials, games and songs, is more fundamental than the emphasis on the mastery of symbols.

#### HOME VISITING.

The usual time, at least two hours each week, has been given to the calling in the homes, and the influence of this friendly relationship is productive of much good. Teachers are more sympathetic with difficult children when they know the home conditions. In many cases they are able to secure medical treatment or the care of a nurse where people need physical attention. Direction of home occupations for children, with suggestions as to materials, helps the mother who would not, perhaps, be able to guide the child's activities into such profitable channels. Cleanliness, punctuality, regular attendance are promoted by these visits, and through them the mothers are brought into the school clubs.

### MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

A mother's club has been organized in connection with each kinder-garten, and has a regular meeting at least once a month. While the educational side of these meetings has been emphasized, the social side has also been a strong feature. We are indebted to many helpful people for lectures at these meetings, among whom are some of the prominent dentists, physicians, nurses, representatives of the Juvenile Court, the Public Library, Consumers' League, the Superintendent, supervisors and principals of the public schools, and the members of the Board of Trustees and faculty of the Kindergarten Training School. Many of the club have organized continuation school classes in sewing, millinery or cooking, and are receiving a great deal of benefit from them. The teacher is provided by the Board of Education. During the past year the clubs have contributed generously to the beautifying of the kindergarten rooms, to excursions for the children, and to such organizations as the Visiting Nurse Association.

The following is a statistical summary for the year 1910-11: Number enrolled, 2,552; average daily attendance, 1,522; number of visitors to kindergartens, 4,291; number of mothers' meetings, 357; average number monthly attendance at mothers' meetings, 1,027; number of visitors at mothers' meetings, 2,380; number of visits of teachers to homes, 11,403; number of hours spent by teachers in visiting, 3,757; number of kindergartens, 42; kindergarten directors, 42; assistants, 25 in September, decreased to 16 in June; cadets, 21; total salaries for the year (tuition), \$37,338; annual cost of tuition per pupil enrolled, \$14.78; per average daily attendance, \$24.53; cost of current supplies for the year 1911, \$2,311.11; cost of equipment for 1911, \$851.15.

### TEACHING APPARATUS.

Free text books have been in use in Cincinnati for a decade. They were introduced gradually, the highest grade of the high school not being equipped until 1910. The following table shows the cost by calendar years since the introduction of free text books into the high schools:

I	907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Elementary schools 10	,093	14,076	9,498	9,760	11,165
High schools 6	,500	4,667	5,871	8,219	6,173
Repairs and covers 2	,871	3,325	4,343	4,470	4,613
Totals\$19	.464	\$22,068	\$19.712	\$22,449	\$21.951

The diminished cost in high schools for 1911 is due to the fact that the introduction of free text books was completed in 1910. The expense per capita in high schools is too large. High school students are unduly careless, and fines for damaged books are not collected rigorously. Such fines should be credited to the text book fund, and should produce a very considerable sum until the students find it will pay to be reasonably careful in their use of public property.

Almost all our schools are provided with stereopticons. About 3,000 slides, arranged in sets, are distributed from the central office as requested. Additions are made each year under the direction of Principal E. M. Sawyer, to whose industry and intelligent selection, we are all indebted for the completeness and usableness of this extremely valuable teaching apparatus.

The current expenditures for teaching apparatus for the year 1911 were as follows: General, \$1,547.78; Music, \$519.84; Drawing, \$2,200.27; German, \$725.30; Stereopticons, \$742.42; supplementary, books and material, \$4,007.14. The above does not include permanent equipment of high schools, \$53,198; or new centers equipped for manual training and domestic science, \$8,646; new kindergartens, \$2,871; new gymnasia, \$17,142; Blind School conveyance, \$944.15; vacation schools, \$403; night schools, \$1,157; Boys' Special (detention department, etc.), \$2,322.

### SPECIAL AUXILIARY SCHOOLS.

### SCHOOLS AND CLASSES FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN.

Attention has been given in this city for some years to the needs of children who do not fit in the ordinary grades. A public school for the deaf was established in 1886, for the blind in 1906, for the delinquent, the foreign, and the mentally defec-

tive in 1907, for the over-age or retarded in 1908, classes for children who should move faster than the regular classes in 1910, an open-air school for anemic and for tubercular children in 1911.

Progress has been comparatively slow because of lack of accommodations, but as new school buildings are erected more adequate provision is made.

# THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The Oral School has just completed its twenty-fifth year. It has been placed in the Third Intermediate building, where the pupils come in contact with normal children, much to their advantage. The regular teachers have taken training for teaching the manual and domestic course. More industrial work is added each year, and the speech work is as closely associated with it as possible, with the intention of developing hand and mind simultaneously. The life of the deaf child up to the school stage has been all impression without expression, and unless taken very early he acquires language slowly. Therefore the primary department gives great attention to oral work, and all teaching is in the concrete in the first four years. In the higher grades abstract ideas are taken up and pursued through the equivalent of the eighth grade. Arithmetic, geography and history are made lessons in language and speech, and much exercise of the reason is attempted. The power to reason is greatly influenced by the hearing, and until there is ability to express but little can be done to develop the reasoning powers. Better know and be able to express one fact than to have numerous, vague, mental images. Therefore no attempt at haste is made, and many parts of the ordinary course of study are omitted.

A teacher lunches with the children and insists upon the observation of etiquette and hygienic rules in eating. Three eminent physicians give their services as needed and without charge. Number of pupils, 45—the largest in the history of the school; number of teachers, 6; salaries, \$5,698; average per child, \$126.62. By law the county pays \$150 a child. The amount received from

the county was \$4,657 in 1911.

# THE BLIND.

The School for the Blind has been moved to the Twentieth District on Findlay street, in order that the children may have the advantage of primary classes of normal children. It is found that blind children get much benefit by doing considerable work with normal children. They must have much attention by the special teachers for the first few years until they master the special system of reading and writing, and afterwards they must

have their written lessons presented to them daily. They are given free conveyance to and from school. Total expense of school in 1910-11, \$2,100; number of teachers, 2; number of children enrolled, 19; cost per pupil belonging, \$110.52. This does not include the cost of conveyance, \$914. For the last few months the school has been in charge of but one teacher, but an assistant must be provided, as the work is excessive for one.

# Foreign Classes.

Foreign children who are nine years of age or over are collected, as far as possible, in special classes in which only English is taught until they are able to enter the grade they are otherwise prepared for. The largest number is at the Sixth District School building, where in 1910-11 two teachers instructed them.

The subject matter given in these classes includes a vocabulary of 1,500 to 2,000 words; conversational forms; many stories told, acted, and written out; vocal drills; reading of script and print, and spelling; simple geography of the United States, and arithmetic suited to the child. Enrollment in these classes is 66; average age, 12 years; average time in the class, 100 days. promotions to the sixth grade, 3; to the fifth grade, 16; to the fourth grade, 16; to the third grade, 11; to the second grade, 13. Many of these children came from Russia, and had not previously received any school instruction. In addition to the work, the senior teacher, a remarkable instructor, looked after 115 children in the third, fourth and fifth grades of the regular school, who were seriously backward and falling behind in their arithmetic. Ninety-seven of these were promoted in June.

### THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Number of teachers, 10; Number of children, 140. In the old Hughes building 93 pupils of this character were enrolled in 1910-11, and 104 at present. It is called Special School No. 3. The children are grouped into six classes, according to age, sex and intelligence. Within each class there are two or three groups for ordinary school branches, some children being able to read in the fourth reader and not able to make change from a dime. The effort in all work is to broaden and enrich the child's experience. Excursions are made, simple entertainments are arranged and games played, to excite the child to new activities and give him confidence. One-half the time is given to motor training, which includes (1) physical exercises of a corrective nature, as there is lack of muscular co-ordination, rhythm, folk dances, and a great variety of floor work, and (2) manual work, which includes weaving, basketry, clay-modeling, drawing

painting, whittling and bench work. In this sort of work the results compare favorably with the efforts of normal children. The girls give four periods a week to sewing, one to housekeeping, and three to cooking. Many children come from a distance. Their carfare is paid by the Board of Education. Feeling that these children should not have a cold and insufficient lunch, the teachers volunteered to prepare hot food for them. The noon lunch became one of the prominent educational factors of the school. When the number who dined together increased to seventy, the strain became too great for the teachers to do all the work. But Miss Emma Kohnky, who is in charge, is a genius in securing co-operation. She has gathered contributions sufficient to pay the cook who does the work formerly done by the teachers, and has secured a committee of friendly visitors who give material aid and invaluable assistance in many ways. The children and the school are greatly benefited by having such persons associated with them.

Further, through their efforts, a physician for the school was secured. Each child is thoroubly studied and tested, and a laboratory is to be equipped for complete tests. The co-operation of many of the most skilled physicians of the city and of Dr. Breese, Professor of Psychology of the University of Cincinnati, has been secured. The time is now ripe for extending the beneficent work. It is now in competent hands and started on scientific lines. It will take those unfortunate children who, if neglected, may become the flotsam and jetsam of society, and will make useful and self-supporting citizens of them. It will be possible to organize a half-dozen new classes next September and appoint promising young teachers to practice under the guidance of Miss Kohnky and take special training with her at the laboratory and with Dr. Breese at the University until they become expert. When the new Fourteenth building at Freeman and Poplar is completed we shall have room for such classes. The new Guilford will

also afford room.

### THE RETARDED—ELEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In almost every class in the downtown schools we find children who are two, three and four years older than the average age of the class, and yet who are not to be considered as defectives. Many of them have been irregular in attendance, starting late in the year and stopping early, before promotion time. They frequently come from families that "move" from once to a dozen times a year. Many of them are as wise in street lore beyond their years as they are behind their years in book lore. They will drop out for good the moment the law allows. We have yearly gathered about 180 of these from the Sherman School alone and sent them to the First Intermediate for special instruction. Many of them make remarkable progress, doing two or three years' work in one. One-fourth of their time is given to manual and physical work of a great variety of kinds. girls are provided with a flat in a private residence in which they are trained to do all forms of household work daily. The kitchen, laundry, dining-room, bedroom, sewing-room,—all are used to the fullest extent to train the girls up to be competent housekeepers and to be somewhat expert in needlework and cooking. In book studies it is the endeavor to make them proficient in

fundamental and basic work only.

Practically the same kind of results are obtained at the Oyler School, though by a different method. All over-age children from the second grade up are given industrial work of great variety. These same children receive also special training in the fundamentals of English and arithmetic with the upper grade teachers, who take them while their own classes are with the manual or other special teachers. This is a more economical method than that at the First Intermediate, but it requires great sacrifice on the part of the upper grade teachers and extreme vigilance and efficiency on the part of the principal of the school. It is one of the most interesting and most visited schools of the city. Other principals have urged such an arrangement in their buildings, but our force of industrial teachers is not sufficient to meet the demands. The ordinary manual training teacher is not equal to the work.

At the Douglass (colored) School a very similar arrangement is carried out. Here, however, the children are much more uniformly old for their grade and, therefore, able to do a variety of household and manual work. The man in charge of the boys is an experienced teacher, a graduate of Armour Institute, sent us by Booker Washington, in whose famous school he was a teacher. The teacher in charge of the industrial work for girls is a graduate of Columbia, with several years' experience in teaching housekeeping to girls in settlement work in cities. This should not be classed as a retarded school but as an industrial

elementary school.

When the new Fifteenth, Fourth Intermediate and Sherman Schools are built we shall hope to solve the problem of what to do for the over-age child by establishing centers with industrial courses. The influence of these courses in stimulating their interest, in awakening their intelligence, in arousing their ambition. and developing not only their efficiency, but also their character. is established.

There are at least 2,000 children who should be given such opportunities. The expense per pupil will be about \$40 a year in excess of the ordinary education.

There are single classes for over-age pupils in a few outlying schools in the city in which the teacher gives only the fundamen-

tals without industrial work.

These correspond to ungraded classes as the term is used in many cities. In some places this is strongly urged—an ungraded room in each school. It no doubt is occasionally of great use, but I have never felt clear in encouraging it. It works well for a while, and then usually the interest wanes. A teacher can not handle any considerable number of ungraded children without wearing herself out. The strain is too great. Segregation, classification and adaptation of the curriculum is the necessary method of treatment of retardation it seems to me.

# RAPIDLY MOVING CLASSES.

The unusually capable children are as worthy of some especial consideration as the backward. In the last report an account was given of the work begun with the super-normal children. There are classes for such children at the First Intermediate and Eleventh District. At the former school those children of unusual mental and physical power in the sixth grade are placed in a section to themselves. They omit nothing of the course, but move faster through it than the other sections. With equal or greater thoroughness than the average classes they are expected to take three years of the course in two years. This is not done with any desire to overspeed them or hurry them along, but because they ought to work as hard as the average pupils, and

when they do they are able to accomplish more.

The teacher of the class at the Eleventh District reported at the end of the year that the gain of a year by twenty-five of the pupils is the least of the benefits they derived. She found that their great defect at first was lack of effort and attention. They had not needed these to keep up. The extra work and responsibility stimulated their mental activity, increased their power of attention, led them to sacrifice their personal desire, fostered thoroughness and accuracy, developed resourcefulness and initiative, and those other qualities necessary for leadership. An investigation just made into the work these pupils are now doing shows that though they are now with pupils who have spent one more year in school, they are, without exception, among the best in the class. Their self-reliance, self-mastery and studious habits are matters of remark by their teachers. It would be well in every school to have such a class. It would break up the lock-step of a graded system and the tendency to a dead level of mediocrity, and would give the bright children a chance. Strange to say, it is harder to establish such classes than retarded and defective classes. Teachers conceal them because they don't

like to give them up or because they do not think they should be pushed, though they are pushing the weaker children to the limit of their ability.

# SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school, for delinquent boys, consists of two departments. Boys who are truant or troublesome are sent there by the Superintendent, and may be paroled and returned to their school at any time. These attend by day and return to their homes at night. The Board provides carfare. The Juvenile Court also sends boys to the school. These are placed in the detention department. Their board is provided by the Board of Education unless the court collects from the parents, which is rarely. The school has a principal, a matron and three teachers. While the school lacks a garden and many other facilities, it meets a real need in a fairly effective manner. It is in no sense a penal institution. The pupils give one-third of their time to physical and manual work, and their teaching in the elementary studies is the very best obtainable. The aim is to interest the boys and to direct their energies to the right ends.

STATISTICS FOR THE BOYS' SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR 1910-1911.	
Total enrollment	124
Committed by the Superintendent	
Committed for truancy 61 Committed for incorrigibility 63	
Average monthly enrollment Average daily attendance Per cent of attendance, 95.	69 66
Remaining at the end of the year	81 43
(a) On work certificates       19         (b) Moved out of city       6         * (c) Transferred to other schools       5         (d) Committed to institutions       11         (e) Died (accidental)       2	

Committed to the detention department by the Juvenile Court, 34: paroled before end of the year to day department, 18; committed to other institutions, 6; held until the end of the year, 10.

Total cost, \$7,478.00; cost per pupil, \$60.30.

\* This does not include transfers made at the beginning of the school year before the enrollment begins.

# THE OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

The latest addition to the public schools is the outdoor school at the Branch Hospital for tubercular children and one on the roof of the First Intermediate for anemic children. In each case the Board of Education provides the teacher and an open air building or shelter house. At the hospital the twenty children are fed and clothed by the institution, of which they are inmates. At the First Intermediate the Board of Education provides the clothing, meals, baths and cook. The Board of Health provides a nurse and a medical inspector as needed. The school operates under the joint supervision of the two boards. There are nineteen children in attendance at present. In the most inclement weather these children are to be found happy and comfortable in the open air on the housetop.

As the schools were opened only last November, it is too early to give results, only that the children seem to be improving in every way according to the reports of both the teachers and the medical inspectors. The method of operating the open air school for anemic children is too expensive to become general. It will be reserved for very pronounced cases, while low temperature rooms with open windows will probably be used generally. New buildings provide one or two such rooms. One such room is being held experimentally at present in the Sherman School. The operation of the open air school at the First Inter-

mediate can be learned from the following:

### DAILY PROGRAM OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

Rising hour 7:00 a.m.
Breakfast at home 7:15 to 7:45 a.m.
Arrival at school 8:00 a.m.
Weight, Friday and Monday.
Temperature and pulse Bath, toilet. 8:00 to 9:15 a, m.
Bath, toilet
*Refreshments)
Class
Recess (breathing exercises and marching)10:15 to 10:30 a.m.
Class
Preparation for dinner11:30 to 12:00 m.
Dinner
Toothbrush drill
Preparation for class (toilet)
Nap in open air
Class
Temperature and refreshments 3:15 p. m.
Dismissal

<sup>\*</sup> Refreshments consist of milk and crackers.

#### DUTY OF PHYSICIAN.

 To examine the children for admission.
 To make monthly examinations, and any special examinations as are indicated.

To determine the percentage of haemoglobin monthly.

To supervise records. To submit menus.

6. To recommend children for dismissal.

#### DUTY OF NURSE.

1. To administer the daily bath and see that children are properly clothed.

 To take morning and afternoon temperatures.
 To report any case of a rise of temperature above 100 degrees F., or any unusual symptoms.

4. To maintain daily records and keep up histories.5. To inspect the home and advise parents.

The morning and afternoon lunch consists of warm milk (inspected) and crackers. The dinner has a specified menu for each day. The total expense per child for meals per week is 17 cents. In addition to a teacher we provide a cook at \$8 a week. The medical department also provides a nurse. The expense of running this school is about \$45 per week for twenty children. At this rate of expenditure it would be impractical for us to establish many schools. These that are opened should be utilized for the most serious cases, and the general problem of anemic children should be treated in a less expensive way. The Board is now experimenting with low temperature rooms, in which it is not intended that children should be fed or that any extraordinary expense should be involved. New buildings are provided with rooms adapted for this purpose.

In addition to placing a cottage upon the roof of the First Intermediate as a shelter-house for open air children, the follow-

ing supplies were provided:

Supplies furnished the First Intermediate open air school at a cost of \$600:

30 cots,

30 double wool blankets,

25 Esquimo suits,

25 sleeping-out bags, 25 pairs of felt boots,

25 pairs of gioves,

1 fur coat,

25 soapstone foot-warmers,

3 dozen Prophylactic toothbrushes,

2 hair brushes,

2 coarse combs,

4 dozen safety pins,

2 large size wash cloths,

1,000 sanitary drinking cups,

4 large size white enamel basins,

1 pair of Henckel's shears,

1 three-gallon water cooler and bottle,

1 box of Ivory soap, 24 bathing caps (rubber),

1 pair of rubber boots, 1 pair of Arctic socks,

1 two-drawer, 5x8 card case.

2 sets of indexes.

# EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

# THE WIDER USE OF THE SCHOOL PLANT.

We have not yet in America a generally accepted nomenclature for the different kinds of school activities. Those schools which are directly an adjunct to the regular day schools are treated in the preceding chapter under the caption of Special or Auxiliary Schools. Under the head of Extension Schools are here collected the (1) Vacation and Playground, (2) Summer Academic School, (3) Evening Schools and Social Centers, and (4) Continuation Schools in day time for those who are at work. All these have developed in response to the demand for a wider use of the school plant.

# VACATION SCHOOLS.

These were conducted at five centers for six weeks, from June 24 to August 4. Sessions: Mornings, from 8:45 to 12, first four days of the week. Outings on Fridays from 9 A. M. to 3:00 P. M.

	Enrollment	Average Attendance
First Intermediate	670	377
Sixth District	404	153
Twentieth District		335
Twenty-seventh District		205
Jackson School	251	140
Totals	. 2,298	1,210

The enrollment the preceding year was 2,035; attendance, 1,307. Average attendance according to sex:

	Boys	Girls
First Intermediate	175	202
Sixth District	78	75
Twentieth District	149	186
Twenty-seventh District	93	112
Jackson School	65	75
Totals	560	650

Number of teachers employed, 71; total salaries, \$4,307; current expenses, \$331; cost per child enrolled, \$2.01; per child in daily attendance, \$3.83.

Outings were to Burnet Woods, Parker's Woods, Eden Park, College Hill, Harvest Home Grounds at Westwood, Fernbank Dam by steamboat excursion, and to Woodward Park in Avondale.

The leading activities of the vacation schools are cooking, nursing, housekeeping, sewing, knitting, crocheting, weaving and basketry; drawing and color, brush and plastic work; bench work with tools, making useful articles; story and games, including folk dancing for girls and ball for boys. The primary and kindergarten classes offer a delightful round of song, story, games, excursions, paper work and other forms of construction.

Among the interesting features of the work last summer were the outside classes composed of children who had to take care of the babies not included in the enrollment; the athletic work with the boys and the folk dancing in the girls' classes; the strong inclination of both boys and girls to make useful articles; and

the missionary spirit of the whole staff of teachers.

The vacation school is an attempt to meet the needs of the children in the crowded districts in the heated term of summer. It provides industrial work of all kinds unassociated with book instruction but mingled with a great amount of recreational activity, excursions, story, folk dancing, and a wide variety of games. It is becoming more and more closely associated with the playground activities, and the two will probably merge, each supplementing the other.

# PLAYGROUNDS.

In addition to the playgrounds conducted by the Park Board during the past year, seventeen school grounds were open from the close of school until 5:30 P. M. on school days from April 15 to June 16, and from the opening of school in September to November 1. The total attendance for the periods was 137,665. The cost for supervision, \$2,650.25. During the summer vacation—sixty days—ten school grounds were open as playgrounds from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., with a total attendance of 132,624, or an average of 2,248 per day, at a cost of \$5,949.25.

During the vacation a large portion of each day was devoted to manual work—woodwork, sewing, paper work, etc. Outings and excursions were also arranged. The B. & O. Railroad furnished free transportation for the children from the Oyler playground to Bond Hill, where they were the guests of the residents of that suburb. The Coney Island Company sent to the same playground tickets for free transportation to Coney Island, where

a very enjoyable day was spent. Both of these outings were arranged for by Miss Gault, one of the play directors. Fourth of July was celebrated in a truly regal style at all of the playgrounds, the people of the neighborhood providing liberally. Ice cream, cake and lemonade were served. Special programs of games and contests were arranged for the pupils; speeches were made and flags raised. Altogether it was the best and

sanest Fourth the 4,500 children attending ever spent.

Taken all in all the past playground season was a very successful one. A preparatory class for teachers wishing to do playground work is conducted at the Hughes High School on Saturdays during the months of January, February, March and April. The following work is offered: Elementary woodwork, chair caning and general tinkering; raffia and reed work, basketry; bent iron classes; primary construction work; folk dancing. Last year these classes were attended by 97 persons; this year the attendance is more than double that number. A series of talks on playground management will be given after the appointments for the summer have been made.

### SUMMER ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

In 1908 a summer school was opened by the Board for pupils who were behind in their studies and who desired to go on with their class the following year. The number who saved a year by attendance on his school was 290 in 1908, 445 in 1909, 543

in 1910, and 633 in 1911.

Students are admitted only upon recommendation of their principal. They devote four hours a day for forty days to one or two studies under the very best instructors that can be secured. The recommendation of these instructors is accepted by the school principal in September in assigning the student to his grade. The school was conducted last summer in the Woodward High School. The session in 1911 extended from June 23—six days a week—to August 9. The following is a summary of the Summer Academic School statistics:

	High	Eighth	Seventh	Sixth	Fifth	Fourth	Totals
Enrolled	195 28	163 39	162 33	143 21	234 52	66 24	963 197
Remaining	167	124	129	122	182	42	766
Average daily attendance Promoted Failed Number of teachers		133 94 30 5	127 117 12 4	126 114 8 4	187 142 40 6	42 37 5 1	785 633 133 30

The total cost of the school was \$3,306; cost per pupil enrolled, \$3.43; per pupil in average daily attendance, \$4.21.

This school is one of the means taken to deal with the problem of repeaters in our schools. Instead of requiring children who are behind to fall back a year, they may, if they are not hopeless failures but only deficient in a few studies, remove their deficiencies in the summer school and go on with their class. We have followed up these pupils and find that a normal percentage keep up with the class in succeeding years.

### EVENING SCHOOLS.

#### STATISTICS FOR 1910-11.

2.	Cost of Evening Schools Number of elementary night schools Number of night high schools Time elementary schools were in session Time high schools were in session	\$36,	947 05 6 3 23 w	veeks "
		Male	Female	Total
4.	Number of teachers, elementary schools	19	22	41
	Number of teachers, high school	50	43	93
5.	Average number teachers, elementary schools	14	13	27
	Average number teachers, high schools	46	35	81
6.		989	1,407	2,396
	Average attendance, high schools	1,004	772	1,716
7.	Enrollment in elementary schools	1,869	2,228	4,097
	Enrollment in high schools	1,589	1,209	2,798
8.	Total enrollment, evening schools	3,458	3,437	6,895

The enrollment in the past five years has been as follows: 2,439 in 1907; 2,876 in 1908; 4,418 in 1909; 5,635 in 1910; 5,837 in 1911. The reports at this date, January, 1912, show an enrollment of **8,818**. The tuition cost per pupil enrolled in 1910 was \$5.64; in 1911, \$5.36. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance in 1910 was \$9.59; in 1911, \$8.85.

The number of high school graduates in evening high schools last May was 292; 82 from the Academic High School of four years, and 210 from the Commercial Course of two years.

Evening Schools are conducted at nine centers in the city, a new one having been opened in September at Lincoln School in the East End, and one at Washington School in the West End. The latter is both high and elementary, and has made a phenomenal start. The enrollment at present by schools is as follows: Woodward, 3,526; First Intermediate, 1,705; Washington, 1,232; Third Intermediate, 447; Fourth Intermediate, 1,705; Sherman, 393; Lincoln, 300; Douglass, 416; Twenty-second District, 491.

The courses offered in our night schools and the present en-

rollment January, 1912, are as follows:

1. A High School Academic Course of four years. This is a standard high school course leading to graduation and an accredited diploma recognized by the State as first grade. Enrollment, 1,140.

2. Commercial Course. (1) A two-year course in Stenography and allied subjects. (2) A two-year course in Book-keeping and allied subjects. Enrollment, 1,293.

3. Industrial Courses for Men. (1) A four-year course in Mechanical and Architectural Drawing. (2) A four-year course in Pattern Making. (3) A two-year course in Smithy and Forge. (4) A two-year course in Machine Shop and Shop Mathematics. (5) A two-year course in Cabinet Making and Turning. (6) A course in Electric Wiring. Enrollment, 679.

4. Industrial Course for Women. (1) A two-year course in Sewing and Garment Making. (2) A two-year course in Millinery. (3) A two-year course in Cooking. (4) A course in Art Needle Work. Present enrollment, 1,718. Total industrial,

2.397.

5. An Elementary School Course of three years, leading to high school. Admission to high school is only from an Eighth grade evening or day school. Number in this course at present, 1,131.

6. A course for foreigners in English and in Civics. The teachers employed are acquainted with Yiddish, Roumanian, Greek, Italian or German, and are placed in charge of classes of the nationality they are acquainted with. Number in these classes

at present, 584.

Gymnasia. At present there are thirteen gymnasia in evening use, with separate classes for each sex. Nine of these are paid for entirely by the Board, and the others are provided free of charge by the Board, the class paying the teacher. They are each open from two to six evenings a week, according to the demand. The enrollment is 747 men and 1,893 women; total, 2,640. In addition to these, there are afternoon classes at Woodward and Hughes for swimming.

8. Chorus Class. On Friday evenings the supervisor of music conducts a chorus at Woodward High School open to all

interested in chorus music. Attendance is about 100.

#### SOCIAL USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Board has granted the use of school buildings to various organizations upon request, and whenever the use was connected with the school work has remitted all charges. In two schools clubs for boys are operated at night by civic organizations. At the Eleventh District the principal, Mr. Washburn, reports the following organizations:

1. The Women's Associations. Membership of nearly 200; meetings in the school auditorium one afternoon of each month. Average attendance about 100. The programs are varied.

2. The Men's Club, organized early in 1911. Meetings in the auditorium on the evening of the second Friday of each school month. Membership nearly 100, and an average attendance of about 40 men. The programs usually contain the name of some prominent man as chief speaker for the evening, whose remarks are instructive and entertaining. Questions of local or larger interest and value are often discussed by the members.

3. The Boys' Club. Its membership is limited to the upper grades, and expected to reach 200. Meetings in the school auditorium on the evening of the first Friday of each school month.

4. A Girls' Club, constituted similarly to the Boys' Club,

the third Friday evening of each month.

Both of these juvenile clubs hold their meetings in the school auditorium, and occasionally use the library and the gymnasium.

5. General meetings. In addition to the foregoing, on the last Friday evening of each month a grade of pupils under counsel of their teachers present on the stage a free public concert or a miscellaneous entertainment to which their parents and adult friends are invited. No school time is consumed in the preparation of these programs. The purpose in these general meetings is threefold: First, that the young people shall acquire self-possession and poise in public exercises, along with other obvious benefits to accrue to them; second, that parents may see and hear what their children can do aside from their ordinary every-day lessons, and thus feel a livelier spirit of co-operation; and third, that the entire school community may be brought together frequently for social development. The principal is in attendance at all club meetings, and he and his teachers give their time without extra compensation.

There are forty-five parents' clubs connected with the schools.

These have such use of the buildings as they request.

Public sentiment is ripe for the introduction of social centers on an extended scale. The Board has appointed a committee which is giving the subject serious consideration, and which will probably report in time for provision to be made in next year's budget. The new tax law limiting the levy for school purposes may prevent the Board from being as liberal as it otherwise would be. It is necessary to maintain the departments now established, but the Board can extend the community use of buildings very greatly without great expense by permitting communities to develop the use of their schools freely under Board regulations, and by opening buildings in the heart of the city under the supervision of principals.

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

These are part-time day schools for those who are at work. For those who are over 16 years of age the attendance is voluntary, and with these the schooling closely parallels their vocation. For those who are at work under 16 the attendance is compulsory, and two-thirds of the school time is given to continuing their elementary schooling in the essential branches.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CONTINUATION SCHOOLS IN CINCINNATI.

I. Voluntary Continuation Schools, for those over sixteen years of age.

1. For Machinists Apprentices—machine shop, pattern shop

and drafting trades. Attendance, 204.

2. For Printers Apprentices in the eleven trades classed as

the allied printing trades. Attendance, 42.

3. For Saleswomen. A course in salesmanship, fabrics and applied art, for young women in dry goods and department stores. Attendance, 200.

4. For Housewives. In home economics, sewing, dietetics, sanitation, etc., in thirty-five centers in the city. Connected with

mothers' clubs. Attendance, 690.

II. Compulsory Continuation Schools, for those at work between 14 and 16 years of age. Classified into divisions corresponding to the sixth, seventh and eighth grades for elementary work for two-thirds time, the remaining time being given to industrial or commercial work. Twelve centers; attendance, 1,340.

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOL FOR APPRENTICES.

In September, 1909, the Board of Education opened a part-time day school for apprentices in the machine shop, pattern shop and drafting trades. In September, 1911, an additional school was opened for the apprentices in the eleven trades classed as the allied printing trades. The Board provides the school, the equipment and the teachers, and also supplies the materials and books used by the apprentices. The attendance averages about 200 per week, coming in classes of about 22 each half day. Each group of boys comes but one-half day each week, and each group is composite, being made up from nearly as many different shops as there are boys in the class. The school is in session four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, from 7:30 to 11:30 A. M., and from 1:00 to 5:00 p. M. The apprentices range from 16 to 21 years of age, and are paid their shop rate for the half day they spend in school, this pay being given by the firms. A certified payroll is mailed each week to each firm

in time for making up the payroll of the shop and the appren-

tices are docked when tardy or absent.

The school is in session the entire year, with the exception of six holidays. The instructors, of whom there are three, alternate in their vacations. The instructors are employed for eleven half days each week, two of which are spent in shop visitation and nine in the class room. The shop visitation enables the instructors to see the environment of the apprentice, to consult with the foremen, to gather material for the course of study, and to keep the school work well within the purpose of its organization. The school is not equipped with machinery and the work is for mental rather than manual development. The shop foremen look after the manual instruction. In addition to the three instructors employed by the Board there is a faculty of instructors selected from the owners, superintendents and foremen of the shops and representatives of labor organizations. These men serve without pay from the Board and without loss of pay from the firm with which they are regularly employed. Their lecture course covers a wide range of general instruction and quiz, and serves to keep the shop authorities in touch with the school.

The school maintains a card catalog of the apprentices, and some interesting statistics are available as to the migration of the boys between the ages of 14 and 20 from one class of work to another. The effect of the school work is to lessen this shifting of jobs, and the statistics for the first four months of this year show that this migration is being decreased about 50 per cent each year. The loss to the school last year through quitting the trade was hardly in excess of 25 per cent of the enrollment.

The course of study for the printing trades is in the course of preparation, and is as distinctly applicable to the trade as the machine course of study is applicable in the machinists trade.

## MACHINE APPRENTICE—COURSE OF STUDY.

The students are classified as closely as possible into four groups, according to their year of apprenticeship. The more immature come the early part of the week, and the advanced students the latter part of the week. The course is four years long, corresponding to the term of apprenticeship.

First Year subjects: Shop Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, Composition, Reading Blueprints, Drawing, Geographical Rela-

tions of the Shop Materials, and Civics.

Second Year. Objective Geometry: Science—Iron, its Manufacture and Founding; Blueprints, Mechanical and Freehand Drawing; Shop Practice—Shop Conventionalities and Necessities; Civics and the reading of lives of the world's improvers.

Third Year: Geometry and Algebra, Physics, Shop Practice

-Foreman's Question Box, Drawing, Civics and Economic His-

tory and Literature.

Fourth Year: Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics; Shop Chemistry; Shop Practice—visiting of industrial plants and discussing observations, especially of economy and waste; Culture—the man as a wage-earner and citizen; debates.

No machine work is done in the school. The boys get that in the shop and in the night school machine shop, which many

of them attend voluntarily.

The work done in the school is closely related to the work in the shop. For example, one of the first machines the boy becomes acquainted with is the drill press. In the school the set of catalogues containing illustrations and descriptions of this machine is read by the class, the technical names of the parts learned, and then other catalogs with other types of drill press are examined. A set of blueprints containing details of the feed-box is next studied, and the boys are encouraged to make freehand drawings showing what the various lines mean to them. The discussion leads on to the various merits of the different types of machines, to scientific principles involved, and to the mathematical calculation of the speed of different spindles. This involves a problem in complex fractions which have been wholly forgotten by the boys. A lesson follows in an arithmetic, and they, for the first time in their lives, take an intelligent interest in complex fractions. They are then given a carefully prepared sheet of problems and questions on the drill press which they work out and preserve in their course of study envelope.

The last period each day is given to general culture. The school is supplied with a piano, a stereopticon and slides, sets

of books on civics and industries, maps, pictures, etc.

At the end of the course the boy is given a diploma and can attend the Department of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati, if he desires. The school has been given six rooms at the school building on Ninth street.

The expense for the year 1910-11 was approximately: Salaries, \$2,800; supplies, \$200; total, \$3,000. (This does not include janitor service). Cost per boy in average weekly attendance, \$15. Average number attending: Machinists' apprentices, 170;

printers' apprentices, 30.

All teachers in the apprentice schools are expert workmen and expert teachers—both qualifications seem indispensable. The schools have the approval of the labor organizations of the city and of the manufacturers. The method of beginning the school for printers' apprentices was: 1. The matter was brought before the labor organizations in the Allied Printing Trades Council, and before the employers' association known as the Ben Franklin Club. They each discussed it at length and appointed committees.

2. A joint meeting of the two committees was held with a committee of the Board of Education. Differences of opinion rapidly melted away under friendly discussion, and they made a joint request to the Board to open such a school, under restrictions mutually satisfactory. 3. Ratification by Board of Education and selection of an instructor who had expert knowledge of printing and experience as a teacher. He immediately made the rounds of the shops and secured the boys one by one with the assistance of the principal of the machinists' school, under whose supervision the printers' school was placed. The above mentioned committees visit the schools and report to the Superintendent of Schools any suggestions they have.

We are ready to open a school for another group of trades. At the rate of one a year is about as fast as we can organize

them.

#### THE SCHOOL OF SALESMANSHIP.

It was felt as desirable to give attention to young women at work as to young men. The young women in department stores were selected first because of their number and responsiveness to educational opportunities, and because of the intelligent interest of their employers. One of our very fine public school teachers volunteered to go, at her own expense, to Boston and take the full course in salesmanship at Mrs. Prince's famous school. where she also served an apprenticeship in some of the leading stores. In February we appointed Miss Mary Conway as supervisor of girls' continuation schools. She immediately visited the stores of the city, talked with employers and obtained practically their unanimous consent and secured the interest of the girls. The school was opened May 1, 1911, with an enrollment of about 200; attendance one-half day a week without loss of pay. The course consists of a practical lesson each week in the art of salesmanship; store arithmetic and accounting, textiles and fabrics objectively illustrated; applied art and decoration effects; personal hygiene and life ideals as reached through selected literature; and home economics. The work continued through July. In September the large number of girls that came pouring into the compulsory continuation classes made it necessary for the teacher to abbreviate the work and give it to a larger number of younger girls, much to the regret of some of the stores, at least one of which is endeavoring to secure the services of the teacher her entire time to improve the attitude and increase the efficiency of the young employes. As our great department stores come to realize the great value of this work they will co-operate to make their employes the most skilled and intelligent, the most obliging and trustworthy, the best treated and best paid—in short, the highest type of saleswomen in the country.

#### HOME ECONOMICS.

Our high schools are now offering a four-year course in such housewifely arts as millinery and dressmaking, cooking and dietetics, house furnishing and decoration, sanitation and nursing, and other household arts. But a large number of women were born too soon to get the advantage of these courses in the high schools, and they now feel the need of such knowledge. Mothers can not well get to night classes, therefore we have opened classes for them in schools where there are facilities, and provide the best teachers we have for classes of thirty mothers for two-hour periods, once a week. These classes are usually organized in connection with the mothers' clubs that exist in nearly every school. Some of the work has a direct bearing on child welfare, dealing with clothing, feeding, nursing and training. This sort of work was begun last May. There are now 36 centers in operation and 16 teachers. There are 690 belonging at present, and an average attendance of 570. The teachers are paid at the rate of \$1,25 an hour. The course this year aims to give specific training in one branch, such as garment making or cooking. The aim is to develop a staff of teachers who will be able to give a part of the time of each lesson to a general course in home economics, and the rest of the lesson to specific training in one branch.

#### COMPULSORY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Reasons for.—By our attendance department it was shown that more than 2,000 go to work yearly between the ages of 14 and 15, and that most of these have completed only the fifth grade of the elementary school. These immature and uneducated youth drift, as a rule, from one little position to another, not increasing appreciably in efficiency. The parents feel that they must now be given freedom, and employers do not usually feel responsible for their conduct, so that many of them in their leisure acquire habits that undermine their characters. Thus, in the critical period of adolescence, when they are most susceptible to evil influence and most in need of moral and vocational guidance. they are overlooked by everybody. The State provides liberally for those who go to school until they are 21 or older, but for the unfortunate ones who must go to work nothing whatever is done. Recognizing this, and finding from our experience in voluntary continuation schools the immense influence the school exercises in the few hours a week it has the pupils, in giving them a right attitude toward work and life, and in stimulating their ambition and guiding their energies in wholesome channels, our Board was instrumental in securing legislation for continuing the schooling of those who go to work under 16 years of age.

#### OHIO LAW FOR COMPULSORY CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

Sec. 7767, G. C. of Ohio: "In case the Board of Education of any school district establishes part-time day schools for the instruction of youth over 14 years of age who are engaged in regular employment, such Board of Education is authorized to require all youth who have not satisfactorily completed the eighth grade of the elementary schools to continue their schooling until they are 16 years of age; provided, however, that such youth, if they have been granted Age and Schooling Certificates and are regularly employed, shall be required to attend school not to exceed eight hours a week between the hours of 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. during the school term."

In January, 1911, the Board of Education adopted a resolution to provide compulsory continuation schools to meet the provisions of the law in September, 1911, and to notify employers that children would be required after that date to attend school four hours a week.

No child is issued a certificate to work until he brings from an employer an agreement to co-operate with the public school authorities in obtaining the attendance of said child at the Continuation School to which it may be assigned, as long as it shall be under 16 years of age and in the employ of the subscriber, provided the child has not passed the eighth grade. "Employer will please indicate on back of card the school and hours preferred for the child." On the back of the employer's card is a complete list of the schools.

Method of Operation.—When a certificate to work is issued, the officer notifies by card the Continuation School to which the child is assigned, with full information, so that if the child does not report as directed he may at once be looked up. Usually all that is required is to call the employer by telephone and co-operation is at once secured. Absence is treated the same way. The resulting attendance is remarkable. Eleven hundred enrolled the first month and this is steadily increasing, now reaching a total of 1,843, and 1,524 for the month of January.

Twelve centers have been opened at school buildings convenient to the industrial sections of the city. The employer chooses the school and hours preferred. Only four hours a week are required, one hour a day for four consecutive days, or four consecutive hours in one day, as may be preferred. Three teachers are employed their entire time, and 40 teachers are employed part time in this work. One building operates from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. all week. Seven centers operate from 4:00 to 5:00 P. M., and six centers on Saturday afternoons. At Woodward High School about 500 are collected on Saturdays, making extensive use of the shops and commercial equipment.

#### CLASSIFICATION AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students group naturally in three classes according as they left school in the sixth, seventh or eighth grade, our law requiring that children complete the fifth grade before going to work. The sixth grade group is much the largest, and is so different in attainments that where possible a preparatory group is formed in addition to the three regular grades. The sexes are separated where the number justifies it. The classes vary in size from 20 to 35. At one center in some hours of the day classes are as low as 12. The average is 25.

It was soon found that many of the children had gone to work partly, at least, because they wanted to escape school. The ordinary routine of school duties was distasteful to them. This is taken into account in preparing their course of study. The beaten path is left wherever possible, and while attention is given chiefly to arithmetic and English, these are presented in ways as different from the ordinary and in as objective, picturesque and interesting forms as the ingenuity of the most capable teachers of our city can devise. These subjects are connected up with the daily life and work of the children and applied to problems and situations which they feel worth while. Daily drills are given in spelling, correct English and rapid calculation. The teachers are called in weekly meetings and the course is worked out in detail as they go along.

About two-thirds of the time is given to studies and one-

third to industrial work. The course of study comprises: English, including spelling, reading and correct speech.

Arithmetic, including much practice in the fundamental operations, fractions, percentage, payrolls, business forms, the keeping of accounts, and simple bookkeeping in the eighth grade.

Hygiene, civics, moral instruction and personal guidance. This is given more serious consideration by the teachers than any other part of their work, and is brought in incidentally in all sub-

jects in addition to its place on the program.

Handicraft.—One-third time is given to shop work with tools, for boys, including work with wood and iron; and in applied art and design, sewing and garment making, millinery, paste and glue work, and cooking, for girls. This work is applied as closely

as possible to the vocation.

Difficulties.—The chief difficulty encountered is in adapting the strictly vocational work to the needs of the children. But few are in the vocation in which they expect to remain. They have been thinking of the few dollars a week, and not of a life occupation. To compensate for this, however, they are all immensely interested in all forms of handicraft and enter into such work with enthusiasm. They need expert counsel and wise voca-

tional guidance until they discover themselves. Conditions in the industrial and commercial world are such that it is not easy to advise. Another difficulty is that some of the children are in such distant places that it is too great a hardship to require their attendance. Their wages are too pitifully small to enable them to pay carfare. Some employers even dock them for their time besides. We have not as yet required attendance of those who would have to pay carfare. Most of the difficulties we had expected have not developed. Our children come from 1,100 employers. Scarcely one in a hundred has tried to evade the law or offered any obstruction other than in some cases to deduct from the children's pay for the time. The latter is only temporary, as the children quickly make themselves more valuable, and discerning employers will give them more. Our greatest difficulty in attendance is where least expected—with children who work at home. Some of these parents begrudge their own children four hours a week in school. They demand their entire time, and that usually without paying them anything. Such cases are by no means rare. But from employers almost uniformly we meet with cordial co-operation and encouragement. We had expected great difficulty in maintaining attendance and interest, but since we have introduced manual work for boys and domestic work for girls the interest is as great and the attendance much more regular than in the night schools. Many children who have reached the age of sixteen request the privilege of continuing. The register for the month of January, 1912, shows 1,524 belonging, and the average attendance 1.340. Expense per capita for the month, \$1.02.

One thing above all else impresses one with these children they are sacrificing themselves for such a pittance. Probably they are not worth more to their employer than they are getting, but it ought to be the business of the State to see that they are worth more, and that is one of the purposes of these schools.

The principal of the continuation school at Woodward, makes

this report, based on an investigation of 450 children.

#### AVERAGE SALARY OF CHILDREN PER WEEK.

Sixth grade girls\$3 26	Sixth grade boys\$3 50	0
Seventh grade girls 3 44	Seventh grade boys 4 00	6
Eighth grade girls 3 53	Eighth grade boys 4 29	9

Very little of this work promises any advancement in wages or skill. In most of these occupations an increase in skill is not required; rather there is required an increase of speed which is made possible by added strength.

The lowest wage reported was by a little cash girl, \$2. Another received \$2.50 per week for pulling bastings. The boys in the shops received little more than the girls, but the average is raised by the messen-

ger boys. One boy received \$7.50 per week in a railroad office, the highest

salary paid any of the boys.

These children are not bringing in much money to their parents, and their work is displacing grown people. Though our continuation school is helping them very much and we are all intensely interested, we cannot but be impressed with the uselessness of this labor and sacrifice, especially that of the girls.

Eventually this important undertaking by the Board of Education may result in a law requiring attendance in the regular day schools until the age of sixteen, except in extreme cases to be passed upon by a competent authority, and with State support of mothers in cases of extreme need. This would probably not injure the industries, and it would certainly be in the interests of child welfare.

The Industrial Commission of Massachusetts who investigated

this matter some years ago found:

1. If the child enters employment at the age of fourteen, the first three or four years are practically waste years so far as they concern either the actual productive value of the child or the development of his industrial or productive efficiency. The employments upon which he enters demand so little intelligence and so little manual skill that they are not educative in any sense.

2. Children who continue in school until sixteen or eighteen, especially if they complete a high school course, are able to enter upon employ-

ments of a higher grade.

3. The child who enters the unskilled employment reaches within four or five years his highest wages, and these are practically the same as those with which his high school competitor begins. The child doing skilled labor makes more money within two or three years than the other child does in five or six years. The fact is that the years in mill, factory, shop, or store have not resulted in such advanced positions as have the years in school.

4. The positions of messenger, office and errand boys, cash girls, etc., are temporary and uncertain. One of the largest firms states that 580 cash and bundle girls are taken each year to fill 200 positions. There is also very slight chance to advance. It is not even the avowed policy of the majority of employers to advance the cash girl or errand boy. They are either too immature and irresponsible, or they are too small physically, or have too low education.

5. On account of the waste time and of uncertainty of the work, these employments are distinctly bad in influence, resulting in instability of character. The nature of the work of messenger boys frequently

requires them to go to undesirable places.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The following table shows the certificates to work granted to children between 14 and 16 years of age for the year:

TABLE I.

		Se	pter	nbei	1, 1	910,	to 2	Lugu	st 3	1, 19	11.			0
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Totals	Percentage
Boys 14 years old Boys 15 years old	188 42	108 32	67 15	48 20	83 14	51 9	77 27	67 19	95 25	138 35	92 26	75 27	1,089 291	38.8 10.4
Total number of boys	230	140	82	68	97	60	104	86	120	173	118	102	1,380	49.3
Girls 14 years old Girls 15 years old	161 53	102 39	111 21	60 26	69 21	63 19	65 24	42 21	88 14	134 31	137 32	65 22	1,097 323	39.1 11.7
Total number of girls	214	141	132	86	90	82	89	63	102	165	169	87	1,420	50.7
Total boys & girls at 14. Total boys & girls at 15.	349 95		178 36	108 46	152 35	114 28	142 51	109 40	183 39	272 66	229 58	140 49	2,186 614	
Grand Total	444	281	214	154	187	142	193	149	222	338	287	189	2,800	
Number in 11th grade " 10th " " 9th " " 8th " " 7th " " 6th " " 5th "	1 8 52 171 140 122	36 73 89 81	57 65 57	22 42 46 42	45 67 58	43 41 43	16 46 65 64	15 45 46 38	66 67 69		72 68 73	43 52 47 43	725 839 800	30.0
Totals	444	281	214	154	187	142	193	149	222	338	287	189	2,800	
Average grade	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5		

Average grade for year, 6.31.

In the year 1909-10 there were 3,348 certificates issued. In the year 1910-11 there were 2,800 certificates issued; 78 per cent to children between 14 and 15; 28 per cent to children who had completed the fifth grade; 30 per cent to the sixth grade; 26 per cent to the seventh grade; 13 per cent to the eighth grade, and 2½ per cent above the eighth grade. Of the certificates issued 78 per cent were to children from the schools of the city and 22 per cent to children from schools outside of the city. Of the certificates issued to children from city schools, 57 per cent were to children from public schools and 43 per cent to children from parochial schools.

Occupations in which the children were to be employed were:

Shoe factories18%	in 1910-11;	17% in	1909-1
Retail stores18%	66	20%	66
Tailoring and sewing10%	44	7%	66
Messenger service 5%	"	4%	66
Scattering50%	44	52%	44

The Child Labor Department of the public schools is conducted by experts employed by the Schmidlapp Bureau for the Relief of Girls and the Society of Child Labor. Extraordinary vigilance has been exercised to see that the provisions of the child

labor law is enforced.

Authentic credentials of age and schooling have been required of every child. Employment of children for more than eight hours a day for the forbidden trades has been prevented. Every employer has been required to have a certificate on file for every child employed under sixteen years of age, and to return the certificate promptly to the office when the child leaves. department has verified the records of employment in its office and the employers' records, and found that not more than 5 per cent of employers neglect their duty under the law. Explicit directions have been printed for the guidance of employers, parents and schools, so that no intelligent person can mistake the intent of the law. We cannot expect so vigilant a department to be popular, but as it increases in efficiency the friction is becoming less and less. No one has ever yet charged it with favoritism or connivance. Its thoroughness and absolute integrity should secure it our steadfast support.

In addition to the duties under the law this department is conducting investigations into child labor conditions under the direction of an expert of national reputation, Helen T. Wooley. One of the investigations is as to wages received by children. Those are excluded who work at home or as apprentices at nominal wage. Many do not know what they are to receive, though the law requires employers to tell them. Of the 1,060 employed between March 20 and November 9, 1911, who were able to report what pay they were to receive, 628 were boys and 432

girls.

 $\label{eq:Table II.}$  Rate of Wages of Children Employed.

Q.17.17V	Во	oys	Girls		
SALARY	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Under \$2.50 per week	7	1	123	28.5	
From \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week	289	46	179	41.4	
From \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week	241	38.5	117	27.1	
From \$4.50 per week up	91	14.5	13	3	
Totals	628		432		

Forty-seven per cent of the boys and 70 per cent of the girls are receiving less than three dollars and a half a week, while 28.5 per cent of the girls and 1 per cent of the boys are receiving less than two dollars and a half a week. Since the figures in the table represent only what the children had been told they would be paid, not what they actually were paid, they are somewhat too high. See also the table of wages received by children in the continuation schools on page 77.

The following is from the report of the Director of Research Work, and shows the character of some of the investigations

conducted in the division of child labor:

The children chosen for special study, with the hope of following their careers for some years and comparing them with children who stay in school, have been children who fulfilled the following requirements. They are fourteen years of age, have left school within three months of the time the certificate was issued, and have gone into regular paid employment with the intention of remaining at work. For each of these children there are six schedules to be filled out—one giving the child's school history and records and his credentials of age; one recording a physical examination; one recording the outcome of his tests in the psychological laboratory connected with the office; one giving the details of his industrial history; one reporting a visit to his home; and one reporting a visit to his place of occupation. This work was begun in March, 1911. There are now 650 children on the list. The first four schedules have been made out for each of these children, and the fifth and sixth ones for part of them. The statistics for this part of the work are not yet available.

#### TABLE III

SHOWING NUMBER ENROLLED AT EACH AGE IN EACH GRADE IN JUNE, 1911.

NOTE.—The number of pupils considered in this report is the net enrollment, found by deducting from the total enrollment the number of pupils who, by removals, were enrolled oftener than once. Day schools only.

Born in	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1800	
Age in June }	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
K.Garten			287															2,590
Grade 1				1935 1860														6,452 5,176
				139						138			3					5,136
						1119				350			10					4,872
									920									4,387
														2				3,436
											676 798			17	1		• • • •	2,802
0												530		76				1,509
											64				31			
											24	108	174	137	44			491
											:	6	52	193	109	33	5	398
Totals   by ages	18	2493	3780	3949	3984	3802	4099	3719	3824	3825	3126	1818	954	557	195	41	9	40,193

Heavy type indicates number of normal age for grade.

TABLE IV. Showing comparative enrollment by grades for four years, omitting special schools.

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Kindergarten	1,813	2,038	2,365	2,617
First Grade	7,092	7,145	6,946	6,989
Second Grade	6,102	5,622	5,485	5,536
Third Grade	5,909	5,807	5,232	5,592
Fourth Grade	5,324	5,321	5,142	5,270
Fifth Grade	4,296	4,567	4,524	4,681
Sixth Grade	3,621	3,777	3,729	3,633
Seventh Grade	2,747	2,999	2,985	2,885
Eighth Grade	1,865	2,192	2,197	2,191
Ninth Grade	1,064	1,191	1,356	1,514
Tenth Grade	517	703	721	789
Eleventh Grade	345	361	474	491
Twelfth Grade	266	304	315	398
Night Elementary	1,817	2,611	3,777	3,911
Night High	1,059	1,807	1,858	1,926
Totals	13,837	46,443	47,106	48,423

In this table the gross enrollment per grade is given for each year, while the preceding table gives the net enrollment after deducting those enrolled in more than one school during the year. The net enrollments for the first two years given above are not available, but the basis for comparison is the same for each year. Recently annexed schools are not included in any of these tables.

Table V. Showing comparative enrollment by ages for the last two years, omitting night and special schools—net enrollment.

					1909-10	1910-11
Number of	pupils	6	years	of	age	2,493
",	- 47	7	"	"		3,780
"	44	8	46	"		3,949
"	"	9	**	"		3,984
"	44,	10	66	66		3,802
**	**	11	44	"		4,099
"	66	12	"	66		3,719
"	66	13	66			3,824
"	**	14	**			3,825
"	**	15	"	66		3,126
44	**	16		66		1,818
"	66	17		66		954
"	44	18		66		557
"	**	19				195
"	"	20		"		50

This table shows how well the child labor law is enforced. The number of children in school 14 years of age exceeds the number 12 years of age. The number remaining in school after 14 years of age is increasing.

In 1910-11 there were 661 more pupils in school above 14 years of age than there were the year before, and 1,977 more than there were four years ago.

TABLE VI. Showing comparative statement of number who, according to age, are ahead of the normal and behind their grade, excluding night and special schools.

1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Two years or more ahead 97	108	68	75
One year to two ahead 2,145	1,723	1,663	1,658
Normal or less than one year ahead11,754	13,286	13,940	14,532
Nearly normal or less than one year			
behind11,910	12,656	11,574	11,911
One year to two behind	7,839	6,789	6,677
Two years to three behind 3,518	3,890	3,193	3,207
Three years to four behind 1,529	1,656	1,245	1,341
Four years to five behind 573	653	393	514
Five years to six behind 168	213	127	212
Six years or more behind 69	83	46	73
Totals39,151	42,107	39,248	40,193

The percentage of pupils in the grade to which, by age, they would be expected to belong, that is, in the normal grade for their age, was in 1907-8, 60 per cent; in 1908-9, 61 per cent; in 1909-10, 63 per cent; in 1910-11, 65 per cent. The number of children in the elementary grades who were taking the same grade in 1910-11 that they took the year before was 4,594; that is, just 12½ per cent of the children were "repeaters."

In concluding the report on attendance, a word is due the truant officers. In addition to the regular duties in the truancy department, some of the truant officers have taken personal interest in the cases that come under their care. At least one of them has done what he could to see that the children of weak character are placed under moral guidance by entering them at Sunday school or connecting them with the "Big Brother" movement. In many instances this has proved effective.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The chief medical inspector, Dr. Peters, makes the following statement concerning the work of the Health Department in the public schools:

Medical school inspection in Cincinnati is conducted under the supervision of the Department of Health by the district physicians. Primarily, its aim is the protection of the community by the detection of infectious and contagious diseases, and the good results in this direction are manifest so much that parents are awakening to the fact that under the new system children are safe in schools in times of actual epidemic. School inspection includes also the detection of those physical defects which interfere with the child's ability to do his school work, or which, if neglected, will seriously affect his physical efficiency in after life.

One hundred and two public and parochial schools were included in school hygiene, and in the congested districts, five nurses were employed to look after the physical welfare of the children in twenty-one schools. A table showing the number of medical inspections made in the schools

during the year 1911 is appended.

Three additional nurses were appointed for the present year. A daily notice is sent to every school in the city by the Board of Health, giving information concerning all the children of the city who are excluded for contagious diseases, and also a list of those who are permitted to return.

Cincinnati's first open-air school was made possible through the joint co-peration of the Board of Education and the Health Department. The school is intended primarily for children in poor physical condition. This includes especially the anaemic and those predisposed to tuberculosis. The physical welfare of these children is under the supervision of the Health Department. The duties of the physician and nurse, together with the daily program, are given elsewhere.

In compliance with Board of Health Regulation No. 20, 2,467 school children were inoculated with cowpox virus, and of this number, 2,315 were successfully vaccinated. In this connection it is interesting to note that there was not a single case of smallpox among the pupils of the

public schools.

Examinations of the eye, ear, nose and throat, to determine the number of defects, were conducted by Drs. A. E. Hussey and S. J. Goldberg in five schools in the most thickly populated districts, and their diagnoses are given in a separate table. In all instances the children were referred to their family physician. Those who were unable to employ a physician were directed to the various clinics and dispensaries. The visiting school nurses are following up these cases, and in this way a large number of the defects will be corrected.

The eradication of tuberculosis depends largely upon the recognition of incipient cases among school children. This work will be undertaken during the present year by the Chief Medical School Inspector, a position which was created by the Board of Health late in December.

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Medical Inspections Made in the Schools During the Year 1911.

		7				-					
	January	February	March	April	May	June	September	October	November	December	Totals
Cases examined after 4 days consecutive absence	1,236	1,918	1,566	1,570	2,108	966	201	546	804	896	11,811
Cases Excluded for Contagious Disease		1									
Diphtheria		1			. 1		3	2	1		. 8
Scarlet feyer	1	9	5	8	18	9	1	4	2	10	67
Measles	4	3	1		. 1		2				. 11
Mumps	5	14	13	17	17	7		1	1		75
Chickenpox	17	36	26	12	20			2	4	26	143
Whooping-cough	7	1	1	3	4	4					21
Impetigo contagiosa	10	7	4	7		. 1	8	7	5	7	56
Tinea	5	3	3	7		. 1	3		4	4	28
Scabies	3	14	5	9	12	4	6	15	4	4	76
Pediculosis	16	42	53	20	83	15	10	38	18	11	256
Other diseases	32	29	50	37	65	18	7	13	23	24	298
Total excluded	100	159	161	130	171	59	40	82	61	86	1,039
Examined but not excluded	151	177	202	137	225	56	56	159	96	115	1,374
Recommended for Treatment	-										-
Defective eyesight	65	127	141	77	80	21	42	55	122	70	800
Diseases of the eyes	39	41	58	37	54	14	11	24	15	10	303
Defective hearing	21	16	19	16	3	3	7	12	10	8	115
Otitis media	8	13	15	6	12	6	1	5	10	8	84
Hypertrophy of tonsils	53	143	173	139	103	24	31	42	49	107	864
Adenoids	28	45	52	29	21	8	18	22	31	64	318
Eczema	19	52	53	30	82	4	9	7	6	4	266
Other skin diseases	24	24	18	39	45	41	19	36	43	25	314
Tonsilitis	50	83	89	55	63	20	14	38	39	59	510
Other diseases	164	241	319	226	293	88	40	75	65	66	1,577
Total	471	785	937	654	756	229	192	316	390	431	5,151
Examined but not recommended for treatment	243	451	614	379	592	212	422	312	671	528	4,854
Total examined	2,201	3,490	3,480	2,860	3,852	1,522	911	1,845	2,022	2,046	24,229

# TABLE VIII.

Showing Defects of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Children of Five Public Schools in Congested Districts.

Hypnopia	DEFECTS OF THE EYE	Raschig	Pifth District School	Webster	Jackson	Gullford	Totals
Chronic conjunctivitis	Hyper astigmatism Myopia Myopia astigmatism	28 51 24	20 18 2	42 37	16 85	21 32 10	127 223 55
Opacities of cornea.	Chronic conjunctivitis Blephoritis marginalis Follicular conjunctivitis Foreign body in eye	41 10 2	5 2 2 2	3 2 2 5	5 4 5 7	40 2 6 7 8	155 22 16 16 29
Total number of defects uncorrected	Opacities of cornea	2 4	2	5	3	3 1 1	19 1 3 7
THROAT	Total number of defects uncorrected	210 589	87 266	166 513	195 608	155 461	813 2,437
Hypertrophied tonsils		Guilfor	Rasehi	- Fifth Distric Schoo	Webst	Jackso	Total
Hypertrophic rhinitis	Hypertrophied tonsils Submerged tonsils Impacted cerumen	96	180 20 7	71	159 4 19	177 3 7	683 27 43
Czema of ear	Hypertrophic rhinitis Sinusitis Pharyngitis	12 12	5 3 12	1		12 7	30 3 39
Hypertrophic turbinates	Eczema of ear Spur on septum	1 6 1	1	1	1	1 4	5 19 1
	Hypertrophic turbinates	17 13	55 6	1 16		28	1 146 19

 Total number of children examined
 2,437

 Total number of defects of vision...
 813
 33

 Total number of defects of ear, nose and throat.
 1,563
 64

#### DENTAL INSPECTION.

Dental inspections have been held in the city of Cincinnati for three years; 14,886 school children have been examined, of whom 12,205 (90 per cent) required dental attention. In addition to this, a number of those remaining had filthy mouths. In all cases parents were notified of the exact condition of their children's teeth.

This work has been in progress since 1909, when one school only was examined. In 1910-11 twenty-eight schools were examined. Inspections are carried on by volunteers from the Cincinnati Dental Society. A permanent lecture committee addresses mothers' clubs, school children and other organizations desiring its services, stereopticon views being used in these lectures. Eventually the municipality will make provision for efficient dental inspection in public schools. The Odontological Society of Cincinnati is carrying on this initiative.

In September, 1910, a free dental clinic with two paid operators, was established in one of the school buildings. The expense of operating the clinic is about \$2,000 for every 1,000 children handled. Last year the free clinic was overwhelmed with work, the operators inserting over 2,500 fillings, in addition to 1,000 treatments and the cleaning of 500 mouths. It was necessarv to extract 650 teeth.

The great majority of children in the poorer districts are urgently in need of dental care to prevent not only injury to the individual's health, but also to prevent the spreading of disease through infected mouths.

A second examination was made of the children of the Sixth District School two years after the original inspection. years ago there were less than 10 children of a total of 920 who had consulted a dentist, and at the second inspection fully 25 per cent either had been or were under treatment, showing the effect of the educational work.

The most notable innovation is the so-called "experimental class" which is now being conducted at the Sixth District School. In order to demonstrate the practicability and advisability of universal dental inspection, certain psychological, physical, sociological and dental tests were instituted. In addition to this the behavior, attendance, scholarship, etc., were recorded, all this being done at the beginning of the school year upon two classes of children of the same grade. Following these tests in the experimental class, the children were given dental treatment while those of the other class were overlooked. The object of this demonstration is to show that through proper hygienic mouth conditions, scholarship, attendance, behavior, manner, etc., will be radically improved, thereby saving the municipality in actual money more than the cost of maintaining proper conditions. At the end of the year these tests will be repeated, results noted and published. This is the first time that this experiment has been attempted with an entire class-room and the results should be of great scientific importance.

It is the intention to continue the work along the same lines as has been attempted heretofore, gradually inducing the municipality to take this work up in the same manner as medical

inspection.

#### SCHOOL GARDENING.

For several years the home and school gardening has been conducted by the Civic Department of the Woman's Club, and especially through the activity of Mrs. George W. Kerper. The following is a brief account of the work of the past year: Four thousand six hundred and ninety-three visits were made in the various home districts by the supervisor and his assistants. The school gardens of last year were continued, and in addition several new ones were undertaken. The home garden is now an established fact. It has come to take the place of the dirty, unhealthful back yard, and to brighten up the surroundings in every locality. The stimulus once started, we find the progress along this line extending far beyond the limits of our reach. The following table will give an idea of the work which was done in each particular school district visited, but, because of the great variety in conditions, should not be considered at all in a comparative way:

	Percentage of Successful Gardeners
Fourth Intermediate	
Sixth Intermediate	95.8
Eleventh District	
Twelfth District	
Fourteenth District	
Twenty-seventh District	
Webster	
Douglass	
Sherman	
Raschig	91
Chase	
Kirby Road	
Fulton	77.9

As the table shows, some of the schools have a record approaching very near to perfection. In the case of the Fourth Intermediate, it is none less than wonderful to see the efforts exerted by every boy and girl who entered the garden contest to keep their school in the first place, which it has held con-

tinuously since taking up the work. The gardens here were so numerous and so well cared for that it became a task of no little difficulty to select the prize winners, and in fact, although a selection was made, we can truly say that every boy and girl should receive equal praise in bringing to their school the highest average of successful gardens in any school in Cincinnati.

The average of one or two schools fell below that of last year, but this was well accounted for. Most of the schools, however, showed a marked increase, and especially amongst these should be mentioned the Raschig, Douglass and Sherman Schools. Especial mention must be made of the Sherman School. The reason for this rests in the fact that no school upon our visiting lists, with the exception of the Twelfth District, had to meet half the difficulties in the way of gardening that confronted the Sherman children.

#### COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The training of teachers for the public schools of Cincinnati is conducted by the College for Teachers of the University, together with allied institutions. The elementary teachers are required to take the regular University course for the first three years, and during the fourth year do sufficient work in the College for Teachers to constitute at least 24 out of 30 possible units. They also are required to spend their Saturday mornings with the supervisors of the city teachers of the schools in getting their training in Art, Physical Training and Penmanship. Their total work, therefore, is equivalent to a full year of training added to the regular Bachelor of Arts' Course of the University. These students are required to teach for ten weeks in practice work in addition to forty preliminary practice lessons which are criticised by the faculty of the College of Teachers. The faculty of the College is employed by the Board of Education. The course for the training of teachers is prescribed also by the Board of Education. The candidates for teaching are arranged in the order of their merit, and after appointment are closely supervised by the same faculty for the first year and supervision is continued indefinitely thereafter.

The Kindergarten Training School provides a two-year course for high school graduates who are prospective kindergartners. The Psychology, History and Principles of Education are given by the faculty of the College for Teachers. Some of the students in this course are also college graduates and, if so, are put upon the same salary scale as elementary teachers.

Normal Art teachers are prepared in connection with the Art Academy and College of Teachers. They must be high school graduates, and must have at least two years' training in the Art Academy to enter this course. They continue for two years in the Normal Art Course, taking their Art and History of Art at the Art Academy; Psychology, General Method, History and Principles of Education at the College for Teachers, and their special Normal Art training under the supervision of our public school Art teachers.

Our Domestic Science and Art teachers are trained in a Home and Economics Course that is conducted by the Kindergarten Training School, which employs a chief instructor and assistants, and by the College for Teachers, which gives a course in General Method and History and Principles of Education. The practice

work is done in the public schools.

The number at the present time in these courses is as follows: Elementary teaching, graduating in June, 33; Kindergarten, 34;

Normal Art, 12; Household Arts, 41.

The above does not represent nearly all the work done by the College for Teachers. The total number of students taking courses in this college is 565. In addition to this the courses in the University which are prerequisites for those who expect to become teachers number as follows: Geography, 110; History,

60; Introductory Psychology, 110.

All of the graduates of the College for Teachers have received appointments. The demand for teachers who have the proper training exceeds the supply. The Board of Education has an agreement with the University to conduct the work of training jointly. One of the articles of the agreement is that it can not be annulled by either without giving the other two years' notice. There seems to be no disposition on the part of either to find fault with the agreement.

#### CONCLUSION.

In addition to the foregoing agencies which are assisting the work of education in our city should be mentioned the Civic League of the Woman's Club, which has conducted the Home and Gardening; the Penny Lunch Association, which has provided lunches for our children in six schools; the Natural History Society, which provides a traveling exhibit which goes from school to school; the Public Library, which conducts one branch in the Westwood School and provides many libraries and lecturers who go from school to school; forty-five parents' clubs which are assisting in developing the spirit of co-operation between home

and the school; the Jewish Charities, which provide kindergarten rooms, free of charge, and are assisting in many districts; the Anti-tuberculosis League, which provides a lecturer and numerous pamphlets upon hygiene for distribution among the children; the Art Museum, which is of great assistance in co-operating with our schools and in placing its treasures within the reach of our children, and many Civic Associations which have rendered assistance in many ways, and especially in creating a healthy public school sentiment.

The co-operation, however, has not been confined to organizations. The appreciation of the work of our teachers and of the many progressive movements undertaken by the Board of Education seems to be general and increasing. In addition to the recognition at home we have had many thousands of visitors during the past year, who have been a great stimulus and means of encouragement to our teachers. For all of which, and to all of whom, including especially our zealous and appreciative Board of Education, our thirteen hundred teachers are profoundly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

F. B. DYER,

Superintendent.

#### YEAR 1911-1912

# UNION BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOLS

#### OFFICERS.

George W. Harper	President
CHARLES G. COMEGYS	Vice-President
WILLIAM GRAUTMAN	Secretary

## MEMBERS.

#### DELEGATES FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

JOHN SCHWAAB
CHARLES GREGORY SMITH224 Dorchester avenue
A. L. Tischbein
S. B. Marvin
George W. Harper
EMIL POLLAK
Charles A. Corry

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A. H. Bode4230 Langland avenue
J. Shroder
CHARLES G. COMEGYS907 Commercial Tribune Building
A. D. Shockley
J. M. Withrow

#### DELEGATES FROM THE HUGHES FUND.

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CHARLES H.	Stephens	1501	First	National	Bank	Building

OFFICE: THIRD FLOOR, CITY HALL.

# **GRADUATES FOR 1911**

#### WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

Edmund D. Lyon, Principal.

Walter Theodore Abel Alexander Jos Blackburn Edgar F. Bradford William Bruckmann Lucien S. Carr Russell L. Cook Stanley S. Cook Donald F. Dearness Theo. Paul Doering Otto R. Durand Richard Welborne Fox Jacob Franklin Jacob Franklin
Frederic W. Franz
Jacob Benjamin Fialkel
Otis Paine Grant
Charles W. Gravenkemper
Robert Harrell Robert Harrell
Benjamin Harig
Franklin Harmon
Carl E. Hust
William Wallace Innes
Walter A. Ireland
Stuart Deming Jackson
Fred J. Jacky
Paul K. Johnston
Lawrence Kissel Lawrence Kissel Paul Otto Kornau Max C. Labermeier William A. Lawton David N. Levy Earl D. McKinney Wilbur S. Maish Harry H. Mohring Walter H. Meier Thos. M. L. Miller Robt. Nohr, Jr. Hugh Phares Samuel W. Phillips Edwin Frank Pierle Paul F. Rettich Paul Otto Kornau Paul F. Rettich Clifford William Rosemeyer Elmer Ruehl Clarence Sackhoff Robert Valentine Sammet Robert J. Schraer John C. Sebastian John G. Segelken

Harold J. Sicbenthaler Weslev Snyder Lloyd J. Stanbery Leland Winterop Stark Erwin Starke Erwin Starke
Clarence J. Steiner
Kimble W. Stevenson
Rudolph W. Streicher
Clarence J. Strobel
Giacinta Valerio
William G. Werner
Alfred P. Winkler
Emil Knappman Wuerdeman
Edward J. Wuest
Geo. Zehler, Jr.
Frank Louis Zugelter
Alice Bragdon Allee
Julianna Carolina Bahr
Margaret Ruth Baker
Marguerite Beek
Lillian Sophia Benzing
Carrie Magdalin Biederman
Ella Anna Claassen Carrie Magdalin Biedermi Ella Anna Claassen Pauline Straub Cregmile. Helen Lael Crockett Marie Louise Detmering Alma Sonhie Dieckmann Sophie Eid Frances Epple Anna Epperhart Lucille Ferris Mildred Lucille Frazer Mildred Lucille Frazer Edna E. Froehlich Mathilda von der Halben Emelin Happersberger Catherine Margaretta Heyn Patsy Worth Hill Ruth Catherine Hooke Louise Caroline Kaichen Helen Elizabeth Keim Ruth Haskell Keller Jennie Killam Kennedy Dorothy Mary Kent Fdna Elizabeth King Caecilia Elinore Kuehnle Norma M. Langenbeia Annie May Lee

Margaret Anna Lindemann
Helen Frances Lindsey
Sadye Lowenstein
Margaret Veronica Magee
Jeanette Agnes Mallin
Isabelle Manns
Marcella Elizabeth McCormack
Mary Kathryn McKibben
Emma May McKinley
Edith Meta Miller
Esther P. Muller
Myrtle Amelia Mummert
Martha Muth
Agnes Pauline Myers
Luanna Roberta Nevin
Edna Louise Noe
Mildred Chester Ohlsen
Anna May Orr
Freda Otten
Georgiana Pattison
Augusta Anna Pfeifer
Mildred Marie Pfister
Lillian Randolph
Mattie Berry Reppert
Florence Miriam Richardson

Hilda Marguerite Riedinger Lily Ryan
Sadie Marguerite Samuels Jeanette Mabel Scheid Mildred I. C. Shopp Edna Dorothy Schwein Hattie Sebastian Alice Louise Sherike Marie Frances Slattery Florence Anna Smith E. Margaret Stegemeyer Hilda Magdalen Stengel Nelda L. Stuehrk Karolina Suter Helen Catherine Taylor Helen Anna Van Horn Stella Catherine Visconti Esther Florence Volkert Henrietta Washam Helen Washburn Marguerite Watkins Cecil Lida Welch Cecil Lida Wuest Olga Antoinette Wunsch

#### HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

#### Eliab Washburn Coy, Principal.

Louis C. Albers
Edyth Alexander
Hartford Allen
Joseph R. Armleder, Jr.
Alma B. Barkley
Herbert A. Beigel
Ralph E. Belsinger
Lucille Buckner
Blanche Elinor Bueche
Ethel Bullerdick
Enolia Irene Chambers
Edgar A. Clyde
Grace Helen Cook
Verna C. Daniels
Stella M. Dieringer
Selma E. Dinkelaker
Alice C. Diver
Camilla Jessie von Egloffstein
Marguerite Ellis
Martha Ellis
Martha Ellis
Martha Ellis
Clifford D. Everson
Elsa L. Ewald
Neil Farrell
Florence M. Feid

Clinton G. Fisher
Leland Fleming
Katherine Cornelia Foote
Flora L. Francis
Edna D. Franke
Emma D. Franke
Marie M. Gaessler
Henrietta C. Gaker
Lyda Mae Geisler
Anna E. Gibbons
David H. Grodsky
Nettie Ruth Hall
Norma D. Harris
Phyllis Hauck
Walter E. Heath
John Herier
Mildred Herier
Middred Herier
Middred Herier
May Elizabeth Hollis
Murray Horton
Anna Hunt
Robert B. Hyde
Edith L. Jackson
Lee A. Juillerat

Olive Keck Norma Dorothy Kinning Harry Klein Charles W. Kopenhoefer Crystal Iona Kyrlach Carla Lange Alice C. E. Leininger Ruth M. Linder Richard McAlpin Nora MacNally Ora Anna Mageer James Stephen Mahon Hattie Malter Irene Markland Joseph Maxwell Florence Ruth Mayer Emma Henrietta Morrison Harry E. Mortimer Robert Murdock Freda E. Musekamp Laura Margaret Oberhelman Bessie Ockrant Elma M. Owens Norma Pahren Alma L. Putman May Ritchie Julius Rogovin Clifford J. Rolle Louis Rubenstein Ruth Virginia Ryan

Fanny Sachs
Marie Sanger
Helen Schear
Alfred C. Schick
B. Helen Schmidt
Albert J. Schohl
Grace Schriefer
Luella Schroeder
Elmore M. Schroth
Herbert M. Schroth
Louis Silverblatt
Nathan Silverblatt
Lucian E. Simms
Victorine M. Snabley
Erwin Spettel
Abigail Dilworth Stapleford
John Story
Walter H. Strauss
Laura Striker
Margaret Viola Thompson
Katharine S. Venning
Helen J. Waemer
Loretta M. Walker
Florence E. Weisenbach
Alfred G. Wheeler
Carolyn E. Wiggerman
Ruth S. Wilkinson
James H. Winnes
Jessie Wood

#### WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL.

# Wm. Taylor Harris, Principal.

Ida Dorothy Adams
Joseph Adler
Helen Leah Aicholz
Carolyn Jeannette Ballenberg
Elsa Barbara Bardes
Amy Esther Barton
Florence Adele Bates
Hilda C. Baum
Ethel Eunice Blesch
Frank L. Bluestein
Hilda Boss
Helen Elizabeth Bowman
Karline Meyerfield Brown
John Arthur Buhr
Margaret Burgoyne
Winfred A. Campbell
Samuel Cantor
Harriet Catherine Chambers
J. Chester Cloude

Dorothy Cohen
Dorothy Katherine Cox
Celeste Vedder Critchell
Helen Eloise Cunningham
Evan T. Davies
Hildred Elsie Diamond
Elsa Adele Dohrmann
Louise Anderson Domhoff
Vera Louise Drabner
Fannie Natalie Drucker
Anne Poyntz Duke
Geneva Gertrude Durkin
Samuel Gale Ebling
Gladys Fae Ellis
Ruth Espach
Edward Earl Evans
Stella Feibelman
Arthur M. Feldman
Helen Margaret Flanagan

Sylvia Cecil Frankel Nell Spencer Frazier Ruth Freiberg Matilda Gerling Roberta Moore Gibson Stella Florence Green Goldene Greenberg Hazel Vance Haines Pearl Hamma John E. Hansen Mary Helen Harding Helen Priscilla Harris Warren Jerome Heldman Louis Mayer Herzfeld Stanley M. Honey Charles Hooper, Jr. Harriet Elise Howland Wilma Grace Hunt Abbie Jackson Herbert Jacobs John F. Kahle John F. Kanie
Elizabeth Alice Keeler
Olivia Kinker
Helen E. Kirschner
Mildred E. Koch
Katherine Kaichen Krouse
Justus Louis Kruckemeyer
Ella May Lally
Ruth Elizabeth Lanfersiek
Norma Bertha Lange
Wilson Clifford Latta Wilson Clifford Latta Elmer T. Laurence Cyrus Lawson Bertha Lazaron Martha Amanda Lemon Flora Levine Alfred S. Levy Samuel I. Lipschitz Kathrvn A. Long
Norman M. Lyon
Mary Julia McCabe
Iane McDowell
Earl P. MacPherson
Erna Margaret Majoewsky Alma Marks Lillian Marguerite March William Howard Martin Nathan Michelson

Iphigene Helen Molony Juanita M. Moyse Clifford Leroy Mueller Nettie Mueller Ernestine Newburgh Marie Rebecca Nonnez-Lopes Bertha Agnes Ott Lillian Emily Parrish Bernard Pepinsky Chauncey Pichel Paul Phillips Norma Probst Ruth Katherine Richardson Arline Mervyn Riggs Clarence S. Rockel Charles Henry Rosenthal Frederick G. Schaarschmidt Marie Schiffmacher Esther Lydia Schroeder Erwin G. Schuessler Gladys Louise Schultz Edward A. Seibert Amor William Shafer Ruth Small Agnes Frances Sokun Mabel Julia Spangenberg Edith Marie Stanton Elizabeth G. Strickland Horace H. Stueve Aline Swisher Ethel A. Tabse Marguerite Rose Taylor Francis Earl Thompson Edna Helen Tischler John Warren Tomassene Margaret Anthony Tracy Irma Wachtel Edward A. Weber Aimee Weiss Odin Wilhelmy Gladys Lewis Willis Leela Frances Winkler Mattie Winston Helen R. Wise Agness Camil'e Wray Ioseph Donald Wright Ione Juanita Zerbe

# **NECROLOGY OF TEACHERS**

Susan L. Armstrong died October 29, 1910, after a service extending over a period of forty years. Transferred in 1878 to the Sixth District School, Miss Armstrong remained here until her resignation in September, 1910. Miss Armstrong's life was one of constant and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of education. Her thoughts were always of her work. The pupils idolized her; and her buoyancy of spirit, coupled with a genial disposition, made her a favorite with her associates. She had the courage of her convictions but knew how to temper firmness with a generous regard for others.

CORWIN GERARD ARTHUR was born July 17, 1874, and died at his home in Mt. Washington, September 20, 1910. In preparation for his work as a teacher he studied at the Bradley Polytechnical Institute, Peoria, Ill., and began to teach in the Manual Training Department of the Cincinnati schools in September, 1908. During his comparatively short period of service he greatly endeared himself to his colleagues, as well as to the pupils and patrons of the several schools in which he taught.

EMMA B. ASHMAN—The Twenty-fifth District School lost one of its most efficient teachers when Miss Emma B. Ashman died on December 23, 1910. The best years of her life were spent in her chosen profession of teaching, and to that work she gave freely her whole soul and strength. Although ill-health and great suffering marked the latter part of her life, she faithfully performed her duties as a teacher to the last, and died deeply regretted by both teachers and pupils.

LAFAYETTE BLOOM, for thirty-five years connected with the public schools of Cincinnati, graduated from Woodward High School and later from the Cincinnati Law School. Taking up the calling of teacher, he became an instructor in the Eleventh District and the Fourth Intermediate Schools, and then principal of the Twenty-seventh District School, with which he was connected at the time of his death, March 5, 1911. As an educator, Mr. Bloom was singularly successful in solving the workings of the child's mind and in gaining the confidence of the pupils in his charge. As a man he was courageous and sincere in his convictions. To the people of the community in which he labored, he was not only their teacher but the friend, who tried to lighten the perplexities of their daily life. As a co-worker, the highest, simplest and most beautiful tribute we can pay him, is that the noble sincerity of his efforts gives "a larger meaning to our private toil, and a higner purpose to our public endeavor."

MARGARETTA BURNET—We deeply regret the passing away of our friend and fellow-teacher, Miss Margaretta Burnet. We wish these words to be a testamonial of our admiration and love, as well as a tribute to her work in the cause of education, especially in Woodward High School. As a student, enthusiasm and thoroughness characterized her work, and as a teacher these same qualities awakene I the intense interest of her pupils. Her experience as a teacher and her comprehensive view of the subject of zoology led to her successful preparation of a text book on that subject for young peeple.

Mrs. Edna F. Smith Burnett began teaching in the Twenty-first District School, but the greater part of her service was in the Whittier School. After retirement she spent her remaining days in a happy and wholly congenial married life. She loved children and flowers, and her chief desire was to do good to others. No one came in contact with her but can remember an act of kindness on her part. Death surprised her on last Christmas morning while she was making those around her happy. It was a sudden ending to her beautiful life, but she would not have wished it otherwise.

ELIZABETH JEFFERIES DISERENS, B. A., M. A., was an honor graduate of the University of Cincinnati. After a year of study at Radcliffe, she became principal of the Terrace Park High School. She taught in the Norwood High School and at Knickerbacker Hall, in Indianapolis. Deciding to join the ranks of Cincinnati teachers, she was sent to Westwood. The news that she was hopelessly ill was a great shock to her many friends. Her own unwavering belief in her recovery, her happy, hopeful spirit, will be remembered long after her brilliant mental attainments and scholastic honors are forgotten.

Anna C. Doepke received her education in the public schools of Cincinnati, having graduated from Woodward High School in 1885 and from the Cincinnati Normal School a year later. She was appointed as a teacher of German at the old Third District, now the Morgan School, and held this position until her death, July 21, 1911. Miss Doepke was a painstaking, earnest, conscientious teacher, and endeared herself to her pupils by her kindly acts. She was a true and faithful friend to many, and her memory will live forever in their hearts.

ANNA S. GARNES was appointed a teacher in the Seventeenth District School in April. 1874, and taught continuously there and in the Nineteenth, Thirtieth and Fifteenth District Schools. She died October 17, 1910, after a short illness. Miss Garnes was an ideal teacher, kind and motherly to her pupils, cordial and sociable with her fellow teachers. Death ended the career of a noble woman.

AUGUSTA A. HOYT was born in Patriot, Ind., June 4, 1836. She received her education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and began her career as teacher at the age of sixteen, first in the Eighth District, then in the Second and Fourth Intermediate Schools. She was faithful and conscientious in all her work, and was greatly beloved by her pupils and fellow teachers. Supremely unselfish, her highest aim in life was to do good and make others happy. After having taught forty-nine consecutive years, she retired in June, 1901, much to the regret of her associates. She died June 20, 1911, at the home of her niece in Chicago.

ALEXANDER BYRON JOHNSON was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1826. He attended the schools of his native city and later Oberlin College, from which he graduated in June, 1853. In December, 1854, he came to the village of Avondale, and on January 1, 1855, began his life work in the Avondale School. He continued as its head until June, 1902, a period of forty-nine years, in which time he saw the school grow from thirty-five pupils to more than eight hundred. He was a member of the Hamilton County Board of Examiners, and for two years served on the State Board of Examiners. He died March 2, 1911.

Avis Lutz, of Menominee, Wis, a graduate of the Indianapolis College of Gymnastics, began her work in the teaching profession at the Special School for Mental Defectives, September 26, 1910. After teaching two weeks, Miss Lutz was stricken with pneumonia, from which her death resulted four days later. Although with us so short a time, both teachers and pupils had learned to love her. Her brief stay with us was like a beautiful song that lingers in the hearts of the hearers long after the singer has gone.

DOROTHEA MOORBRINK was born February 23, 1882, and died April 8, 1911. She graduated from the Walnut Hills High School in 1900, and from the University of Cincinnati in 1904. She was appointed a teacher in the Garfield School September, 1907, and filled this position in a most creditable manner. As a teacher she was earnest, faithful and conscientious, winning the love and esteem of her pupils. As a woman she was true, pure, unselfish and upright, and as a friend she was loyal, faithful and loving.

SARAH SANFORD PARKS, whose professional life was spent in the First District School, possessed to an unusual degree, a keen understanding of the individual needs and natures of her pupils. She took a personal interest in their lives and environments, thus endearing herself to each as a friend and adviser. Miss Parks had a broad and charitable view of life and the happy faculty of making friends among all degrees of society. Her intelligent grasp of the vast possibilities and serious responsibilities of a public school teacher were potent factors in her success and in the wide influence which she exercised.

George Sutterer was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and died in Cincinnation July 7, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. His first experience as a teacher was in the schools of Newport, Ky. He afterwards taught three years in the Middletown, O., Schools. For many years he held the position of First German Assistant in the Twelfth and Twenty-eighth District Schools. His gentlemanly manner and kindly disposition gained for him the highest regard of his fellow teachers and the respect and love of his pupils. Mr. Sutterer retired from the profession in September, 1901, after thirty-five years of efficient and faithful service.

SELENA Woon began to teach in the Robert Fulton School in September, 1873, and remained at this school for thirty-six years. She was then transferred to the Eighteenth District, where she taught one year before the beginning of her last illness. She was a noble, consecrated teacher, faithful in every smallest detail, and was loved by all who knew her. Her fellow teachers and many hundreds of pupils recognized her worth and mourned her sincerely as a friend, teacher and counselor, whose advice was well seasoned and guided by an affectionate heart.

RICHARD CHASE YOWELL was born in Petersburg, Boone County, Kv., December 28, 1838. His father was a Virginian by birth, of English descent, while his mother, of Scotch-Irish blood, was born in Maryland. Mr. Yowell was educated in a private school and was designed for the ministry, but his plans were changed by the early death of his father. As a young man, therefore, he turned to teaching to support his widowed mother. In 1858, he began his career as a teacher in Indiana, but removed to the Mornington District, then a suburb of Cincinnati, the following year. About 1867, he was transferred to the East End, where he gave the remainder of his life to school work, dying April 9, 1911.

# NECROLOGY OF PUPILS

Name	Age	Cause of Death
Ralph Day	. 5	Measles
Violet Summons		Gastro-enteritis
Josie Chessi	6	Pneumonia
Philomena Chessi		Pneumonia
Carl Dobbins		Congest'n of lungs
Florence Douglas		Diphtheria
Helen Gross		Scarlet fever
Louis Novich		Pneumonia
George Doolan,		Scarlet fever
Paul Kohlies	. 9	Spinal-meningitis .
Gertrude McGerk		Pneumonia
Wm. McBee		Drowned
Mary Silver	. 10	Appendicits
Rayden Eyer		Accident
Sylvia Weinberg		Diphtheria
Wesley Tebbenhoff	7	Scarlet fever
Mary Gombos.		Septicaemia
Matilda Herzog		Rheumatism
Willie Dorsey		Cerebr'l-meningitis
Arthur Gabe		Spinal-meningitis
Fannie Brown.		Rheumatism
Coralie Hoefinghoff		Operation
Paul Snook		Diphtheria
Marion Kiefer		Spinal-miningitis
Sallie Hunley		Diphtheria
Carrie Owens		Accident
Iva Washington		Tuberculosis
Ralph Scott		Tuberculosis
Henry Schraffenberger		Spinal-meningitis
Earl Coon		Spinal-meningitis
Wm. Hoffman		Accident
Laura Gressel		Typhoid-malaria
Howard Ahrens		Pneumonia
Finley Sertelle		Meningitis
Omer Guy		Meningitis
Ruth Burrell		Pneumonia
Esther Tuley	. 14	Tuberculosis
Willie Tearne		Bronchitis
Ruth Dewitt		Rheumatism
Patsy Morian	. 7	Pneumonia
Herschell Coffey		Spinal-meningitis
Martin Parker	. 12	Appendicitis
Cornelius Buckley		Diphtheria
Everett McGuire		Scarlet fever
Elsie Becket		Scarlet fever
Morris Shinkerman		Blood poisoning
MOTHS SHIRKEHIAH	. 10	Diood poisoning

Name	Age	CAUSE OF DEATH
Robert Koth	. 10	Accident
Edward McLean	. 14	Drowned
Tillie Rulein	. 6	Operation
Bessie Tennenbaum	. 8	Operation
Fredk. Bernzott	. 6	Accident
Paul Burmann	. 7	Heart disease
Robert Leininger	. 10	Typhoid fever
Marion Taffle	. 14	
Lillian Smith	. 14	Meningitis
Philip Mayer	. 15	Intestinal trouble
Julius Bernard	. 9	Accident
Carl Heis	. 15	Accident

# PUPILS ENTITLED TO DAY BEQUEST TICKETS

## JUNE, 1911

FIFTH DISTRICT:
Julia Grant

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT:
Margaret Green

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
Rosa Schnider

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
Max Goetsch

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT:
Farl Bott

THIRTIETH DISTRICT: Ethel Henneke

Avondale School:
Paul Stricker

BOND HILL SCHOOL:
Anna Widda

CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT: Harry Hensel

CLIFTON SCHOOL:
Katharyn Steinman

COLUMBIA SCHOOL: Leo Weinberger

Douglass School: Robert Rankin

EVANSTON SCHOOL: Bertha Oechsle Fulton School: Sybilla Frey

GARFIELD SCHOOL: Harry Hafer

Guilford School: Chas. Kochman

HARRISON SCHOOL: Lena Krebs

HIGHLANDS SCHOOL: Elmer Boyce

HOFFMAN School: Edward Shields

HORACE MANN SCHOOL: Edna Blesch

Hyde Park School: Howard Drapp

KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL:

Lincoln School:

Mary Askew
Marcella Leen

Linwood School: Helen Hartman

Morgan School: Thelma Olarenshaw Albert H. Bader

McKinley School: Nannie Purcell NORTH FAIRMOUNT:

Matilda Reik

OYLER SCHOOL:

Carl Bloebaum

RASCHIG SCHOOL:

Frank Clark

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL:
Ruth Reilly

Washington School:

Olga Bauer

Warsaw School: Percy Ritter

WESTWOOD SCHOOL:

Fearman Bruestle

WHITTIER SCHOOL: Emil Bogen

Windsor School: George Tate

WINTON PLACE SCHOOL:

FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

John Gosling

THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:
Anna Longstreet

FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:
Edna Winter

HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL:

B Grade:

Dean Stanley Adelaide Sanders Louis Lazarus Nesha Isaacs Martha Renner Martha Gibbons Julia Ort Mathilde Lueders

C Grade:

Marianne Goettsch Herbert H. Bell Ada Wehrly Christian Dittmer

D Grade:

Elcanon Isaacs De Witt W. Balch Esther Knab

WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL:

Claire Henle Pauline Benson Meyer Salkover Naomi Rasinsky Leslie Williams Lester Jaffe

WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL:

A Class:

Erwin Kreimer Edwin Bergmeier Geo. Krumpe Randolph Wadsworth Howard Maddux

B Class:

Pauline Hughes Blanche Wait Emily Hauck Ethel Connolly

C Class:

Etta Rardon Anna Lueders Oliver Rollwage



# TABLES OF STATISTICS ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT



School Census of Unmarried Youth of the School District of the City of Cincinnati, 1911. TABLE No. I.

Э	иізээтэ	D	Π,	12	6	٥٣	110	©₹ 0	ns 00		00		S 63	:	<u>1</u> -		~ 10	200	-10	27.	5	132
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SCHOOL ATTENDED BY YOUTH	ate	4	26	88	19	9 9	51	31	9 9	10	30	242	23	17	9	171	110	116	175	45	53	1,269
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uth	Years	F.		4861	-4.	137	,					900		ī,			650			850	542	12,881
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uth	14 and 16 Years	F.		270																		
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Yo	8 au Ye	M.		720										Η,						H		15,995
outh	6 and 8 Years	E.		264																		
YC	Ven Ven	M.		274																	311	6,746
	Total		4,761	3,653	2,818	3,290	3,380	1,309	2,478	8,713	3,900	4,177	3,643	8,400	2,620	1,046	3,610	4,333	0,120	5.684	3,700	84,204
uth	6 and 21 Years	E.		1,834																		43,047 41,157
Yo	6 an Ye	M.	2,276	1,819	1,404	1,700	1.818	. 633	1,217	1.889	1,965	2,021	1,807	4.789	1,273	. 532	1,893	2,004	1,947	2.920	1,852	13,047
	WARDS		First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Floventh	Twelfth	Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	Eighteenth	Nineteenth	Twentieth	Twenty-nrst	Twenty-third	Twenty-fourth	Totals

TABLE No. II.

Number of Teachers Employed, not Counting Substitutes.

schools		ber D Teac		Numl ers the E	Empl	oyed	ers N		each- ary to hools
	м.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l
1st District. 5th District. 6th District. 6th District. 11th District. 12th District. 12th District. 14th District. 14th District. 15th District. 16th Distr	M. 22 33 4 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 2	P. 20 12 226 30 18 19 200 17 16 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	22 22 35 31 20 20 22 20 21 25 35 31 1 20 0 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	22 3 3 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	18 18 12 26 18 17 19 17 16 16 16 16 17 10 12 18 18 18 11 10 16 19 17 10 16 19 17 17 10 16 17 17 10 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 11 10 16 16 19 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	200 144 288 217 200 188 211 17 200 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 12 11 11 19 9 9 11 6 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 02 02 02 02	M.  2 2 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	19 11 25 29 17 18 19 17 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 20 12 12 12 19 9 17 15 10 12 19 9 9 17 17 17	70t'l  21  18  29  30  18  19  21  20  18  17  7  18  20  15  18  19  7  18  21  19  9  9  22  26  26  26  21  19  19  11  11  20  20  20
Riverside Sherman Vine. Washington. Warsaw Webster Westwood Whittler Windsor Ust Intermediate. 34 Intermediate. 4th Intermediate.	6 2 1 4 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 10 3 4	13 23 15 22 6 17 16 16 16 16 10 27 9	19 25 16 26 8 19 19 17 12 37 12 23	6 2 1 4 2 2 3 2 1 2 8 3 4	112 211 122 222 6 16 16 16 16 16 10 27 8 14	28 23 13 26 8 18 19 18 17 12 35	6 2 1 4 2 2 3 3 1 2 9 3 4	12 22 12 22 22 26 16 16 16 16 16 10 27 8	18 24 13 26 8 18 19 19 17 12 36 11 18
Day Elementary Totals	141	842	983	125	793	918	131	806	937
Carried forward	141	842	983	125	793	918	131	806	937

TABLE II—Continued.

schools		ber I Teacl		ers	ber T Empl Entire	oyed	Num ers N Supp		ry to
	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l
Brought forward	141	842	983	125	793	918	131	806	937
Night Elementary Schools	28	18	46	14	13	27	19	22	41
Elementary Totals	169	860	1,029	139	806	945	150	828	978
Hughes High	27 12 26	27 15 27	54 27 53	24 12 26	26 15 25	50 27 51	29 12 26	29 15 26	58 27 52
Day High Totals	65	69	134	62	66	128	67	70	137
Night High	69	48	117	46	38	84	50	43	98
High Totals	134	117	251	108	104	212	117	113	230,
Oral School		7 2 1	7 2 4 2	3 2	6 2 1	6 2 4 2	3 2	7 2 1	7 2 4 2
Special School Totals	5	10	15	5	9	14	5	10	15
Drawing Department	1 10 9 1 14	10 1 2 5 2 17	11 11 11 6 16 17 1	1 10 9 1 14	10 1 2 5 2 17	11 11 11 6 16 17 1	1 10 9 1 14	10 1 2 5 2 17	11 11 11 6 16 17 1
Special Department Totals	36	38	74	36	38	74	36	38	74
College for Teachers	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Grand Totals	347	1,027	1,374	291	959	1,250	311	991	1,302

# TABLE No. III. Number of Pupils Enrolled, Withdrawn, Remaining, etc.

schools	Numb En	er Pu irolled		Numbe Witl	er Pu 1draw		Numb	er Pu nainir		Enroll	reviou ed in c cts in within Year	ther
	М.	F.	Tot'l	м.	F.	Tot'l	м.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l
1st District	407 408 702 408 407 702 408 408 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 409	445 344 445 349 4461 442 343 349 4461 451 451 451 451 451 451 451 451 451 45	852 747, 1,448 81,4977 812 820,977 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877	76 199 150 168 167 128 168 167 177 188 168 168 169 177 188 168 168 169 177 188 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	1144 1711 168 157 144 110 168 157 144 110 168 157 144 110 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	190 870 870 818 818 811 172 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 115	831 204 489 534 489 335 835 835 837 214 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242	331 173 541 545 541 545 541 545 541 545 542 369 369 362 223 362 233 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 362 243 363 363 363 363 363 363 363 3	662 377, 1,030 1,079 666 579 6752 6683 557, 752 6610 753 664 467 675 675 675 675 675 675 675 675 675 6	6 6 5 16 10 12 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6	F. 5 6 6 9 9 12 2 9 10 10 11 1 1 1 1 2 9 9 3 3 7 7 7 4 4 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	111 1125 222 4 8 8 9 9 9 16 10 10 8 15 11 12 12 16 11 11 10 8 13 15 16 11 11 10 8 13 15 16 17 18 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1st Intermediate 3d Intermediate	. 557 . 184 . 368	592 184 319	1,149 368 687	150 58 100	173 42 69		407 131 268	419 142 250	826 273 518	4	1	4
Ath Intermediate  Day Elementary Totals.  Night Elementary Totals	. 19,877	19,516		4,295 1,015	4,305 956	8,600	15,582 775	15,211 1,165	30,793 1,940	292	276	568
Elementary Totals	. 21,667	21,637	43,304	5,310	5,261	10,571	16,357	16,376	32,733	292	276	568
Hughes High Walnut Hills High Woodward High	646 226 609	739 364 608	1,385 590 1,217	107 47 116	121 64 112		539 179 493	618 300 496		2	2 1 1	3 3 2
Day High Totals	. 1,481	1,711	3,192	270	297	567	1,211	1,414	2,625	4	4	8
East Night High West Night High	. 730 495	400 301	1,130 796	289 174	115 116		441 321	285 185	726 506			
Night High Totals	1,225	701	1,926	=	231	694	762	470	1,232			
High Totals	2,706	2,412	5,118	733	528	1,261	1,973	1,884	3,857	4	4	8
Oral School School for Blind	. 19	26	19	1	1		II					
Special Totals	. 28	36	64	3	8	6	25	35	58			
Grand Totals	. 24,401	24,08	48 486	6,046	5,792	11,838	18,355	18,298	36,648	296	280	576

# TABLE No. IV.

# Average Number of Pupils Belonging, Average Daily Attendance, and Average Daily Absence.

SCHOOLS	Aver	age N Belon	Sum- ging		age D endar			age D	
	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l
lst District	335 210 492 554 370 344 401 362	344 188 543 564 350 295 383 350	697 398 1,035 1,118 720 639 784 712	326 199 467 528 347 327 392 349	327 174 515 535 325 280 371 337	653 373 982 1,063 672 607 763 686	9 11 25 26 23 17 9	17 14 28 29 25 15 12 13	26 25 53 55 48 32 21 26
20th District 22d District 23d District 25th District 25th District 30th District 4Vondale Bloom.	361 292 379 251 323 376 372 339	339 287 361 231 312 359 364 343	700 579 740 482 635 735 736 682	350 280 368 238 317 370 355 327	328 275 350 224 304 351 347 330	678 555 718 462 621 721 702 657	11 12 11 13 6 6 17	11 12 11 7 8 8 17	22 24 22 20 14 14 34 25
Bond Hill. Chase Central Fairmount. Clifton Columbian Douglass Evanston Fulton	90 325 217 260 350 214 258 133	92 359 185 223 287 222 230 141	182 684 402 483 637 436 488 274	84 318 203 250 337 202 249 128	87 346 170 213 276 204 222 136	171 664 373 463 613 406 471 264	6 7 14 10 13 12 9	5 13 15 10 11 18 8 5	11 20 29 20 24 30 17
Garfield Guilford Harrison Highlands Hoffmann Horace Mann Hyde Park Jackson	351 245 193 190 340 112 376 404	339 267 180 200 305 123 409 391	690 512 373 390 645 235 785 795	335 243 185 179 328 111 367 394	322 261 170 184 298 122 396 379	657 504 355 363 626 233 763 773	16 2 8 11 12 1 9	17 6 10 16 7 1 13 12	33 8 18 27 19 2 22 22
Kirby Road. Lincoln Linwood McKinley Morgan North Fairmount. Oyler Raschig	325 325 170 210 370 202 338 371	339 213 323 343	634 681 339 443 700 415 661 714	320 314 161 206 357 189 323 358	303 343 160 228 318 205 309 327	623 657 321 434 675 394 632 685	5 11 9 4 13 13 15 13	6 13 9 5 12 8 14 16	11 24 18 9 25 21 29
Riverside Sherman Vine Street. Washington Warsaw Webster Westwood Whittler	290 461 214 496 155 324 346 279	272 472 196 477 112 310 337 273	562 933 410 973 267 634 683 552	279 442 206 481 149 314 325 269	256 448 190 459 108 300 313 259	535 890 396 940 257 614 638 528	11 19 8 15 6 10 21	16 24 6 18 4 10 24 14	27 43 14 33 10 20 45 24
Windsor Winton Place	304 207 454 154 312	279 196 484 157 274 15,681	583 403 938 311 586 31,807	292 193 436 148 301 ———————————————————————————————————	267 179 466 152 262 15,011	559 372 902 300 563 30,527	12 14 18 6 11	12 17 18 5 12 670	24 31 36 11 23 1,280
Night Elementary Totals  Elementary Totals	,		2,310	807 16,323	991	1,798	211 821	971	1,792
Hughes High	594 195 551	666 315 535	1,260 510 1,086	578 187 536	644 303 522	1,222 490 1,058	16 8 15	22 12 13	38 20 28
Day High Totals	1,340	1,516	2,856	1,301	1,469	2,770	39	47	83
East Night High	560 368	356 224	916 592	490 343	313 203	803 546	70 25	43 21	113 46
Night High Totals	928	580	1,508	833	516	1,349	95	64	159
High Totals	2,268	2,096	4,364 ====================================	2,134	21	4,119 35	134	2	245
School for Blind	22	32	17 54	21	29	15 50	1	3	4
•			==	18,478	===		956		2,041

TABLE NO. V.

Number of Pupils Enrolled, Number Remaining, and Average Daily Attendance by Grades.

### Attendance   ### At				
Number   Rurolled		đe		28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
## Av. Daily Attendance				212679938844884288888888888888888888888888888
Attendance Number Remaining.  Av. Daily Attend		1st		28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Av. Daily Attendance   Number Remaining.   N		de		24 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
## Av. Daily Attendance   Fig. 8   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5			Number Remaining.	E8588888888888888888888888888888888888
Attendance Number Remaining.  Av. Daily Attend	3	2nc	Number Enrolled	28
Part   Number   Part		de	Av. Daily Attendance	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.
## Av. Daily Attendance   Number Remaining.			Number Remaining.	218 88 81 82 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85
Attendance   Number   Remaining.   Remaining		3rd		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Number	,	đe	Av. Daily Attendance	25888888888888888888888888888888888888
## Enrolled    Part			Number Remaining.	24.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.
Attendance   Number	0	4th		83.2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Number Remaining.   Numb		de	Av. Daily Attendance	588787878787878787878787878787878787878
Av. Daily				113-428-88 88 101 105 88 88 88 88 101 105 88 88 88 88 105 88 88 105 88 88 88 88 105 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Attendance   Number   Remaining   Remain	6	5th		28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.2
Number		de		2852 : 524888 : 88 : 5448888554488
Av. Daily			Number Remaining.	88772 888388 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Attendance   Number   S		6th	Number Enrolled	8 + 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Number	1	Je	Av. Daily Attendance	: 2 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Enrolled    Av. Daily			Number	8 88 864 58 7 88841888886
Attendance		7th		13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Number Europied 25 SCHOOLS		de		8 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
SCHOOLS  Businer  District  District				: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Dissipation of the control of the co	'	8th		\$ :: :6 :2 d 2 : 2 : 3 : 3 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5
	The second secon		SCHOOLS	Dissipation of the control of the co

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28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	5,386 4,380 4,381
28 2 1 1 2 8 8 2 2 1 1 5 2 8 8 8 8 2 1 1 1 2 1 8 8 8 1 1 1 2 1 8 1 8	
88 6 7 8 8 13 8 13 8 10 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4,550 4,488 4,550 4,487
2901.08.20.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	6, 7592 1111 14   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4
21128 x 22 4 22 22 22 22 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1.20 068.4 1.00 068.4 1.00 068.4
20119282448900000000000000000000000000000000	0.83 83 84 84 84
825 8 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 5 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5.276 4.220 4.197 5.274 4.278 4.220
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
8228242888884088528883808788	3,550 3,813 570 683 3,920 3,876 683 128 1385 431 488 1,138 1,259 557 559 559
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	176 5.250 8.833 94,857 8,229 8,876 170 519 653 170 128 138 170 128 128 170 128 170 128 170 128 170 128 170 128 170 128 170 128 170 128
23.4.4.8.8.8.4.4.6. 55.8.8.8.8.6.5.7.2.2.4.4.8.8.8.8.8.6.5.7.2.2.4.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8	2,987 4 89 89 89 80 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810
88. 23.65. 3.45. 3.45. 3.45. 3.45. 3.55. 3	3,220,2,987 3,307 3,076 1,007 3,076 1,13 128 128 128 128 128 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 1
85 855 858 858 858 858 858 858 858 858	886   3,638   3,529   2,596   8,597
28. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1	2,386 181 2,567 8 104 171 164 173 489 61 61 61 64 105
82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 8	788 2, 38 175 2, 18 175 2,
88 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	2,885 2,282 449 175 3,834 2,4.7 Thh Gran 11th Gran 128 105 128 105 128 105 128 105 128 105 128 105 128 105 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
1119 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
868 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	1,784 1,880 2,026 2,137 2,026 2,137 107 114 141 144 141 384 374 88 86 88 88
86:8888488848 :: 17:88842888	2,1911 3887 100 108 138 151 49 104
	Day Elementary Totals.  Night Elementary Totals.  Elementary Totals  Rughes High.  Wahnt Hills High.  Day High Totals  Day High Totals  Bast Night High  West Night High  Wight High  Night High  Night High
Horace Mann. The Park. The	Day Elementary To Night Elementary Total Elementary Total Elementary Total Hugher High Day High Totals. Day High High West Night High West Night High Night High Night High Night High Night High
Horee Mann Hyde Prik. Jackson Kirby Road Lincold Lincold Morgan Norgan N	Day Elementary Night-Elemen Elementary Hughes High Wahnt Hills Day High I Day High I West Night I West Night I Night High I
Hyde F Fireks on Fireks on Circoln Circoln McKinid Worth or North	H = 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
HHYPO HH	Day Nigh Hugh Woo Day Woo Day Nigh West West West High

TABLE NO. VI.

0	German	48238223888882 <u>588888888888</u>
Grade	Not	\$
1st (	Advanced Number Advanced	
<u> </u>	German	4225828888888888888888888222 4228888888888
Grade	Not	∞ E 2 4 7 4 5 8 7 F ∞ E E Z Z 2 4 E 4 5 4 4 E 4 4 5 4 4
2nd	Number Advanced	88485888888888888446
	German	\$2\$
Grade	Not Advanced	0000111401101188118001441180119800
3rd	Number Advanced	2 <del>772727222</del> 8882382728225888
de	German	2-31-8-5-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-
Grade	Not Advanced	F 215122220255555555555600004554
4th	Number Advanced	S 8 2 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 3 5 8 8 3 8 4 8 8 3 8 8 3 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8
de	German	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
Grade	Not Advanced	
5th	Number Advanced.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
de	German	8.4.4.4. 8.8.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.
Grade	Not Advanced	
6th	Number Advanced	
de	German	
Grade	Not Advanced	43 431- 42 01 1-50000 0000 00
7th	Number Advanced	
de	German	
Grade	Not Advanced	
8th	Number Advanced	4 3 5 5 1 3 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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2884888484848588858686	
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48 481 58888 687-4581188 61	13:13 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	als.
	Tot Y Tc otals als
ee Mann son son son son y Road on	ttary mtary T T High
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Horece Mann Horece Mann Hore Park Hore Park Horeson Lincoln Lincoln Horeson Ho	in incidentation of the bay Blementary Totals.  Digneral High.  Wahau High.  Woodward High.  Woodward High.  Bost Might High.  West Night High.  Wight High.
Horac Hyde Lincold Lincold Lincold Lincold Lincold Lincold Lincold Morga Rivers	Day Was Wess Wess Wess Wess Wess Wess Wess

TABLE No. VII.

															, ι									
Domestic Science		63	54	49		-	131	123	28	112	126	7.4		132	130	-	-	53	26	49	101	98	77	33
leuneM ZainierT		113	40	54	:	:	131	86	25	113	123	81		129	149			24	L	20	88	7.5	79	42
Geometry		:	:	:	:	:		99		:					93	:	20	:	:	44	47	20	49	Ξ
Algebra		25	:	:	:	:	:	55	:	70	62	39	:	7.5	83	:	50		23	44	47	20	49	Ξ
Стяшшят		107	94	103	117	114	394	221	53	145	249	155	:	261	279		40	47	127	154	177	66	156	44
Сеоктярьу	493	515	652	823	478	247	539	438	460	397	563	364	367	603	200	240	130	. 385	293	380	481	321	351	176
Сеттап	368	7.2	809	548	197	356	492	237	443	204	536	218	418	522	360	330	119	345	227	248	361	287	208	136
Yocal Music	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	812	893	795	798	649	808	533	989	829	837	781	226	803	438	544	687	491	505	345
Buiwrid	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	813	893	795	798	649	808	533	989	859	837	781	526	863	438	544	687	491	505	345
\$nitinW	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	813	803	795	798	649	808	533	989	859	837	781	526	863	438	544	289	491	505	345
V. S. History	219	119	6558	321	117	815	893	131	53	145	243	143	116	156	288	86	16	188	117	169	207	191	172	81
Physiology and Hygiene	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	812	808	795	798	649	808	533	989	850	837	781	550	863	438	544	289	491	202	345
Vature Study	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	815	839	795	798	649	808	533	989	859	837	781	226	863	438	544	189	491	202	345
Arithmetic	783	747	1,216	1,336	97.7	815	893	795	798	649	808	533	989	829	837	781	226	803	438	544	687	491	505	345
Language and Composition	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	815	803	795	798	649	808	533	989	859	837	781	526	863	438	544	687	491	505	345
gaibs9A	783	747	1,216	1,336	97.7	815	893	795	798	649	808	533	989	829	837	781	526	863	438	544	687	491	505	345
Отгростарьу	783	747	1,216	1,336	977	812	893	795	798	649	808	533	989	850	837	781	556	863	438	544	687	491	505	345
Kindergarten	69	33	132	89	89	:53	99	55	87	88	63	13	73	:	Ţ.	29		3	48	44	57	8	39	48
SCHOOLS		_	6th District	11th District	12th District	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	20th District		_	25th District		30th District	Avondale	Bloom	Bond Hill	Chase	Central Fairmount	Clifton	Columbian	Douglass	Evanston	Fulton
	Kindergarten Orthography Reading Language Antichmetic Antichmetic Nature Study Physiology and Hygiene U. S. History Vocal Music Occal Music Geography Annan Algebra Geometry Algebra Training	Earling  Mindergarten  Minderg	Dangerlen  Reading  R	District.  District.	District.   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   Seeding   Seeding   Checkenten   Seeding   S	District.   Dist	District	District.   Dist	District	District	District	National Properties   National Properties   National Properties	District	National Properties   National Properties   National Properties	CHOOLS   C	District	CHOOLS   C	CHOOLS   C	The colors   The	CHOOLS.   Choo	The colors   The	CHOOLS   C	CHOOLS.   Choo	CHOOLS   C

95	79	54	53	133	55	141		131	138	57		8	43	127	<del>\$</del> 6	:	:	31	157	39	35	121	105	.92		511	184	319	4,299
92	7.9	49	72	142	19	130		143	136	133	:	99	52	122	115	:	:	21	132	46	53	111	103	88	55	638	184	368	4,507
:	59	:	:	94	50	7.5		68	88	:		43	:	53	:	52	:	:	7.1	14	:	99	62	45	27	:	:	-	1,140
53	20	18	25	. 16	30	10	-	88	89	53	12	43	28	53	42	52	:	:	7.1	14	:	58	62	42	27	240	150	190	2,191
171	244	149	86	27.5	35	883		27.4	274	112	97	143	95	156	508	183	:	55	588	200	61	233	202	159	109	1,003	368	687	9,846
482	329	17.2	297	570	145	885	443	479	430	253	564	525	293	334	489	17.1	563	199	1,041	155	669	396	427	361	319	1,149	368	687	23,895
333	119	192	133	317	140	325	284	221	154	174	101	73	818	173	259	141	422	320	539	129	620	256	224	214	169	287	308	323	15,028
744	658	405	458	753	278	885	1,122	641	758	325	564	853	452	791	930	199	1,146	423	1,041	305	7.68	694	622	673	430	923	191	687	36,387
744	658	405	458	153	278	885	1,122	641	758	352	564	853	452	791	930	299	1,146	423	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	289	87,121
744	829	405	458	758	278	885	1,122	641	758	352	564	858	452	791	930	299	1,146	423	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	087	37,121
165	244	405	104	383	55	885		202	147	117	96	241	147	539	338	556	167	:	588	116	699	233	285	101	430	581	368	448	13,199
744	829	405	458	753	812	885	1,122	641	138	823	564	8:23	452	191	930	667	1,146	423	1,041	305	699	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	687	37,121
744	658	405	458	753	278	885	1,122	641	738	352	564	853	452	791	930	299	1,146	423	1,041	305	609	694	622	673	430	1,149	308	687	37,121
744	658	405	458	753	278	885	1,122	641	758	352	564	858	452	791	930	299	1,146	423	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	308	687	37,121
744	829	405	458	753	278	885	1,122	641	7.38	352	564	853	452	791	930	299	1,146	493	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	289	37,121
744	658	405	458	753	278	885	1,122	641	758	352	564	853	452	791	930	799	1,146	423	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	289	37,121
744	829	405	458	753	278	883	1,122	641	758	352	564	853	452	791	930	299	1,146	423	1,041	305	669	694	622	673	430	1,149	368	289	37,121
629	98	4	43	:	:	88	92	99	67	41	#	64	:	83	:	:	81	54	84	:	69	55	59	88			:	:	2,617
Garfield	Guilford	Harrison	Highlands	Hoffman	Horace Mann	Hyde Park	Jackson	Kirby Road	Lincoln	Linwood	McKinley	Morgan	North Fairmount	Oyler	Raschig	Riverside	Sherman	Vine Street	Washington	Warsaw	Webster	Westwood	Whittier	Windsor	Winton Place	First Intermediate	Third Intermediate	Fourth Intermediate	Totals

TABLE No. VIII.

Number of Pupils Pursuing High School Studies.

STUDIES	Hughes	Walnut Hills	Woodward	Totals
Algebra	817	217	618	1,655
Bookkeeping	128		125	253
Botany	151	87	139	397
Chemistry	76	63	95	234
Civies	36	22		58
Domestic Science	258		398	656
Drawing	784	268		1,052
Elocution	654	580	619	1,853
English	1,385	562	1,217	3,164
French	142	174	87	403
Geometry	370	187	427	984
German	454	232	332	1,018
Greek	30	33	29	92
History	299	144	154	597
Latin	628	346	530	1,504
Manual Training	223		202	425
Physics	95	117	111	323
Rhetoric	1,385			1,385
Spanish			200	200
Trigonometry	37	36	74	147 -
Zoology	56	94	23	173

# TABLE No. IX.

Showing Amount Paid for Tuition in the Several Schools, and the Rate on the Basis of Enrollment, and on the Average Daily Attendance.

SCHOOLS	Amount Paid for Tuition	Whole Number Enrolled	Rate per Pupil on the Number En- rolled	Average Daily Attendance	Rate per Pupil on the Avage Daily Attendance
Ist District 5th District 6th District 1th District 11th District 12th District 14th District 14th District 15th D	15,041 61 177,529 31 21,806 38 22,101 50 18,637 22 6,995 75 18,944 87 11,835 13 13,900 75 20,541 93 12,885 00 12,909 12 9,099 90 20,221 29 15,942 00 11,206 29 10,633 49 20,834 59 20,834 50	8.22 1, 1404 1, 1714 1, 1414 1, 1714 1, 1414 1, 1714 1	24 74 19 53 19 29 11 18 77 19 53 19 29 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	653 373 382 373 382 373 382 373 382 372 372 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 37	32 28 35 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Totals	\$949,875 34	43,304	\$21 93	32,325	\$29 38
Hughes High School. Walnut Hills High School. Woodward High School. Night High Schools.	74,510 97 51,425 00 74,044 75 12,247 50	1,385 590 1,217 1,926	53 08 87 16 60 84 6 35	1,222 490 1,058 1,349	60 97 104 94 69 90 9 07
High School Totals	\$212,228 22	5,118	\$41 27	4,119	\$51 52
Oral School and School for Blind Drawing Department. Music Department. Writing Department. Physical Training Department. Manual Training, incl. Domestic Science	5,698 62 10,133 63 16,822 88 7,548 50 12,498 04 28,119 64	64 48,486 48,486 48,486 48,486 8,806	89 04 20 34 15 25 3 19	50 36,494 36,494 36,494 36,494 7,285	113 97 27 46 20 34 3 85
Special Totals	\$80,821 31	48,486	\$16 66	36,494	\$22 14
Grand Totals	\$1,242,924 87	48,486	\$25 63	36,494	\$34 05

# TABLE No. X. Medical Inspection.

SCHOOLS	Number of Visits by Medical Inspector	Number of Pupils Examined by Inspector	Number of Pupils Excluded by Inspector
1st District	102	1,112	57
5th District	63	146	13
10th District	104 127	447 346	40 19
11th District	68	237	36
12th District	82 76	267 367	38 18
15th District	71	911	50
16th District	98	516	35
20th District	73 76	441 299	4 2
23d District	68	17	6
25th District 28th District	70	316 260	19 10
30th District	103	549	13
Avondale	3	21	2 25
Bloom	85 67	184 491	99
Chase	71	49	2
Central FairmountClifton	105	336 560	10 28
Columbian	76	439	18
Douglass	68	269	62 7
Evanston Fulton	72 50	1,245 117	23
Garfield	70	223	8
Guilford Harrison	34 78	329 485	13 12
Highlands	175	176	32
Hoffman Horace Mann	70	74 95	7
Hyde Park	84 56	532	40
Jackson	41	85	24
Kirby RoadLincoln	68 71	657 408	2 13
Linwood	73	649	3
McKinley Morgan	142 80	2,010 119	37
North Fairmount	50	542	
Oyler	75	141	16
Riverside Sherman	80	45 243	3 9 6
Vine Street	185	201	6
Washington. Warsaw	92	55 352	12
Webster	89	631	9 41
Westwood	41 78	35 791	4 4 21
Windsor	79	366	21
Winton Place	9	49 176	12
First Intermediate	68	176	6
Fourth Intermediate	90	108	3
Totals	4,039	19,531	973

# TABLE No. XI.

Showing the Number of Teachers Employed and the Amount Annually Paid for their Services, from the Opening of the Common Schools in Cincinnati, in 1830, to the Close of the Year Ending June, 1911.

YEARS	Average No. of Teachers	Amount Paid Teachers
For the year ending June, 1830	22	\$5,196 51
For the year ending June, 1831	23	7,936 57
For the year ending June, 1832	28	7,911 13
For the year ending June, 1833	29	6,408 26
For the year ending June, 1834	30	8,371 09
For the year ending June, 1835.	43	8,648 43
For the year ending June, 1836. For the year ending June, 1837.	44	11,430 48
For the year ending June, 1837.	47	14,099 05
For the year ending June, 1839.	53	15,846 37 19,901 10
For the year ending June, 1840	63	19,604 35
For the year ending June, 1841.	59	18,594 82
For the year ending June, 1842	70	18,505 12
For the year ending June, 1843	76	20,091 70
For the year ending June, 1844	78	20,979 62
For the year ending June, 1845	86	23,927 82
For the year ending June, 1846	96	25,020 50
For the year ending June, 1847	97	26,499 50
For the year ending June, 1848	127	35,378 35
For the year ending June, 1849	137	38,462 96
For the year ending June, 1850	148	46,834 28
For the year ending June, 1851		50,856 51
For the year ending June, 1852	160	57,356 94
For the year ending June, 1854.	193	64,025 96 86,151 78
For the year ending June, 1855.	225	96,945 78
For the year ending June, 1856	222	98,821 75
For the year ending June, 1857		103,707 44
For the year ending June, 1858	252	133,284 54
For the year ending June, 1859	282	139,510 04
For the year ending June, 1860	317	147,437 45
For the year ending June, 1861		156,231 54
For the year ending June, 1862	348	146,703 50
For the year ending June, 1863	355	159,566 16
For the year ending June, 1864	373	186,271 06
For the year ending June, 1865	373	216,165 30
For the year ending June, 1866		240,798 26 290,027 42
For the year ending June, 1868	418	311,435 96
For the year ending June, 1869	439	336,536 22
For the year ending June, 1870	450	368,312 33
For the year ending June, 1871	507	*418,229 81
For the year ending June, 1872	510	*419,713 18
For the year ending June, 1873	513	*420,225 35
For the year ending June, 1874	510	437,891 26
For the year ending June, 1875	545	*470,844 36
For the year ending June, 1876		*476,053 56
For the year ending June, 1877	587	*509,307 71
For the year ending June, 1878		*523,735 67
For the year ending June, 1879	633	530,596 62
For the year ending June, 1880	628	522,030 61
For the year ending June, 1881		534,376 69 549,343 22
For the year ending June, 1883	680	561,669 71
For the year ending June, 1884	696	567,352 68
To the jour chang band, tooming		00.,000 00

<sup>\*</sup> Includes the amount paid for tuition in the night schools, but the number of teachers in the day schools only is given.

TABLE No. XI-Continued.

YEARS	Average No. of Teachers	Amount Paid Teachers
For the year ending June, 1885.  For the year ending June, 1886.  For the year ending June, 1886.  For the year ending June, 1888.  For the year ending June, 1888.  For the year ending June, 1889.  For the year ending June, 1890.  For the year ending June, 1890.  For the year ending June, 1892.  For the year ending June, 1892.  For the year ending June, 1894.  For the year ending June, 1895.  For the year ending June, 1887.  For the year ending June, 1887.  For the year ending June, 1887.  For the year ending June, 1888.  For the year ending June, 1889.  For the year ending June, 1889.  For the year ending June, 1889.  For the year ending June, 1899.  For the year ending June, 1990.	706 716 716 724 726 725 746 765 774 796 822 908 988 982 995 1,000	Teachers  575,595 15 590,832 97 603,973 40 601,270 04 612,815 25 615,708 10 615,147 94 630,875 83 *641,888 41 *655,930 19 *679,358 28 *729,038 29 *761,098 34 *775,348 18 *795,380 57 *305,599 13 *300,167 62
For the year ending June, 1992. For the year ending June, 1993. For the year ending June, 1994. For the year ending June, 1995. For the year ending June, 1995. For the year ending June, 1997. For the year ending June, 1997. For the year ending June, 1999. For the year ending June, 1999. For the year ending June, 1910. For the year ending June, 1911.	969 956 †1,005 †1,004 †1,017 †1,069 †1,106 1,168 †1,213	*806,677 68 *801,032 65 813,003 12 819,296 56 855,550 19 895,221 75 990,182 96 1,100,582 90 1,171,065 76 1,242,924 87

<sup>\*</sup>Includes the amount paid for tuition in the night schools, but the number of teachers in the day schools only is given.

†The actual number of teachers necessary to supply the schools is given, including night schools.

# REPORT OF THE TRUANT OFFICER

CINCINNATI, O., July 3, 1911.

To the Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

Gentlemen—In compliance with Rule 74 of your honorable Board, I herewith present a report of the work done by the Truancy Department during the school year 1910-1911.

Total number of calls.  Number of notices served on parents 8,403  Number of employers of minors notified 216  Number of miscellaneous calls 2,688  Number of visits to schools 2,672  Number of courts attended 105	14,084
14,084	
Number of children warned	9,426 168
Number of persons for selling cigarettes or tobacco to school children	
Number of parents before Police Court	
Number of children before Juvenile Court 152	
168	

In obedience with the provisions of Section 7777, Ohio Laws, New Code:

During the past school term I reported to the president of your Board fourteen school children as qualified to become beneficiaries under the provision of this act. They were given aid or scholarships to the amount of \$456, it being absolutely necessary that they receive aid to enable them to attend school the time required by law, as they had not satisfactorily fulfilled the requirement of the compulsory education and Child Labor Laws of Ohio; four being under fourteen years old in the seventh grade; one under fourteen in the eighth grade; three thirteen

years of age in the fourth grade; one over fifteen years of age in the fourth grade; five over fifteen in the fifth grade.

Other school children between the age of five and sixteen years were given aid consisting of wearing apparel amounting to, \$1,285.25; twenty-two pairs of eye glasses, \$23.15; scholarships, \$456; total, \$1,764.40. This amount was distributed to children attending forty-six different schools. The minimum amount asked for and given to any one school amounted to \$1.25. The maximum aid given to any one school amounted to \$227.80. The least amount of aid given to any one person amounted to \$1.25. The largest amount given to any one person amounted to \$1.25.

· Two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine age and schooling

certificates were issued during the past school term.

The average daily school attendance was exceedingly good during the past school term, due to the prompt and harmonious co-operation by all departments concerned, largely the Health Department. Health Officer Dr. Landis and his assistants deserve to be highly complimented on their good work.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CLEMENT, Truant Officer.

# REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

CINCINNATI, O., September 1, 1911.

The Honorable Board of Education, Cincinnati, O .:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the rules and regulations, the undersigned presents herewith a report of the transactions of the Business Department for the fiscal year commencing Sep-

tember 1, 1910, to and including August 31, 1911.

The work of the Business Department during the fiscal year, as in the past few years, related to the general supervision of the construction of new buildings in all their branches; the remodeling, addition, improvement, repair and maintenance of buildings; the purchase, custody and distribution of supplies and material; planning for the installation of heating, ventilating, temperature regulation, air washer and vacuum cleaning plants, and their supervision and maintenance; and the general supervision of janitor service; in short, the physical welfare of the buildings.

The staff of the supervising and clerical force necessary to properly conduct this volume of business has remained practically unchanged, with but one exception. The office of Mechanical Engineer was vacated by resignation, and the Master Mechanic was appointed to the general supervision of the heating and janitor service and the planning of new heating and ventilating

equipment, with the title of Chief Engineer.

## NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Twenty-third District School.—The nucleus for a new building was provided in the addition completed during the year. A lot 150x180 feet was acquired for the addition and increased playground.

The building is of concrete construction, absolutely fire-proof, faced with light buff brick and trimmed with Rockcastle stone.

The addition is wired for electric lighting, has the directindirect system of heating, a ventilating and temperature regulating plant.

The engine, boiler and fan rooms occupy the entire basement. The kindergarten, boys' and girls' toilet, one class room, and janitor's supply room are located on the ground floor.

The main entrance is located on Vine street, and includes a large stone parapeted landing. A corridor from the main entrance leads directly into a 48x49 foot auditorium, with a seating capacity of 278. Two class rooms, principal's office and teachers' room are also located on the first floor.

The second floor is occupied by the Manual Training and Domestic Science departments, gymnasium and adjoining locker

rooms, with a system of shower baths adjoining.

The building contains 451,122 cubic feet, and cost \$0.206 per cubic foot.

General work	70,890	40
Plumbing	3,545	00
Electric work		00
Heating and ventilating	11,379	00
Parking	3,280	00
Gymnasium equipment	969	75
Vacuum cleaning	1,678	50
Furniture equipment	1,282	51
·		

\$95,189 16

Douglass School.—The new building, devoted entirely to the education of colored children, is located on the site of the old building and a strip 35 feet wide of acquired property, making the total size of the lot 200 feet square.

The building is of concrete construction, absolutely fire-proof, and is the first school building in this city with stucco finish. It is also faced with red brick and trimmed with brown, matt-

glazed terra cotta.

The building is equipped with direct-indirect system of heating, ventilating and temperature regulating plants, also electric

clock, telephone and lighting systems.

In the southeast corner of the ground floor is a large library room, which will be equipped and maintained by the Cincinnati Public Library, having its own separate entrance and so arranged as to be heated and lighted independent of the other parts of the house. The boys' and girls' indoor play rooms, kindergarten, a large lunch room with kitchen attached, boys' and girls' toilets, and boiler and engine rooms are located on this floor.

The main entrance is on Alms place, flanked on each side by 18 feet 2 inches square towers 116 feet high to top of pinnacles. Directly opposite the main entrance is the auditorium, 36 feet wide by 80 feet long, having a seating capacity of 378, and a large, roomy stage and 2 dressing rooms. A teachers' rest room, art room, principal's and doctor's offices, and 4 class rooms also occupy the first floor.

On the second floor are located 5 class rooms, Manual Train-

ing and Domestic Science rooms, a model dining room and bedroom, millinery and dressmaking rooms, and locker rooms.

One room in the northwest corner of the third floor has been set aside for open air school. Six class rooms, boys' and girls' shower rooms, and a fully equipped laundry occupy the balance of the floor.

The fourth floor is given up entirely to the gymnasium.

The building contains 1,020,522 cubic feet, and cost \$0.158 per cubic foot.

General work	. 134,020 00
Plumbing	
Electric work	
Heating and ventilating	
Gymnasium equipment	. 1,380 00
Vacuum cleaning	. 1,327 00
Furniture equipment	4,848 26

\$167,871 26

Winton Place School.—The new addition completed during the year adjoins and is connected with the old building on a 224 by 352 foot lot, including the 50 foot strip recently acquired.

The building is of concrete construction, absolutely fire-proof, faced with red pressed brick to harmonize as nearly as possible with the brick contained in the old building, and is trimmed with light terra cotta.

Both old and new buildings are equipped with electric clock, telephone and lighting systems, direct-indirect heating, ventilating and temperature regulation systems.

In the basement are located locker rooms, showers, 2 girls' and 2 boys' indoor play rooms, boiler and engine rooms, pump

and fan rooms, and the gymnasium.

The main entrance on the Hand avenue side opens into a corridor running the full length of the building on the first floor. Opposite the main entrance vestibule is the auditorium, having a seating capacity of 328, with a stage and 2 dressing rooms. A large library room equipped by the Cincinnati Public Library and providing accommodation for about 3,000 volumes, the kindergarten, principal's office, teachers' room, and 8 class rooms are also provided for on this floor.

The Manual Training and Domestic Science departments, the boys' and girls' toilets, and 8 class rooms occupy the second floor.

A little over 60,800 square feet of yard space is given up entirely to playgrounds; the balance is devoted to general parking and landscape work.

The building contains 1,002,569 cubic feet, and cost \$0.15 per

cubic foot.

General work	
Plumbing	10,218 80
Electric work	4,582 00
Heating and ventilating	15,681 00
Vacuum cleaning	1,293 00
Gymnasium equipment	1,322 00
Furniture equipment	4,743 61
Parking	5,477 00
-	,
	0 0 0-

\$157,651 61

# NEW BUILDINGS UNDER WAY.

Fourteenth District School.—Very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year on the new buildings, located on the old building site at Poplar and Freeman avenue. Provision has been made for 24 class rooms, office, teachers' rooms, showers, gymnasium, auditorium, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, inside toilets, 2 plunges, 2 indoor play rooms, and roof playground. We expect to occupy the building at the opening of the school session in September, 1912. In the interval, the old Eleventh District building is being used by the school.

Fifteenth District School.—Plans and specifications for a new 24 class room building with all modern equipment are nearly completed, most of the property acquired around the site of the old building, and work will be let within the next few months.

Guilford School.—The dwellings on the new building site, bounded on the north and south by Fourth and Arch streets, on the east and west by Ludlow and Iola, have been wrecked and removed, and excavations well under way.

# Improvements to Buildings.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
Electric lighting Telephone	421 00	1.934	00
CHASE SCHOOL:		1,954	00
New floors			50
BOND HILL SCHOOL:			
Fire-escape Electric lighting Sewer connection to toilets	688 00 405 00	4 400	
		1,436	00

GARFIELD SCHOOL:		
Remodeling for heating plant	)	
Heating 7,408 00	)	
Ventilating	)	
Air washer 876 00		
Temperature regulation	)	
Vacuum cleaner	)	
	17,662	00
HARRISON SCHOOL:		
Remodeling for heating plant	)	
Heating		
Temperature regulation	)	
Vacuum cleaning	)	
	- 12,225	50
HORACE MANN SCHOOL:		
Inside toilets and drinking fountains		
Electric lighting		
Clock system		
	5,419	00
Morgan School:	0,110	00
Shower baths		
Electric lighting		
	3,016	00
Webster School:	-,-1-	
Vacuum cleaning system	925	00
FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:		
Open air school	1,266	00
WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL:		
Now toilet evetem	2 0 4 6	00
New toilet system	3,840	-00
	\$49,914	00

### SUMMER REPAIR WORK.

In accordance with the custom established, all principals were requested to submit a list of their desired summer repair work, and lists were received early in April. A little over \$30,000 was available in the Repair Fund at this time, which was intended not only to cover the cost of the summer work, but to meet all other expenditures for the current year of 1911, which is also the Board's financial year. The reports involved, by an approximate estimate, a sum far in excess of the funds available. This meant a liberal use of the pruning knife and the exercise of most careful judgment in determining what should and what should not be done, in order to keep the cost within the available funds. In company with the Superintendent of Buildings, a personal visit was made to each and every school plant and the different requests carefully investigated and considered. Many needed

requests had to be refused for lack of funds; others, again, were noted for the budget of 1912.

Absolute maintenance repairs, of course, received primary consideration. These repairs must be made each summer, as, in the course of a year's wear and tear, and aside from the general depreciation of the buildings, certain repair work is absolutely required to maintain the standard of efficiency—not to mention the annual tinting, painting and whitewashing necessary to keep the buildings bright and cheerful. Clean and bright interiors bring the greatest returns for the money expended, and this item, as in the past, was given special attention.

The following buildings have been whitewashed throughout, including all class rooms, corridors, basements, etc.: First District, Fifth District, Twelfth District, Twenty-third District, Twenty-eighth District, Central Fairmount, Chase, Jackson, Mt. Adams, Raschig, Sherman, Vine Street, Warsaw, Windsor, Webster, Special No. 3, Fourth Intermediate and Walnut Hills High School basement.

The inside woodwork of the Fifth District has been painted; class rooms in the Sixth District tinted; all outside woodwork and corridors painted at the Sixteenth District; all class rooms and corridors of the Twentieth District painted; exterior of Bloom School painted; portable buildings at Evanston painted; all woodwork at the Linwood School regrained and varnished; the interior of the Morgan and the exterior of the Sherman painted.

All stoves and furnaces installed in school buildings throughout the city have been thoroughly overhauled; new castings, stove pipe, grates, etc., furnished where necessary, and all put in firstclass condition.

### REPAIRS.

The following report is submitted relative to the amount of repairs made and supplies delivered for the period commencing September 1, 1910, to and including August 31, 1911.

### FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL:

General repairs	400 681	71	-1
Average daily attendance 893 Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.448 Average cost per pupil for operating supplies. 762		φ1,303 1	1

FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	70 1,028 107 423	97	9 96
Average daily attendance		. ,	
SIXTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
General repairs	1,495 442 849	60	7 04
Average daily attendance		- 100,10	. 01
ELEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
General repairs	539 1,997 9,094	93	0.10
Average daily attendance		—- <del>-</del>	2 12
TWELFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
General repairs	592 420 530	48	2 99
Average daily attendance		Ψ1,01	0 22
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:			
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:  General repairs	389 378 500	70 76	0.10
General repairs	378	70	9 19
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies  Average daily attendance	378	70 76	9 19
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies  Average daily attendance	378	70 76 	9 19

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:    General repairs
Twentieth District School:   General repairs
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL:       231 55         General repairs       231 55         Educational supplies       477 90         Operating supplies       540 89         Average daily attendance       529         Average cost per pupil for educational supplies       \$0.903         Average cost per pupil for operating supplies       1.02
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL:  General repairs
Twenty-fifth District School:
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT SCHOOL:         337 43           General repairs         330 23           Educational supplies         754 77           Average daily attendance         585           Average cost per pupil for educational supplies         \$0.58           Average cost per pupil for operating supplies         1.29

THIRTIETH DISTRICT SCHOOL:				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	113 332 771	78 62		0.0
Average daily attendance		\$	1,218	23
Avondale School:				
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	297 394 611	88 51	1,319	10
Average daily attendance		Ψ.	,1,010	10
BLOOM SCHOOL:				
Construction	298 1,410 269 425	67 87 50		
Average daily attendance		\$	2,404	04
BOND HILL SCHOOL:				
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	434 59 177	52	\$670	02
Average daily attendance			φυιυ	33
CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL:				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	492 222 1,198	37 33	1,912	77-1
Average daily attendance		<b>—</b> ф.	1,912	-
CHASE SCHOOL:				
General repairs	491 446 566	33 67	1 *0.	
Average daily attendance		\$	1,504	55

CLIFTON SCHOOL:	
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	401 93 157 51 1,115 65 
Average daily attendance	Ψ1,010 00
Columbian School:	
General repairs	433 02 184 13 470 12
Average daily attendance	\$1,087 27
Delhi School:	
General repairs	6 10 5 00 75 05 
Douglass School:	
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	388 29 345 19 109 79
Average daily attendance	\$843 27
EVANSTON SCHOOL:	•
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	27 16 440 38 196 31 714 39
Average daily attendance	\$1,378 24
Fulton School:	
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	117 55 201 76 305 50
Average daily attendance	\$624 81

GARFIELD SCHOOL:		
General repairs	233 95 418 23 213 58	\$865 76
Average daily attendance		\$000 TO
GUILFORD SCHOOL:		
General repairs	119 65 258 32 303 90	\$681 87
Average daily attendance		4001 01
Harrison School:		
General repairs	75 83 221 57 501 37	\$798 77
Average daily attendance		φισο ιι
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL:		
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	70 00 245 94 113 15 176 30	\$60= 20
Average daily attendance		\$605 39
HOFFMAN SCHOOL:		
General repairs	167 64 732 65 540 52	1 110 01
Average daily attendance	*	1,440 81
HORACE MANN SCHOOL:		
General repairs	108 16 135 01 538 29	\$781 46
Average daily attendance		\$19T 40

Hyde Park School:	00	0.5		
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	1,641 344 652	81		
Average daily attendance		\$	2,730	77
JACKSON SCHOOL:				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	486 139 460	27 35	1 000	90
Average daily attendance		— Ф	1,086	40
KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL:				
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	230 636 6,938	97 69		
Average daily attendance		\$	7,806	40
LINCOLN SCHOOL:				
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	312 300 343 547	96 10 16		
Average daily attendance		\$.	1,503	42
LINWOOD SCHOOL:				
General repairs	713 84 407	36 45	.,205	0.4
Average daily attendance		— ф <sub>1</sub>	.,205	
McKinley School:				
General repairs	686 349 441	97 38		-
Average daily attendance		— <b>\$1</b>	,478	60

Morgan School:	
General repairs	1,704 72
Educational supplies	401 65
Operating supplies	777 36
Average daily attendance 568	\$2,883 73
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.707	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.37	
Mt. Adams School:	
General repairs	174 95
Educational supplies	166 03
Operating supplies	139 18
Average daily attendance	\$480 16
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$1.25	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.05	
NORTH FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL:	
General repairs	104 45
Educational supplies	162 42
Operating supplies	585 86
Average daily attendance	\$852 73
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.378	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.36	
OYLER SCHOOL:	
General repairs	724 58
Educational supplies	211 24
Operating supplies	545 78 
Average daily attendance 633	\$1,461 00
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies \$0.33	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies86	
RASCHIG SCHOOL:	
General repairs	804 67
Educational supplies	434 58
Operating supplies	534 82
Average daily attendance	Ψ1,111 01
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies \$0.637	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies78	
D. C.	
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL:	
General repairs	363 93
Educational supplies Operating supplies	359 80 587 43
Operating supplies	<del></del>
Average daily attendance 473	4-,
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.76	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.24	

SHERMAN SCHOOL:	
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	1,232 19 254 96 673 40 
Average daily attendance	
VINE STREET SCHOOL:	
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	315 31 109 57 293 24 
Average daily attendance	\$710 1Z
WARSAW SCHOOL:	
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	239 10 138 30 355 64
Average daily attendance	<b></b> \$733 04
Washington School:	
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	694 00 371 15 519 33 1,028 52
Average daily attendance	\$2,613 00
Webster School:	
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	2 26 538 34 463 28 436 02
Average daily attendance	\$1,439 90
Westwood School:	
Construction. General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	35 00 566 24 397 83 801 93
Average daily attendance	<b></b> \$1,801 0 <b>0</b>

WHITTIER SCHOOL:			
Construction. General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	70 591 354 1,193	49 05	9 48
Average daily attendance		4,	
WINDSOR SCHOOL:			
Construction. General repairs. Educational supplies Operating supplies	5 699 224 423	78 27	59 67
Average daily attendance		Ψ1,00	01
WINTON PLACE SCHOOL:			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	271 206 730	47	8 53
Average daily attendance		4-,	
College Hill School:			
General repairs		78	5 78
MT. WASHINGTON SCHOOL:			
General repairs	601 82	79	4 69
FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	394 1,247	00	0.49
Average daily attendance		— <sub>\$0,00</sub>	7 19
SECOND INTERMEDIATE BUILDING:			
General repairs	480		5 99

THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	2,442 352 933	66	
Average daily attendance		\$3,729	11
FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	356 591 349	97	00
Average daily attendance		— \$1,2 <i>91</i>	00
HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL:			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	6,809	39 73	
Average daily attendance		33,517	47
WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL:			
General repairs	578 1,838 2,138	73 22	20
Average daily attendance		\$4,555	69
Woodward High School:			
General repairs	992 9 5,447 9 3,485 9	72 50	
Average daily attendance		29,926 1	15
Special Departments.			
Manual Training:			
Equipment 2 Supplies	5,584 6	91 57 33,595 5	8

Domestic Science:			
Equipment			
Supplies		- \$7,625	37
Kindergarten:		,	
Equipment	851 15		
Supplies	1,813 41		
•		\$2,664	56
Physical Culture:			
Equipment			
Supplies		\$4,259	21
CONTINUATION SCHOOL:		4-,	
Equipment	90 55		
Supplies	220 80		
•		\$311	35
CONTINUATION SCHOOL—GIRLS':			
Equipment	7 50		
Supplies	52 14	\$59	64
Drawing:		400	
Equipment	242 20		
Supplies	2,289 74		0.4
S		\$2,531	94
Summer School: Supplies		0444	00
Supplies		\$414	00
VACATION PLAYGROUND:			
Equipment	772 19		
Supplies	360 72	\$1,132	01
NIGHT Schools:		φ1,10≈	91
Equipment	1 018 00		
Supplies	6 75		
-		\$1,025	65
JEWISH SETTLEMENT:			
Equipment Supplies	163 16 109 96		
- Supplies	100 00	\$273	12
School for the Blind:			
Equipment		\$94	50
D- W 0 0			
DEAF MUTE—ORAL SCHOOL:			
Equipment	25 10 15 56		
-		\$40	66

#### 

# COAL CONSUMPTION.

The amount and kind of coal consumed in each school building during the winter of 1910-1911 is as follows:

SCHOOLS	Run of Mine Tons	Lump Tons	Nut and Slack Tons
First District	17	138	
Fifth District		100	
Sixth District	236		
Eleventh District	317.025		
Twelfth District		125	
Fourteenth District		169	
Fifteenth District		152	
Sixteenth District			
Twentieth District		122	
Twenty-second District	. 199.2		
Twenty-third District		162	
Twenty-fifth District		96.5	
Twenty-eighth District		120	
Thirtieth District	. 160		
Avondale			323,865
Bloom		108	
Bond Hill	. 55	10	
Central Fairmount			273.595
Chase	. 181.195		
Clifton			289.98
Columbian	. 156.55	3	
Delhi		14	
Douglass		60	
Evanston		10	195.1
Fulton		40	
Garfield	. 130.375	20	
Guilford		110	
Harrison	. 116.475	12	
Hoffman		144	
Horace Mann	. 164		
Hyde Park	. 154		
Hyde Park Colony		26	
Jackson		115	
Kirby Road(old)		9	
Kirby Road (new)	. 203.615		
Lincoln			

SCHOOLS	Run of Mine Tons	Lump N Tons	ut and Slack Tons
Linwood	60.945		
McKinley	101.88		
California		15	
Three Mile		10	
Morgan	192	***	
Mt. Adams	35	25	
North Fairmount	93		
Special No. 3	80	57	
Ovler			
Oyler Colony		5	
Raschig		15	
Riverside (new)		15	
Riverside (old)		12	
Anderson Ferry		10	
St. Joe		15	
Sherman		146	
Vine Street		93	
Warsaw		30	
Washington			
Webster			
Westwood			
Whittier	144.795		
Windsor		90	
Winton Place (old)		40	
Winton Place (new)	. 86		
First Intermediate			569.65
Second Intermediate		50	
Third Intermediate			
Fourth Intermediate		100	5
Hughes High	847.750		
Walnut Hills High	. 201		
Woodward High	869.35		
Warehouse	. 86		
	6,565.380	2,593.500	1,652.190
Price per ton		\$2.48	\$1.93

Walnut Hills High	201 869.35 86		
Price per ton	6,565.380 \$2.53	2,593.500 \$2.48	1,652.190 \$1.93
Text Boo	к Керокт.		
Sept. 1, Sep 1910	eceived, Distribute ot.1, '10, Sept.1, '1 to to g. 31, '11 Aug. 31, '1	0. Aug. 31, '11 Valued at	Books. Sept. 1.
Text books, elementary \$7,192.42 \$10,	833.35 \$12,617.49	\$15,453.23	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		S5,967 Volumes	34,665 Volumes Sold as scrap paper
Supplementary reading 2	3,374.52 1,880.2	5 928.23 5,688 Volumes	1.290 Volumes Sold as scrap paper
Total received for dis	scarded books, S	377.21.	

	Hughes High	Walnut Hills High	Woodward High
High school text books purchased and			
distributed	\$6,065.40	\$1,791.76	\$4,202.64

NOTE—No high school text books are kept in stock; books are bought for immediate distribution. The Repair Department repairs high school books at the school, and no record has been kept of the number repaired and rejected. In the future an effort will be made to keep such record also.

# OPERATIONS OF BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Repair material on hand Aug. 31, 1910	9.00
Repair material disbursed Sept. 1, 1910, to Aug. 31, 1911 5,36	
Repair material on hand Aug. 31, 1911	8 02
Supplies on hand Aug. 31, 1910	C 40
43,81 Supplies disbursed Sept. 1, 1910, to Aug. 31, 1911	9 12
\$18,84	7 28
Labor charged to General Account	
Expense charged General Account	
Discounts for cash. 290 35 Sundry assets 2,210 85 Expense operating building. 2,594 81 This includes wages of janitor, night watchman, telephone operator, and cost of telephone service.	
Expense of stable, including feed, harness and wagon repairs, auto repairs and supplies, and wages of stable boss	
Expense operating Business Manager's and Chief Engineer's offices	
in department	

#### RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of moneys received from sources as indicated below, and turned into the City Treasury, as evidenced by the Treasurer's receipt numbers given herewith.

Old furniture, blackboards, etc	570	23
One bay horse	50	()()
Scrap iron, copper, brass, etc	1,720	
Old buildings	4,457	58
Old books and paper	377	21
Blue prints	67	48
Sundries, old boxes, glass, etc	59	
Coal	40	
Received for insurance (Warehouse fire loss)		
Received for rent	18	00
Received from Evans-Almiral Co. (agreed share of ceilings,		
First Intermediate School)	500	00
-		_

\$17,063 33

Receipts Nos. 668, 681, 711, 723, 772, 882, 883, 884, 892, 982, 983, 984, 1016, 1017, 1022, 1923.

# OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

# OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The open air building constructed on the roof of the First Intermediate building consists of one large frame room 19'8"x36'3". The south side is completely exposed by means of a series of full-length glass panelled swinging doors extending from ceiling to floor. Five windows on the east and five on the west sides—each four feet wide—extending from ceiling to a distance of three feet from floor, give ample ventilation from these points. The windows and doors are so arranged as to permit being opened wide or at any angle desired. The north side is closed and lined on the interior with a full length of blackboard. On the south, extending the full length of the building, is an exposed platform twenty feet wide, without roof, upon which the cots are distributed for outdoor sleeping.

The room is heated by means of a combination gas heating

stove and oven.

The structure was erected at a cost of \$1,266.

The school has been equipped with 30 canvas folding cots. 30 best grade heavy woolen blankets, 25 Scotch wool Esquimo suits, 25 sleeping-out bags provided with pad and soapstone footwarmers, 25 pairs felt boots, 25 pairs fur gloves, chairs and tables. A heavy fur coat has peen provided for the teacher in charge.

The building erected at the Branch Hospital has been remodeled to conform as nearly as possible with the First Intermediate building, and has also been provided with 22 cots and wool blankets, fur coat for the teacher, chairs and tables. The total cost for equipments at both schools amounts to \$801.33.

### COLONIES.

Hyde Park School.—A two-room frame building formerly used at the Douglass School has been dismantled and re-erected at Delta and Brookfield avenues for the accommodation of children residing in Mt. Lookout, thus making the long tramp to the Hyde Park School proper unnecessary. The building is located on leased ground, at a rental of \$48 per year. The removal, re-erection and remodeling cost \$1,397.94.

Branch Hospital.—Another one-room portable frame building was removed from the Douglass site and erected on the grounds of this institution at Lick Run, and remodeled to conform to the latest ideas on open air schools. The colony is intended to provide school housing facilities for the children at this institu-

tion. Cost, \$505.34.

Cheviot.—A two-room portable frame building was also removed from the Douglass site and re-erected for the accommodation of the children in this village. Cheviot is not in the city limits proper, but is a part of the school district of Cincinnati.

The removal and erection cost \$1,302.67.

Old Hughes Building.—The newer portion of this building, consisting of six rooms, has been remodeled, new floors laid, walls and ceilings tinted, better lighting facilities, woodwork grained and varnished, new windows installed, gymnasium overhauled, and, in general, has been made as comfortable and bright as possible. One room has been fitted up and equipped for kitchen. The Special School No. 3 is quartered here, also a kindergarten for colored children. The Employment Department heretofore located in the City Hall has also been transferred to this building. The total cost for remodeling and repairs approximated \$2,000.

#### Annexed Schools.

Mt. Washington School.—Building improved throughout, new floors laid, walls tinted, woodwork grained, and telephone installed. Cost, \$688,58.

College Hill School.—The exterior and interior of the two buildings have been painted and varnished, and new floors laid

in the old building. Cost, \$822,28.

# PENNY LUNCH ROOMS.

The Board has, during the last two years, authorized the equipment of penny lunch rooms, operating under the direction of various organizations, and in some instances, by the teaching corps. In each case, the Board has assumed the remodeling and equipment cost. The cost for such center, which varies con-

siderably according to conditions encountered and equipment purchased, averages about \$300. The following schools have been fitted up for such purposes: Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Districts, Jackson, Special No. 3, Sherman, Hyde Park and Morgan Schools.

# PLAYGROUNDS.

The acquired property adjoining the Third Intermediate School has been graded and properly treated for playground purposes, and new apparatus has been installed. Playground apparatus has also been installed at the McKinley, Sherman, Hoffman and Jackson Schools. The apparatus at the Fourteenth District School was removed and installed at the La Fayette Bloom School

#### Rest Rooms.

The Central Fairmount and Vine Street Schools have been fitted up with rest rooms for teachers, and the Hoffman School with rest and dining-rooms. The Clifton School was provided with cooking appliances for the benefit of the teachers and Mothers' Club in connection with the kindergarten.

# PARKING.

Considerable attention has been given the matter of beautifying grounds surrounding school buildings. A few cities devote special attention to various features in landscape decoration or garden work. For instance, one large city devotes special attention to flowers and flower beds and raising plants in the botanical laboratories of the high schools, and, in fact, employ a man in the capacity of gardner to generally supervise the work in the gardens.

Another city goes in largely for truck gardening, utilizing a

portion of the yard for growing vegetables.

In planning the parking layout for our buildings, not so much attention has been given these features; rather have we confined ourselves to general lawn decoration as sodding, gravelled and cemented walks and drives, hedge fences, shrubbery, trees, etc., with flowers but incidental in the general decoration.

The Central Fairmount, Clifton, Avondale, Highlands, First Intermediate, Westwood and Kirby Road Schools have been

parked along these lines.

The Winton Place parking has been contracted for, but, to

date, is not quite completed.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the Hyde Park lot, and work will be started in the near future.

# FIRES.

A fire of unknown origin occurred in the Warehouse January 18, at 12:30 P. M., on the third floor of the building, and rapidly spread to the floor above. The fire was confined to these two floors, but some of the stock of supplies and material and office furniture was damaged by water. An estimate on the cost of replacing damaged portions of the building and also damaged stock based upon stock record was made, and the itemized list submitted the insurance adjusters. The loss as submitted totaled \$9,526.01, and was accepted by the adjusters with the exception of item in amount of \$325 for loss on three sets of linen tracings which the adjusters would not allow, as losses of this nature were not covered by our policies. The net sum allowed, therefore, amounted to \$9,201.01.

A copy of the itemized list was submitted the chairman of the Finance Committee, giving the valuations, etc., showing just how this amount was arrived at, and also the sums to be credited the various funds, a summary of which is herewith given:

Amount of insurance recovered	\$9,201 01
Moneys expended and to be transferred:	
Furniture and supplies 547 08	
Renovation of books	
Heating fixtures and fuel 8 20	
Drawing 20 00	)
Incidentals 38 00	)
Text books, elementary	3
Amount expended as evidenced by vouchers on file at	
Clerk's office	
Material taken from stock, as shown by Custodian's	,
report 101 68	,
Repair Fund:	
Material and stock destroyed4,913 68	) - \$9,201 01

Note.—The sum of \$9,202.40 was actually received from the insurance adjusters, as evidenced by the City Treasurer's' receipt number given elsewhere. This amount was fixed by the adjusters

prorating the loss among the various policies held.

The First District School was visited by fire on April 11 at 1:30 P. M., damaging the fourth floor front and destroying almost the ent're roof and all the ceilings. Repairs and remodeling were rapidly pushed, and the building was in first-class condition a few weeks thereafter. The sum expended for this purpose amounted to \$2,836.24.

# STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The observations noted on our recent tour of inspection, together with our local experience, substantiates the changes sug-

gested in a previous report.

A judicial toning down of elaborate designs in architecture. style and finish tends to create a building which in no manner lowers our standard, either of beauty, comfort, or utility, but materially lessens the cost and makes it possible to more rapidly replace the old, antiquated buildings with those of modern construction and equipment. In planning both buildings and equipment, we have never permitted a sense of false economy to interfere in any manner with our ideas of what a modern school building should be, for true economy lies in good planning, good

material and the avoidance of unnecessary ornament.

In considering the cost of face brick and trimmings, no fixed charge can be adhered to. The general style of the buildings and the local conditions encountered are the important factors in the selection of brick. Our cost for brick has varied widely in the past, due to the various peculiar conditions encountered, planning always to have something in harmony with the surrounding buildings and largely influenced, we must confess, in having something just a bit better. However, other cities do not take these things into consideration at all, having, at all times, only the cost involved in mind. I do not believe we should follow one extreme or the other, but take a reasonable middle course which will permit of necessary variation in style at a nominal cost. No face brick selected in the future should exceed in cost \$16.50 per thousand. This margin is sufficient for all conditions encountered and permits sufficient latitude for taste and individualitv.

Simplicity in design of stone and terra cotta trimmings should

always be our aim.

Asphalt and cement floors should be generally used in all

toilets, corridors, stairs and stair landings.

Costly ornamental iron work should be entirely eliminated. Nothing but plain, open channel irons and light rails and newel posts should be used. This not only reduces the cost, but also insures greater cleanliness and sanitation in the care of the buildings.

# VACUUM CLEANING SYSTEMS.

Vacuum cleaning systems within the past two years have been operated with some degree of satisfaction, but I fear that in a short time they will be a source of enormous expense for repair and replacement of machinery and hose. Under the terms of our guarantees, the various vacuum cleaner manufacturers have made good any defects, both in hose and machinery, but when these guarantees expire, we will be called upon to bear the brunt of this expense. Very few cities are installing vacuum cleaning systems, and in some cities the authorities severely condemn them as being impractical for school purposes. Observation and experience here have inclined us to coincide somewhat with these views, and I feel that we should move a bit slowly along this line and not overburden ourselves with these plants until a few now installed have been given a thorough trial. Perhaps, in time, the novelty will disappear and something else substituted not so complicated or expensive. The feature of reduction in cost of janitor service has not materialized, neither can I see any improvement in cleaning over the proper use of brush, sponge, and cloth.

# PLUMBING.

The two years' experience had with the direct pressure valves installed on the toilets at Woodward High School has proven conclusively their superiority over the tank fixtures. These valves have been in constant use and have never required any attention

or repairs during this time.

Our experience with them has caused me to change the entire tank system on the new Guilford School to the direct pressure valve system, and I am sure that results will justify this change. Our experience has taught us also, that the low tank is, for our purposes, far superior to the high tank system. I refer particularly to what is known as the "Hamilton Gem System," which, I believe, is more durable and affords better facilities for repairing than others now on the market.

# ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TELEPHONES.

Our experience with electric clocks and telephones have been particularly sad. The delicate mechanism, the countless possibilities and conditions which tend to destroy the efficiency of the clock systems are beyond the comprehension and scope of the average electrician, and really requires the services of a trained expert in this line to determine the causes and remedy the troubles. While it is true that the manufacturers of one type of our systems sent an expert to overhaul the clocks during the summer months, the attention seems to have had no very lasting results. It is just as likely that systems break down the day after being overhauled and pronounced in good working order; in fact, this happens quite a number of times.

We have provided for the Magneta Clock in the Guilford School—a magnet system which eliminates, to a great degree,

the amount of wiring and number of batteries required to operate the electric systems. This system has been highly commended, and after giving this type of clock a thorough trial, we hope to report better results.

# Drinking Fountains.

The physical development and health of the children occupies a position of equal importance with their proper mental development. The modern, roomy, well lighted clean room, the heating and ventilating plants with the added temperature regulation and air washer features, and the increased number of gymnasiums and playgrounds and equipment, are but the result of this awakened interest. No prophylactic factor in guarding the health and well being of the children is of more importance than the drinking facilities. The old, rusty, germ-laden drinking cup must be superseded by the sanitary drinking fountain.

The drinking fountain, however, must have several characteristics in order to properly satisfy the needs for which it was created. It should be so arranged as to make it impossible to drink except from the stream, thus preventing the lips from coming in contact with the bubbler. The surface of the bubbler should be smooth, having no recesses for the accumulation of water, and be washed continually with flowing water while it is in use. The operating valve should be simple and strong, non-squirting, and easily manipulated by the smallest child. All adjusting mechanism must be concealed to prevent tampering

with by mischievous persons.

Vitro-ware pedestal fountains which we believe meet these requirements have been installed in our new buildings, but the question of securing a fountain of the proper design and adapted for all styles of sinks and lavatories in the older buildings has given us much concern. Recently, however, several types of fountains designed to meet all conditions have been placed on the market, and the budget of 1912 has provided a sum of money for the equipment of all of the buildings with this improvement.

# Janitor Service.

During the past year much thought and attention was devoted to improving the condition and personnel of the janitor force. An effort has been made to bring about closer relations and a more friendly spirit of co-operation between teachers and janitor. The janitor occupies an important place in the general conduct of the school building, and any lack of co-operation not only cripples the efficiency of the service, but unfits the man for further advancement and deters men of the proper calibre from entering

the service. The teaching force is beginning to realize the importance of this question, and just recently a meeting of the school principals was devoted to the discussion of the model ignitor.

Our experience has proven that the highest degree of efficiency can only be obtained by a more sympathetic understanding between the two forces, a proper appreciation of the duties of the janitor, and a kindlier spirit manifested in the daily relations. The idea fostered in the mind of the janitor that his sympathy in the activity of the school and his best services are absolutely essential for the success of the general management of the building will tend to create a spirit of proper pride in the welfare of the school and make for the highest degree of efficiency in the service.

Upon my recommendation, the Board has recently granted the Janitors' Association the use of the Sherman School auditorium two evenings per month for general discussion among themselves and school authorities relating to the general improve-

ment of the service and conditions.

It is our endeavor to appoint men of the highest ability and integrity obtainable, and I believe the personnel of the force is on a very high plane at present. Our buildings are now cleaner than those I have visited in many cities during the past few years, but I do not hesitate to say that there is plenty of room for improvement.

The practice of the golden rule in the relations between teachers and janitor and the application of the suggestions above given will, I believe, result in speedy and most gratifying results, and so make our school plant the cleanest and best cared for in

the entire country.

# SUPPLY PURCHASES.

The annual bids for the purchase of educational, operating and general supplies were received the latter part of April. The list included material requisitioned for daily by principals, janitors and mechanics, such as pens, pencils, chalk, ink erasers, penholders, electric wire, buttons and battery supplies, fuses, etc.;

operating school supplies, general hardware, etc.

A departure in the method of securing bids was tried with very gratifying results. Instead of posting the lists and requiring the bidders to come here and take off the items, as the method has been heretofore, a printed pamphlet was compiled and issued, containing all items upon which bids were requested and classified according to the nature of supplies. The educational supplies usually handled by stationers were grouped on one page, electrical supplies on another, hardware, tinners' and roofers', steam fitting,

etc., on others. Bidders secured the lists, priced and extended the items upon which they bid, and signed the general agreement or proposal attached.

The greater uniformity in bids, the increased number of bidders and stimulated competition resulted in a most gratifying

reduction in prices.

A careful examination of the itemized prices and the supplies received will confirm the statement that we are not only getting a dollar's worth for every dollar expended, but that we are purchasing, quality considered, at the lowest possible prices.

# SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION.

The annexation of considerable outlying territory has made the question of supply distribution a very important one. To meet these new conditions we have planned to divide the city into various districts, deliveries to be made in each district one day per week. Principals will be instructed as to the number of their district and the days planned for their deliveries, and will be required to send in their requisitions to be in the hands of this department at least one day before the regular delivery. Principals will make but one requisition for material at stated periods, and see that everything required is included in the requisition.

In order to handle this distribution properly, it will be necessary to either purchase a large covered spring wagon and team of horses, or an automobile truck. The latter would be able to cover more ground, but the maintenance cost would be consid-

erably greater than the horse and wagon method.

A proposition, which we believe is more economical than an outright purchase and fully answers our purposes, has been received from a local auto service company. It is proposed to rent us a four-ton truck on an annual contract of \$13 per day of ten hour service; single day of ten hour service, \$15., and less than one day, \$1.75 per hour. They agree to furnish driver who is subject to our orders, so that the only expense entailed is while the truck is in actual service.

# OPERATIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

I am constrained again to call your attention to the suggestions made in the report of 1910 with regard to changes for improvement in the method of handling the business of this department.

Conditions this last fiscal year were the same as in previous

years—as a matter of fact, slightly aggravated.

If a proper labor and material charge could be made against the various special departments for the equipment of their particular centers, a much better record of the cost could be maintained and insure a more equitable distribution of the two funds most vitally affected, the Repair and Heating Funds. Then the cost of supplies, both educational and operating should be readjusted to meet the new conditions. An increased appropriation, at least in the Operating Supply Fund, would meet the cost of supplies required for actually operating the buildings and remove this burden from the Repair and Heating Funds. This is a matter of so much importance that I earnestly request the proper committees to give it serious attention.

In conclusion, the department wishes to thank the Board for the unfailing support given in the past, also the Department of Instruction and the office of the Clerk, for the spirit of co-operation manifested in the various activities of the Business

Department. Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HANDMAN,

Business Manager.

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# PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI

EIGHTY-FIRST

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Schools
of Cincinnati

for the

School Year Ending August 31, 1910



PRINTED BY CABLE OF THE BOARD



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI

# **EIGHTY-FIRST**

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Public Schools of Cincinnati

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1910

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# BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, FOR THE YEAR 1911

# MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Fred L. Hoffman
John Schwaar
George W. Harper
S. Edwin Hamilton
Chas. A. Corry
ROBT. E. COGHILL
J. H. Bauer
S. B. MarvinOrtiz building
Chas. Gregory Smith
Geo. Friedlein
Wm. F. Hess
Anton Berger
G. Deutsch
Christian Erhardt
ROBERT INGRAM
Reinhart W. Pagels
John Gigos
Raphael W. Miller
A. L. Tischbein
John B. Peaslee
Jas, F. Clayton
J. C. Evans
EDWARD J. DURR
FRED E. WESSELMANN
A. D. Shockley
EMIL POLLAK
JOHN M. WITHKOW

STEPHEN B. MARVIN, President.

JOHN SCHWAAB, Vice-President.

# STANDING COMMITTEES

# FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1911.

Auditing
BOUNDARIES, TRANSFERS (Miller, Ingram, Hoffman.
Buildings and Repairs. Withrow, Friedlein, Tischbein, Durr, Corry, Erhardt, Hamilton.
CONTINUATION SCHOOLSmith, Corry, Marvin.
COURSE OF STUDY AND COURSE. COURSE OF STUDY AND COURSE. COURSE OF STUDY AND COURSE. COURSE OF STUDY AND CO
DEAF MUTE SCHOOLIngram, Gigos, Miller.
DISCIPLINE AND MORALSClayton, Deutsch, Bauer, Harper, Peaslee.
FUNDS AND CLAIMSPollak, Berger, Tischbein, Hess, Wesselmann.
FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES Durr, Berger, Bauer, Pollak, Erhardt.
German Department Schwaab, Peaslee, Deutsch, Bauer, Wesselmann.  Heating Fixtures and Fuel Ingram, Bauer, Clayton, Evans.
HEATING FIXTURES AND Friedlein, Ingram, Bauer, Clayton, Evans.
Law
LorsBerger, Harper, Friedlein, Corry, Erhardt.
Lots
MANUAL TRAINING AND Harper, Clayton, Coghill, Withrow, Hamilton.
MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE Harper, Clayton, Coghill, Withrow, Hamilton.  NIGHT SCHOOLSSmith, Pollak, Hoffman, Gigos, Corry.
MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE Harper, Clayton, Coghill, Withrow, Hamilton.  NIGHT SCHOOLS Smith, Pollak, Hoffman, Gigos, Corry.  PRINTING Hamilton, Pollak, Evans.
MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE Harper, Clayton, Coghill, Withrow, Hamilton.  NIGHT SCHOOLS Smith, Pollak, Hoffman, Gigos, Corry.  PRINTING Hamilton, Pollak, Evans.  RULES AND REGULATIONS Tischbein, Coghill, Durr.
MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati herewith submits its Annual Report for the school year ending August 31, 1910, being its Eighty-first Annual Report.

# DEATH OF FREDERICK M. HOLDER.

On August 15, 1910, Frederick M. Holder, assistant clerk of the Board, departed this life after a sickness of several months' duration. He was a faithful and painstaking employe, and his many years of conscientious work in the interest of the Board endeared him to those of us who learned to know him intimately.

# Dedication of New Buildings.

The following new buildings were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies during the year: Washington, Eleventh District, Twenty-second District, Westwood, Highlands, Hughes and Woodward High Schools. Your Committee on Dedication cooperated with local committees in arranging these ceremonies. The enthusiastic attitude of the patrons of the various schools and their pride in the new buildings were very gratifying to members of the Board.

# LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF DOUGLASS SCHOOL.

On Thanksgiving Day the corner-stone of the new Douglass School was laid, the ceremonies being very impressive and the audience large and appreciative. There are many reasons why a school exclusively for the education of the colored youth should be maintained, and the Board, in providing a school the equal of any other in the city for these children, has shown its appreciation and understanding of the situation. If assurance of sufficient patronage to justify it could be had, I believe it would be advisable to maintain more of these schools; transportation to and from school to be provided by the Board when necessary.

#### RESIGNATION OF DR. SCHWAB.

On December 6, 1909, Dr. Louis Schwab resigned his membership in the Board in order to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate of the city of his birth. The best wishes of the

entire Board went with him. His long and useful services in the cause of education and his intimate knowledge of all public details specially fit him for the position to which he has been called, and the members of the Board feel a personal interest in the success of his administration. Mr. Albert D. Shockley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

# NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

The following table gives briefly the details of the new Elementary school buildings completed and nearing completion since the last annual report.

	21.16		J 1 : e	2228
No. of Stories and Construction	Three stories. Brick, concrete & steel. Terra cotta	Three stories. Brick, congrete & steel. Terra cotta	Two stories. Brick, concrete & steel. Terra cotta	Three stories. Brick, concrete & steel. Terra cotta
of Stand	e st ck. a & min	e st ck.	st ck, a & min	e st a & min
o. o.	Three stori Brick, co crete & st Terra cot	Three stori Brick, co crete & sto Terra cot trimmings.	Two stori Brick, coerete & stori Terra cof	Three stor Brick, correcte & st Terra cortrimmings.
Z O		$\overline{}$		
Buibling	,78	,610	738,000	909,680
Mumber of ni 1994 oiduO	12 \$236,800 1,348,784	7776	738	806
		<u> </u>	<del></del>	10
Building	3,80	183,728	1+8,850	167,765
Cost of	\$23(	185	148	
Shower Baths	12	12	5	16
Toilets	63	©1	¢3	63
Smnissumy	н	-	-	-
uminotibuA	-	Н.	-	-
Kindergarten Rooms	-	-	н	-
Play Rooms	Ø.5	63	o?	o3
Teachers'	-	-	-	-
Principal's Office	-	-	-	-
Yanadid	-	-	-	-
Selence Rooms	=		-	-
Ran, Training Room	-	⊣. ⊹	-	-
Class Rooms	75	19	19	25
	jet	:	:	:
SCHOOLS	ist		ice.	
10	л Э	toac	ž	X.
S.	emt	y B	Tom	glas
	Bleventh District	Kirby Road	Winton Place.	Douglass
	<u>=</u>			

# NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The new Woodward and Hughes are now completed and fully occupied. The following details regarding them are of

sufficient interest to be incorporated in this report.

Woodward.—Woodward High School building has 71 classrooms and 32 other rooms, such as laboratories, offices, manual training, domestic science, gymnasium, etc., a large auditorium, seating 1,037 people, and shower and plunge baths. The building contains 4,104,375 cubic feet of floor space, and costs \$130,349,48. The site cost \$131,679,43.

Hughes.—Hughes High School building has 83 class-rooms and 117 other rooms used as laboratories, manual training, domestic science, gymnasium, baths, etc., and a large auditorium, seating 1,607 people. The building has 4,525,179 cubic feet of floor space, and costs \$728,753,14. The site cost \$101,822,33.

#### Improvements of Old Buildings.

The Sixth District building has been improved by the addition of a steam heating plant, vacuum cleaning system, air washer, temperature regulation, electric lighting and new toilet-rooms, at a cost of \$20,526.50.

The McKinley building has been improved by the installation of a hot water heating plant, vacuum cleaning system, etc., at a

cost of \$6,148,50.

The Twenty-third District will be provided during the coming year with an addition containing three class-rooms, office and teachers' rooms, manual training, domestic science, kindergarten, library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker-rooms, play-rooms, shower baths and toilets, as a cost of \$95,325.82.

The following table shows the amounts expended for new buildings and permanent improvements during the year ending

September 1, 1910:

Westwood	\$10,838 90
South Bend	514 20
Highlands	20,348 79
Sixteenth District	14,176 44
Eighteenth District	49,336 83
Twenty-Second District	1,353 00
Whittier	12,105 00
Douglass	8,047 07
Twenty-third District	24,857 10
Winton Place	16,670 78
Kirby Road	108,169 77
Eleventh District	142,945 41
Hughes	192,227 34
Woodward	321.669 86

During the same period the following amounts were expended acquiring new sites:

Evanston	\$4,673	57
	15,690	35
Guilford survey	55	
Walnut Hills High School	1,167	98
Sherman	44,606	
Thirtieth District		
Fifteenth District survey	60	00

# SITE FOR NEW BUILDING IN NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

There has been considerable discussion in regard to a site for a new building in this section of the city. One hundred thousand dollars has been set aside in the budget of 1911 for this purpose, and a suitable location will be no doubt agreed upon during the coming year.

# NEW FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Bids for the new Fourteenth District building were opened and read January 2, 1911, the lowest aggregating \$226,790, exclusive of heating.

#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

A most gratifying increase in attendance has occurred in the Evening Schools in the past few years.

1907	Enrollment					 									2.124
1908															2,876
1909	"														5,325
1910	**														6,666

# Arbor Day.

Following the usual custom, Arbor Day was celebrated on Friday, April 8, 1910. The celebration was on a somewhat larger and more elaborate scale than ordinarily. The schools were dismissed and pupils of the West End paraded to Lincoln Park, where appropriate ceremonies were held.

#### PLAYGROUNDS.

Gymnasium apparatus has been placed in the following school yards, and the yards have been thrown open for playground purposes: Jackson, Oyler, Twenty-seventh District, Fifteenth District, Chase, Twentieth District, Twelfth District. A total of 19 school yards have been utilized for this purpose, and of these

19, 10 have been kept open during the summer vacation. Ten thousand dollars has been set aside for the development and maintenance of these playgrounds during the coming year. It has been suggested that the Board co-operate with the Park Commission in the establishment and conducting of playgrounds. This idea is an excellent one, and will no doubt be adopted.

# MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION.

The advantages of this policy on the part of the Board seems to become more noticeable the longer it is pursued. Co-operation on the part of the Board, the Superintendent, principals and teachers with the Board of Health and with public and semi-public organizations and public-spirited citizens is very commendable, and is resulting in much good.

# THE TRUANCY DEPARTMENT.

The spirit of co-operation in this department has led to concerted action between the department and the Associated Charities. The chief truant officer, under direction of the president of the Board, is carefully complying with the law requiring the Board of Education to furnish necessary relief to enable children who are wholly or in part the bread-winners of their families to attend school.

# CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

The Continuation School for machine shop apprentices established by this Board has proven an unqualified success. During the coming year a continuation school for girls will be opened. Pledges of attendance already secured assure a successful beginning of this new departure. The importance of this kind of school and its influence on the prosperity of the city stamp this movement as one of great moment, and it is earnestly suggested that the Committee on Continuation Schools, now consisting of three members, be increased to five members.

# KINDERGARTENS.

The following new kindergartens have been opened: Harrison, Garfield, Twenty-fifth District, Westwood, Highlands, Vine Street, Washington, making a total of 42 now maintained by the Board.

I wish to thank the members and employes of the Board for their uniform kindness to me and their faithful performance of their manifold duties during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN B. MARVIN,

President.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CINCINNATI, O., September 1, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

Gentlemen—Herewith I submit to your honorable body a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910.

Balance September 1, 1909.		960,075 41
Dalance steptember 1, 1000,		000,010 41
RECEIPTS		
Taxes:		
Balance August, 1909, settlement \$ 711,948 54		
In full February, 1910, settlement 1,169,785 17		
On account August, 1910, settlement 480,000 00		
	2,361,733 71	
Woodward rents	9,358 68	
Hughes rents	1,650 00	
Foreign tuition	3,611 24 257,333 32	
Interest on deposit	23,273 55	
Examination fees	416 50	
Sale of real estate and buildings	4,355 00	
Sale of old desks, paper, iron, etc	2,443 73	
Wm. Deerr, treasurer Three Mile School District No. 1	558 27	
J. H. Focken, treasurer California School District No. 14.	721 37	
Chas. H. Shinn, treasurer Spencer Tp. School District	867 46	
South Bend Special School District No. 4	5 11 96 00	
Rent of auditorium and basements	36 00	
Balance in Bond and Coupon Account	2 50	
F. H. Ball, sale of lumber	4 50	
Gas used by Night High School alumni	6 00	
Refunded by trustees Pension Fund (A. I. Mayer)	2 00	
Refunded by A. K. Glaub, janitor	23 40	
Refunded by Edw. Kirby, janitor	2 35	
Refunded by German Mutual Insurance Co., premium	7 04	
Refunded account change of payrolls— W. T. Harris	134 00	
M. F. Andrew	30 00	
S. T. Logan	10 00	
E. W. Cov	49 50	
R. C. Yowell	22 50	
Geo, H. Denham	10 24	
Wm. Grautman, Clerk, for Principals Braun, \$1.13;		
O'Donnell, \$6.26; Logan, \$2.88; Dearness, \$17.25; Strickland, \$1.25; Willey, \$10; Russell, \$5.63; Swing.		
\$1: Akels, \$27.38; and for teachers Erlwein, \$1.62;		
Shields, \$2,50; Little, \$4,50; Meyers, 63 cents; Elliot,		
50 cents: Elliott, \$6.75; Biere, \$2.37; Shroyer, \$4.50;		
Tudor, \$6.75; Koehler, \$3; Strubbe, \$3; Smith. \$1; Lynch, \$3; Radeliffe, \$6	118 90	A 000 000 00
Transfer of funds		2,666,882 87 46,000 00
Transfer of funds		
Total		\$3,672,958 28
LOUIZ TOTAL		, ,

# EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS	Supervision Instruction	Instruction	Furniture. Fixtures & Apparatus	Fuel and Light	Repairs and Permanent Improve'nts	Rent	Janitors	Totals
1st District	2,100 00	18,364.81		85 26	621 93		1,354 50	22,526 50
	2,100 00	13,601 50	06 88	720 11	860.54		1,152 15	18,525 90
	2,300 00	23,806 03	4.200 00	122 11	8,623 40		1,993 50	41,135 04
	2,300 00	21,590 90		18 889	710 70		1,765 00	27,055 41
12th District	2,300 00	17,036 63	136 80	81 944	728 62		1,473 95	22,122,78
14th District	2,300 00	16,805 74	00 +	59 08	256 22		1,201 25	90,626 99
-	2,300 00	20.029 74		652 41	60 09		1.246 65	95.981.89
-	9 300 00	18 698 76	73 50	1 904 51	1.039 89		9 174 50	95 594 00
	9 279 88	16,175,15	1 189 39	387 19	49.5 78		1 975 75	91 676 07
	9 300 00	16 060 27	910 99	190 190 190	OF 200 6		00 020 6	010,000
	2,000 00	18 600 90	oro ex	10 101	2,000 40		1 199 55	99 260 96
	2,000 00	10,000 20		101 170	100 00		1,100 00	00 000 22
	00 070,1	10,000 00	0.000	20 079	71 007		1,658 50	C+ 208, 11
	2,209 (0	10,487 00	218 00	214 44	12 604	00.76	1,323 00	21,170 11
	2,300 00	14,740 15		74 22	509 88		1,451 40	18,835 65
	2,300 00	19,497 76	%0 ±0 %0 ₹0	766 94	514 28		1,765 30	25,164 68
1st Intermediate	2,400 00	21,889 37		3,409 16	423 57		8,218 00	31,335 10
2d Intermediate					615 45			615 45
3d Intermediate.		11.034 62		2.059 47	813 91		1.987 25	18.209 25
	9,300 00	17,306 00		304 66	475 95	540 00	1,165 50	21,792 11
Avondale		19,175 65	30 00	1.012 46	321 91		2,787,75	25, 225, 39
Bond Hill	1,300 00	4.260 50		176 10	128 63		771 75	6.936 98
Central Fairmount.	9,300 00	9,698 38		198 87			2.110.50	15,736 79
Chase	2,300 00	16,987 62	130 86	623 43			1,658 75	22,457 86
Clifton	1,900 00	11.876 75	436 50	338 84			2,146 15	18,303 02
Columbia	2,300 00	17,937 74	23 15	523 73	905 27		1,779 75	23,469 64
Donglass	1.600 00	11,701 00		203 31		255 00	503 25	14,869 25
Evanston	1,900 00	10,529 75		401 20	925 19		1.890 00	15,646 14
Fulton	1,800 00	6,958 27		171 18	962 01		819 00	10,705 46
Garfield	2,290 80	17,166 55	12 80	352 63	416 38		1,549 65	21,788 81
Guilford	2,293 10	13,923 88		891 95	638 12		1,102 50	18,849 55
Harrison	1,950 50	8,882 37	16 80	72 53	2,345 98		1,409 10	14,677.28
Highlands	1,800 00	9,104 63	1,611 70	811 78	1,417 68		1,886 ±0	16,632 19
Hoffmann	2,300 00	18,098 13		582 31	875 77		1,417.50	28,273 71
Hyde Park	2,100 00	18,021 75		646 30	861 92		2,126 25	23,756 22
Tackson	9 119 15	19,815,31		696 33	1.144 37		1.260 00	25.028 16
Kirby Road	2,000 00	10,875.50		17.88	249 54		945 00	14,087 37
Lincoln	9 997 19	15,473 99		465 97	1.056 86		1.858 50	21.152 44
Linwood	1,708 75	8,170 00		387 46	231 86		756 00	11,254 07
Mann	1,600 00	7 188 50		367.93	625 94		1.528 95	11,311 32
MolCinlor	1,800 00	10 947 63	9.316.75	258 96	6.369 95		15.83	22,847,04
W. T.	00006*	201						

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SCHOOLS—Continued
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EXPENDITURES OF THE
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	325151515588652886525886555886555865556666666666
Totals	24 (1989) 25 (1989) 26 (1989) 27 (19
Janitors	8. 1
Rent	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Repairs and Permanent Improve'nts	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Fuel and Light	8
Furniture, Fixtures & Apparatus	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
	16. 778 23 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Supervision Instruction	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
SCHOOLS	Morgan North Fairmount. North Fairmount. Hischie Rischie Richard Werstad Warsaw Warsaw Winter Winter Winter Winter Winter Winter Window Winter Winter Winter Word Mare Pirst Intermediate Special Dear Mare North Mark Winter Word and Hille Pirst Intermediate Special Diany Mark Winter Word and Tenling Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark Mark

# EXPENDITURES 1909-1910.

Amount brought forward		1,419,041-87
GENERAL ACCOUNT		
Furniture, fixtures and apparatus Stationery and supplies, printing. Fuel and light. Repairs, material, hauling Text books and supplementary reading. Text books covering and repairs. Boarding boys at Special School, matron, etc. Kindergartens Manual Training, supplies and equipments. Domestic Science School for the Blind, transportation, etc. Gymnasia and playgrounds apparatus Laboratory supplies and equipment. School Teachers' Pension Fund. Miscellaneous, advertising, Night Schools.	8,340 56 1,042 34 17,178 75 25,306 47 4,914 13 1,950 66 4,327 14 11,425 16 7,610 34 1,004 73 12,757 64 7,882 08 38,990 81	
SITES AND NEW BUILDINGS		172,350 52
Buildings   Sites	10,838 90 514 20 4,821 00 20,348 79 14,176 44 49,336 83 1,353 00 8,047 07 40,347 45 108,100 77 142,945 07 142,945 07 11,107 98 44,006 00 1,107 98 44,006 00 8,900,902 87	990,902 S7
BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND	108,172 50 3,480 00 1,500 00 250 00 720 00 1,872 50	
\$28,500 00 \$87,495 00	\$115,995 00	115,995 00
Amount carried forward		\$2,728.290 26

# EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	-
Amount brought forward	2,728,290 26
ADMINISTRATION	
Clerk Board of Education	37,631 19 1,200 00 46,000 00
Total	\$2,813,121 45
Balance August 31, 1910.	\$859,836 83
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS AUGUST, 1910	
No. 8376, Bond Fund.       \$ 771 35         No. 1102, Bond Fund.       3,600 00	*
WARRANTS OUTSTANDING ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1909, PAID DURING THE YEAR	
No, 7200 \$1,200 00 No, 8843 2,800 00	

Respectfully submitted, WM. GRAUTMAN,

. Clerk.

CONTINGENT FUND *   \$1,250,481 50   \$1,250,481 50	FACE OF LEDGER		ontingent, nds, Interest ng Funds
Balance September 1, 1909		Dr.	Cr.
Receipts during the year	TUITION FUND		
Disbursements during the year	Balance September 1, 1909	. \$21,247 03	
Balance August 31, 1910.	Receipts during the year	. 1,229,234 56	
CONTINGENT FUND *   \$1,250,481 50   \$1,250,481 50	Disbursements during the year		<b>\$1,216,533</b> 12
CONTINGENT FUND *  Balance September 1, 1909	Balance August 31, 1910		33,948 47
Balance September 1, 1909. \$212,815 70  Receipts during the year. 429,772 64  Disbursements during the year (transfers included) \$489,000 48  Balance August 31, 1910. 152,887 83  BUILDING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909. \$721,144 88  Receipts during the year (transfers included) 942,033 26  Disbursements during the year (transfers included) 942,033 26  Disbursements during the year \$900,002 81  Balance August 31, 1910. \$710,003 181,063,178 14  BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909. \$4,867 80  Receipts during the year. 1115,995 06  Balance August 31, 1910. 715 2	Totals	. \$1,250,481 59	\$1,250,481 59
Receipts during the year	CONTINGENT FUND*		
Disbursements during the year (transfers included)   \$489,600 48	Balance September 1, 1909	. \$212,815 70	
Balance August 31, 1910. 152,897 88  Totals. \$642,588 34 \$642,588 3.  BUILDING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909. \$721,144 88  Receipts during the year (transfers included) 942,033 26 942,033 26  Disbursements during the year. \$900,902 88  Balance August 31, 1910. \$715,205 00  Balance September 1, 1909. \$4,867 80  Receipts during the year. 1115,995 00  Balance September 31, 1910. 715 2	Receipts during the year	429,772 64	
BUILDING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909	Disbursements during the year (transfers included)		\$489,690 46
BUILDING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909	Balance August 31, 1910		152,897 88
Balance September 1, 1909	Totals	. \$642,588 34	. \$642,588 34
Receipts during the year (transfers included)   942,033 26     942,033 26	BUILDING FUND		
Disbursements during the year. 8900,902 8  Balance August 31, 1910. 672,275 2;  Totals. \$1,663,178 14 \$1,663,178 14  Outstanding Warrants. \$4,371 35  BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND  Balance September 1, 1909. \$4,867 80  Receipts during the year. 111,842 41  Disbursements during the year. 115,995 00  Balance August 31, 1910. 715 2	Balance September 1, 1909	. \$721,144 88	
Balance August 31, 1910.   672,275 2;   Totals.   \$1,663,178 14   \$1,663,178 14     Outstanding Warrants.   \$4,371 35     BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND     Balance September 1, 1909.   \$4,867 80     Receipts during the year.   111,842 41     Disbursements during the year.   113,995 00     Balance August 31, 1910.   715 2;	Receipts during the year (transfers included)	. 942,033 26	
Totals	Disbursements during the year		\$990,902 87
Outstanding Warrants	Balance August 31, 1910		672,275 27
Outstanding Warrants	Totals	. \$1,663,178 14	\$1,663,178 14
Balance September 1, 1909.       \$4,867-80         Receipts during the year.       111,842-41         Disbursements during the year.       115,995-00         Balance August 31, 1910.       715-21	Outstanding Warrants	5	
Receipts during the year.       111,842 41         Disbursements during the year.       115,995 00         Balance August 31, 1910.       715 2'	BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND		
Disbursements during the year.       115,995 00         Balance August 31, 1910.       715 2	Balance September 1, 1909.	. \$4,867 80	
Balance August 31, 1910	Receipts during the year	. 111,842 41	
	Disbursements during the year		115,995 00
Totals	Balance August 31, 1910.		715 21
	Totals	. \$116,710 21	\$116,710 21

 $<sup>^{*}</sup>$  Mr. Henry Klein, Superintendent of Buildings, has \$3,000 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for payrolls of workmen in the employ of the Board.

Mr. C. W. Handman, Business Manager, has \$100 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for petty expenses, postage, etc.

# SCHOOL TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Showing balances in various funds of the School Treasury for the year ending August 31, 1909, also showing receipts, disbursements and balances remaining in the School Treasury for the year ending August 31, 1910.

FUNDS	Balance on Hand Sept.		Receipts		Disburseme	nts	Balance on Hand Aug. 31, 1910
Tuition	21,247 0	03	1,229,234	56	1,216,533	12	33,948 47
Contingent	212,815 7	0	429,772	64	489,690	46	152,897 88
Building	725,916 2	23	942,033	26	991,302	87	676,646 62
Bond, Interest and Sinking	4,867 8	30	111,842	41	115,995	00	715 21
Totals	\$964,846 7	6	\$2,712,882	87	\$2,813,521	45	\$864,208 18

Warrants outstanding: No. 8375, \$771.35; No. 1102-A, \$3,600. Warrants outstanding on September 1, 1909, paid during the year; No. 7290, \$1,200; No. 8843, \$2,800.

JACOB F. EYRICH, City Treasurer. Per J. H. Klein, Bookkeeper.

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	1 inducted Statement 1	
Average annual salaries — all teachers included	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal's	88	28 S S S S
Cost per pupil —total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	변용 보고 150 전에 대한	285 285
Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on total expenses.	867 0000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	
Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	### ##################################	19 23 23 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	1,1800 1,1800	18,476
Number enrolled pupils	4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	26,352
Number teachers employed.	8 4 4 4 8 9 8 9 5 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 8 9 5 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	418
Teachers' Salaries	88	311,435 96
Total Expenses	28	504,059 21
FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN		

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SCHOOL EXPENSES. CINCINNATI 1834 TO 1910 INCHISIVE—CONCUMEN	

	FISCAL YEAR BNDING IN	Total Expenses	Teachers' Salaries	Number teachers employed	Number enroll- ed pupils	Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on total expenses	Cost per pupil  -total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	Cost per pupil  —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal'	Average annual salaries — all teachers included
1871 1872 1873		\$717,939 43 746,027 03 757,561 22 733,029 56	\$418,229 81 419,713 18 420,225 36 437,891 26	507 510 513 510	28,656 27,617 27,675 28,949	20,896 20,048 20,609	27 05 27 01 27 37	\$34 36 37 21 36 76 34 11	\$14 59 15 19 15 18 15 18	\$20 01 20 98 20 39 20 39	\$22 00 822 00 819 00 819 00
1875 1876			471,834 11 498,525 27 519,307 71	545 579 587	28,999 30,115 31,370	21,929 22,420 24,073			16 27 16 38 16 55		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
1879			523,735 67 530,596 62 531.024 88	\$ 8 8 8 8 8	32,276 32,568 51,568	888			16 23		888 888
1881			543,294 43 562,510 86	659	33,770	26,244 26,521			16 08 16 41		835 80
1885			567,352 68 575,595 15	888	35,271 35,271 35,436	27,049 28,172 28,082			16 57 16 08 16 24		838 815 815 80 815 80
1886			590,632 97 608,976 40	734	36,006 36,466	29,046 28,762			16 45		825 00 824 00
1889.			613,697 81	747	86,08 86,88 86,88	28,949			16 82 16 75		8822
1891			615,147 94 630,875 83	£ 55 55	8,89	29,099			16 63		3888
1893.			641,288 41 (55,949 18	762	38,537	29,634			17 08		888
1895			679,358 28 729,638 29	888	39,903 42,789	31,926 34,019			17 02 17 03		827 00 823 00
1898.			775,348 18	988	8,4; 8,6%	888 8,848 8,848			17 37		28 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
1900			805,809 13	1,000	45,966	35,38			17 53		802 00
1902			806,677 63	916	44,458	34,979			18 14 50		888
1904			813,003 12 894,040 80	1,005	45,583	86,59			17.83		808 95
1906.			860,118 44	1,017	42,812	8 8 8 8 8 8			28.8		8 5 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
1908.			1,015,268 31	1,106	43,927	34,0%5			8 % 5 %		917 95
1910			1, 910, 799, 31	1 913	47 454	37 847			55 57		008 18

# ESTIMATED TAX DUPLICATE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI FOR 1910.

Cincinnati				 		\$254,876,350
Anderson	Township,	No. 1.		 		39,980
Columbia	Township,	No. 1.		 		69,730
Columbia	Township,	Linwoo	od	 		24,600
Delhi Tov	vnship, No	. 1		 		12,750
Delhi Tov	vnship, No	. 4		 		27,370
	vnship No.					64,450
Cheviot S	chool Dist	rict No	. 1	 		397,960
	Township,					11,170
**	**				i)	2,400
44	**					820,170
44	**	No. 7		 		45,420
Norwood	School Dis					341,270
То	to.1					\$256,733,620
10	Lallererere			 		p.200,100,020

# Tax Levy, 8.82 Mills.

# BONDED DEBT SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

TITLE OF BONDS	No. of Bonds	Amount of Bonds	Rate of Interest Percent	Interest Payable	Principal Payable	Option
Riverside	52	\$5,200 00	5	June & Dec.		
Riverside	40	4,000 00	5	May & Nov.	700 an ally	
Riverside	15	7,500 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	500 an'ally	
Warsaw	20	10,000 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	1,000 an ally	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00	6	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 1, 1913	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00	6	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 1, 1923	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00	6	June & Dec.	Dec. 23, 1923	
Winton Place.	10	5,000 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1913	
South Bend	3	300 00	5	Apr. & Oct.	\$100 annually	
South Bend	15	1,500 00	5	May & Nov.	100 annually	
South Bend	14	7,000 00	5	June & Dec.	500 annually	
Cincinnati	25	12,500 00	4	Apr. & Oct.	Apr. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 199
	500	250,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 190
	1	42,500 00	31/2	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 190
	500	50,000 00	3	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 191
<u></u>	100	50,000 00	3	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 191
	60	30,000 00	3	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 191
	67	33,500 00	31/2	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 191
	200	100,000 00	31/2	May & Nov.	May 1, 1945	
	300 500	150,000 00 250,000 00	3½ 3,65	Apr. & Oct. June & Dec.	Oct. 16, 1945 June 25, 1946	
		200,000 00		Nov. & May		
	400 500	250,000 00	4	Apr. & Oct.	Nov. 26, 1946 Apr. 13, 1948	
	400	200,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 8, 1948	
	600	300,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 30, 1949	
				June & Dec.		
	360	180,000 00	4		June 21, 1949	
	500	250,000 00	4	Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 28, 1950	

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FUNDS AND CLAIMS.

## BUDGET FOR 1911.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6, 1910.

# To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Funds and Claims respectfully presents the following report of estimated receipts and expenditures, together with the tax levy for the year 1911, all of which is recommended for adoption:

#### ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	163,000	00
Section 16	4,000	00
Deaf mute appropriation	4,500	00
Interest on deposit	20,000	00
Woodward and Hughes rentals	11,000	00
Foreign tuition	3,000	00
Examination fees	300	00
Miscellaneous	2,000	00
Local tax (8.82 mills)	2,240,280	00

\$2,448,080 00

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES—TUITION FUND.

Salaries of Teachers-	-Elementary Schools	1,006,020	00
**	High Schools	215,000	00
**	Special School for Boys	3,980	00
**	Evening Schools	36,000	00
*6	Vacation Schools, \$4,200; Summer		
	Schools, \$3,300; playgrounds, \$13,000	20,500	00
66	Manual Training, \$18,000; Continua-		
	tion, \$5,000	23,000	
44	Domestic Science	14,000	
44	College for Teachers	10,500	
. "	Kindergartens	39,000	00
"	Superintendent of Schools	6,000	00

Rate, 4.734 mills.

\$1,374,000 00

# BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND:

## SINKING FUND AND REDEMPTION.

Cincinnati	29,805	00
Riverside	2,600	00
Warsaw	1.000	00
	700	
South Bend	100	00

34,105 00

INTEREST ON BONDS.	
Cincinnati	
Probable issue in 1911	
Riverside 750 00 Warsaw 450 00	
Warsaw	
Winton Place	
South Bend 410 00	
	107.215_00
Rate, .556 mills.	\$141,320 00
BUILDING FUND.	
Sites, new buildings and improvements	450,000 00
Rate, 1.772 mills.	
GOMENNORME PARTY	
CONTINGENT FUND.	
Salaries of Janitors-Elementary Schools	87,000 00
" High Schools	19,000 00
Evening Schools	2,500 00
Administration	37,500 00
Board of Examiners	1,200 00
Secretary of the Union Board of High Schools	600 00
High School apparatus, laboratories — Hughes, \$2,400; Woodward, \$2,550; Walnut Hills, \$1,350	6,300 00
New text books—Elementary, \$11,000; High Schools, \$6,000.	17,000 00
Renovation of books, covers, etc.	5,000 00
Supplementary reading	4,000 00
Manual Training—High Schools, \$7,000; Elementary, \$5,500	12,500 00
Domestic Science-High Schools, \$1,000; Elementary, \$6,000	7,000 00
Kindergarten	3,000 00
Vacation Schools	1.000 00 500 00
Evening Schools	2.500 00
Furniture (old buildings)	5,000 00
Furniture (Fourteenth District, Winton Place and Douglass	
new buildings)	22,000 00
School supplies—Educational, \$4,500; operating, \$1,500	6,000 00
Apparatus—General, \$1,000; music, \$500; drawing, \$3,000;	
German, \$800; stereopticon and slides, \$700	6,000 00
Gymnasium apparatus, \$1,000; playgrounds, \$3,500; Athletic	* 000 00
League, \$500	5,000 00
Road, Winton Place	6,000 00
Printing	2,000 00
Rent	1,200 00
Light and power	20,000 00
Incidentals (Continuation schools to be established)	14,110 00
Census	1,800 00
Advertising	600 00
Institute	
School for the Blind, bus hire, etc	1,200 00 1,000 00
Commencement exercises—Day and Night Schools	30,000 00
Tuci	00,000 00

Heating fixtures, castings and labor Steam heating apparatus—Garfield, \$17,000; Warsaw, \$7,500		00
Harrison, \$8,000		00
School Teachers' Pension Fund		00
General repairs, transportation, sprinkling and automobile	. 61,500	00
Contingencies	30,000	00
Rate, 1.758 mills.	\$482,760	00
SUMMARY.		
Tuition Fund	1,374,000	00
Bonds, interest and Sinking Fund		
Building Fund		00
Contingent Fund		00
Estimated tay dualizate \$951,000,000	\$2,448.080	00

The estimated receipts from State appropriation and other sources being \$207,800, it becomes necessary to raise the sum of

\$2,240,280 by local taxation.

Estimated tax duplicate, \$254,000,000.

Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following tax levy upon the taxable property of the school district for the year 1911:

Tuition Fund 4.734	mills,	producing	1,202,436 00
Bonds, interest and Sinking Fund556			141,224 00
Building Fund	**		450,088 00
Contingent Fund1.758		"	446,532 00
Totals8.820	"	"	\$2,240,280 00

EMIL POLLAK. Anton Berger. Fred E. Wesselmann. A. L. TISCHBEIN. Committee.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

In connection herewith Mr. Pollak presented the following supplementary report:

CINCINNATI, O., June 6, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to supplement your Committee on Funds and Claims report on the Budget for 1911 with a few explanations.

I desire to review the work done since 1905, which is the beginning of the term of most of the present members.

Bonded indebtedness, January 1, 1905	633,500 00
Annexed village school debt June 1, 1910	52,700 00
_	

Deducting this from the present amount of outstanding school bonds— \$2,401,200—leaves the amount issued by the Board since January 1, 1905, \$1,715,000. Now let us see what has been accomplished during this term:

#### EXPENDITURES.

Repairs and permanent improvements	665,112	57
For sites		
For new buildings	3,267,392	
For furniture, fixtures and apparatus		
Total and the foundation is	described to the	

Total expended for above items...... \$5,020,946 57

Against which bonds have been issued, as related for \$1,715,000, leaving the expenditures for these purposes in excess of the bond issue, \$3,305,946,57. Figuring on sites and new buildings only, the amount expended during the six years mentioned being \$3,977,178,62; if you will deduct the \$1,715,000 bond issue, you will see that we have expended out of the tax duplicate for sites and new buildings, in excess of the bond issue, \$2,262,178,62. Our average expenditure for sites and buildings for the six years has been \$666,196,45.

The tax rate for 1911 will be 8.82 mills to produce the revenue required, against 8.50 mills for 1910, an increase of .32 mills. This increase can be partly accounted for by the amount allowed for tuition: In 1910, \$1,250,000; for 1911, \$1,374,000; an increase of \$124,000. The amount for buildings and sites for 1911 is \$450,000, besides the amount of \$60,000 allowed for Repair Fund, a total of \$510,000, which is practically 2 mills.

Further beg to state, in the Budget for 1910 your Building Fund was \$1,018,480; it took to complete the Woodward High School, \$121,880, and \$480,000 was provided for by the sale of bonds in 1910, making a total of \$601,880. If you will deduct this from the amount set aside for 1910, you will see only \$416,600 was provided for buildings and sites out of the tax duplicate in 1910, against \$450,000 set aside for 1911.

I also desire to call your attention that while we should not issue any more bonds than are absolutely necessary, that in the allowance of \$450,000 for new buildings and improvements in 1911, provision is made for about \$200,000 for sites, so if it is found necessary to put up additional buildings during 1911 besides those which have been contemplated, this \$200,000 can be replaced by bond issue, and the money can be applied to building purposes.

In conclusion, I wish to state that your Committee on Funds and Claims has made practically no reduction from any of the estimates for tuition, contingencies and supplies, as they felt that we should not make a halt in our onward march, but continue the good work to improve our schools without making it an extra hardship on the tax-payers.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL POLLAK, Chairman Committee on Funds and Claims.

#### To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—It has been often stated that Cincinnati is backward in expending money for its schools, and the expression has been used by some that the schools are being starved. In order to compare what we are doing in Cincinnati, I requested the clerk to propound a series of questions to the Board of Education at Cleveland covering the years

1908 and 1909, and I have their answers before me. Cleveland is a city which has a good school system, and being in the same State as we are, the schools are operated under the same laws, and, therefore, the comparison with Cleveland is a fair one:

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К	0	NI	D	0	

DOMDS .	
Cleveland owes school bonds to the amount of Cincinnati owes school bonds to the amount of	3,004,350 00 2,401,300 00
Cleveland's excess over Cincinnati	. \$603,050 00
TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR ALL SCHOOL PURPOSES—	
1908—Cleveland 1908—Cincinnati	
Cleveland expended in excess of Cincinnati	\$1,025,484 19
1909—Cleveland 1909—Cincinnati	
Cleveland expended in excess of Cincinnati	\$353,978 28
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL—	
1908—Cleveland 1908—Cincinnati	81,461 34,085
Cleveland's excess over Cincinanti	47,376
1909—Cleveland 1909—Cincinnati	
Cleveland's excess over Cincinnati	48,536
AMOUNT PER CAPITA EXPENDED—	
1908—Cleveland 1908—Cincinnati	
Cincinnati's excess over Cleveland	\$28 01
1909—Cleveland 1909—Cincinnati	
Cincinnati's excess over Cleveland	\$45 82
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID FOR TUITION—	
1908—Cleveland 1908—Cincinnati	
Cleveland's excess over Cincinnati	\$657,972 11
1909—Cleveland 1909—Cincinnati	
Cleveland's excess over Cincinnati	\$679,911 49

Teachers' Salaries Per Capita-		
1908—Cleveland 1908—Cincinnati		55 78
Excess paid by Cincinnati over Cleveland		
		23
1909—Cleveland	22	68
1909—Cincinnati	31	67
Excess paid by Cincinnati over Cleveland	\$8	99
EXPENDED FOR SITES AND BUILDINGS-		
1908—Cleveland	637,485	33
1908—Cincinnati		
Cincinnati expended in excess of Cleveland	\$87,952	83
1909—Cleveland	659,991	93
1909—Cincinnati	1,210,039	84
Cincinnati expended in excess of Cleveland	\$550,047	91

I suppose it is useless to submit any other argument than the figures, which are official, and will show that this Board has been liberal in its expenditures for school purposes and should continue to be so.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL POLLAK,

Chairman Committee on Funds and Claims.

# ANNUAL REPORT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

CINCINNATI, O., December 31, 1910.

The following report covers the progress of the schools for the year 1910, but the statistical tables cover the school year from September, 1909, to June, 1910. In Ohio the statistical year ends August 31, and the financial year December 31.

This being the decennial year, the report deals to some extent with historical matters, and shows the growth of our educational system in the last decade. To a considerable degree, the development of our schools in the last ten years is similar to that in all progressive American cities, for the educational movement has been so general and so uniform in its characteristics that a description of the features of one city system may be considered

typical, differing from others only in minor details.

In the opening of the decade the storm center was the curriculum and its adaptation to the needs, interests and growth of the normal child. This movement was in response to the investigations in child psychology, and came as a protest to the overmechanism of methods and the overformalism of matter of the course of study. It began with the reconstruction of the curriculum, and its enrichment by the use of materials drawn from art, nature and literature and was followed by the introduction of the kindergarten, manual training and household arts, and by greatly increased emphasis upon the physical welfare of the child and attention to hygiene, physical training and outdoor sports. This great enlargement of the scope of school duties made it necessary to change the training of teachers, enlarge their qualifications, raise their salaries, safeguard their appointment and elevate teaching into the dignity of a profession. It also made necessary a different type of school building, with space for the various new school activities and with improved heating, lighting, sanitation and apparatus, and increased play space in and around It therefore became necessary to organize and enlarge the business department, to increase the work and pay of those who take care of the physical plant, and to place all under the direction of a competent business manager. The attention to the physical condition of children led naturally to medical inspection, nurses,

clinics, penny lunches, and provisions for clothing and financial aid. These activities are characteristic of this decade, and are well under way and will in the next decade reach something like perfection in detail.

While the attention in the early part of the decade was given almost exclusively to the needs of the normal child, in the last few years an increasing amount of attention is given to non-typical children. It is the duty of the State to see that all are adequately prepared to be self-supporting, and, if possible, contributing members of society. It is necessary, therefore, to segregate those whose needs are not met in mass instruction and adapt the instruction to their aptitudes and conditions, to the end that equal and exact justice may be done to all. Below the age of fourteen, most children conform to the type, and can very well be taught together. Those who do not are so rare as to be termed "exceptional," but are of many kinds, such as foreigners, intellectual longs and shorts, moral delinquents, and physical defectives. Special provision is now made for each of these classes.

At the age of puberty children begin to differ rapidly. Further, at the age of fourteen, children may, and often must, go to work. Of those who stay, a large number feel the necessity of getting ready for a vocation as soon as possible. Thus it comes about that a school system which proposes adequate opportunity for all must provide a considerable variety of courses above the elementary curriculum, looking towards vocations; hence our new High Schools with their technical courses. Those who go to work at fourteen also have their rights. Probably no other class has so much need of instruction and moral guidance as those immature toilers; hence our Continuation Schools for apprentices and all under sixteen who are at work.

Our conception of the scope and period of education is enlarging. Our States provide universities for the education of adults, our cities are coming to see that school plants should be utilized by night as well as by day, in summer as well as in winter, for adults as well as for youth, for the physical, social, industrial and educational betterment of its citizens; hence the diversified courses and the vast enlargement of our Night Schools and Vacation Schools.

So large a number of movements for civic betterment are now included in the scope of a city school system that it becomes a rallying center for educational, philanthropic and civic societies of various kinds; hence the hearty spirit of co-operation of the Board of Education with other institutions and organizations.

These in a general way are the characteristics of this decade, not only in this school system, but in nearly all of the larger cities of America

In fact Cincinnati was somewhat slower than many other cities to respond to the spirit of the times in the early years of the decade. The Board of Education was not responsible for the tax rate, which was determined by a Board of Review in no wise interested in education. When public opinion became clamorous, the power of revision by an outside Board was removed, by a change of the law of 1905 and, soon after, the Board of Education, practically the same Board as before, established the policy which has since prevailed. This policy was carefully formulated after sending a committee to investigate into educational conditions in the leading cities of the nation. The Board surrendered up the petty perquisites and powers that once were esteemed as the prerogative of members, and placed the school administration in its various departments upon a business basis. It abandoned the meager and parsimonious policy of "What is the least you can get along with?" and now seeks to provide for the youth of our city the opportunities the times demand. Thus the last half of this decade has been a period of redoubled progress in which it is a privilege to have participated.

The rehabilitation of the school plant on modern lines has been the work of the last five years. A comparison of the tax levy for school purposes in the two halves of the decade shows

the response made by the Board to public demand.

# TAX LEVY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The following is the annual tax levy throughout the decade:

1900	levy	4.1		on	property	valuation	of	\$208,000,000
1901	"	3.9	"		"	"		220,000,000
1902	6.6	4.1	4.6		**	44		217,000,000
1903	**	4.1	**		**	"		217,000,000
1904	"	3.83	"		"	"		223,000,000

Board made responsible for the tax levy.

1905	levy.	4.13	mills	on	property	valuation	of	\$231,000,000
1906	"	7.5			* ***	**		234,000,000
1907	**	8.00	6.6		**	**		247,000,000
1908	66	9.5	44		44	"		249,000,000
1909	**	8.5	66		44	"		253,000,000
1910	66	8.82			**	"		254,000,000

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CINCINNATI SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Board of Education, twenty-seven members, one elected from each ward and three elected at large. Members serve four years. Committees to which matters are referred before Board takes final action. This Board fixes the tax levy for all school purposes and has final jurisdiction in making improvements.

Union Board of High Schools, fourteen members, seven elected by the Board of Education, seven appointed by the Court of Common Pleas—five to represent the Woodward Fund and two the Hughes Fund. This Board has control of the educational department of the High Schools and makes recommendations to the Board of Education concerning expenditures for High School purposes.

#### DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE BOARDS.

1. Clerk, with two assistants. Same clerk for both Boards. Through him all communications come to and from the Boards.

2. Business Department, consisting of (1) a business manager and his secretary and assistants, (2) a superintendent of buildings and his helpers, (3) a mechanical engineer, who lays out all heating and ventilation systems and has control of the janitor and engineer service through a chief janitor and a chief engineer. The head caretaker of each house employs his own help, and is appointed and promoted on a civil service basis.

3. Educational Department, consisting of a superintendent, with a clerk and a stenographer, and attendance office with a chief truant officer and six assistants (appointed by the Board, but under the direction of the superintendent), and the teaching staff, consisting of supervisors, principals, assistants and teachers (appointed by the superintendent and confirmed by the Board).

#### THE TEACHING STAFF.

1. Supervisors of special branches, eight. The supervisors have supervision of the work in their special branches in Elementary, High and Special Schools, and also in the College for Teachers. There are no assistant superintendents.

2. Number of High Schools, 3. Principals, 3; first assistants, 3; teachers, 68; instructors, 51. Total High School teaching

staff, 128.

3. Elementary Schools, 59. Principals, 53; first assistants, 26; German supervising assistants, 33; grade teachers: English, 653; German, 115; kindergarten directors, 41; kindergarten assistants, 21; music teachers, 10; drawing, 10; penmanship, 5; Physical Training, 10; Manual Training, 15; Domestic Science, 14. Total Elementary teaching staff, 1,015.

4. Special Schools: Deaf, 1 principal, 5 teachers; Blind, 1 principal, 1 teacher; Boys' Special, 1 principal, 2 teachers; Retarded, 1 principal, 5 teachers; Mentally Defective, 1 principal, 4 teachers; Special Foreign Classes, 2 teachers; Continuation, 1 principal, 1 teacher; Night School, High, 2 principals; Night School, Elementary, 6 principals; Vacation Schools, 1 supervisor,

67 teachers; playgrounds, 1 supervisor, 46 teachers; Summer Academic School, 1 principal, 25 teachers.

5. College for Teachers, 1 dean, 4 teachers; 6 supervisors also give instruction.

#### SALARY SCALE.

Elementary Salaries.—Grade teachers (English or German), \$600 to \$1,000; first assistants in grades, \$1,000 to \$1,600; German supervising assistants, \$1,200 to \$1,600; special teachers, male, \$800 to \$1,500; female, \$650 to \$1,050, except in kindergartens, \$500 to \$750.

Principals, \$1,600 to \$2,400, depending upon number of pupils; supervisors, male. \$1,900 to \$2,400; female, \$1,500 to \$1,800.

High School Salaries.—Principals, \$2,600 to \$3,500; assistants, \$2,400; teachers, male, \$1,500 to \$2,300; female, \$1,000 to \$1,800; instructors, male, \$750 to \$1,800; female, \$750 to \$1,300.

Night School Salaries.—High School principals, \$3.50 per night; teachers, \$3; Elementary principals; \$3; teachers, \$2.50. Vacation School.—Principals, \$2.50; teachers, \$2 per day.

Summer Academic.—Principal, \$3.50; High School teachers, \$3; Elementary school teachers, \$2.50.

Playground.—Directors at rate of \$5 a day; assistants, 50 cents an hour; second assistants, 25 cents an hour.

#### Comparisons Between 1900 and 1910, Cincinnati Schools.

	****	7070	
	1900	. 1910	
Population of the city	325,629	364,463	
Number children enrolled	45,966	47,454	
Number teachers	1,000	1,213	
Number children to a classroom	51	39	
Amount paid to teachers	\$805,899 00	\$1,171,065	76
Average salary of teachers	805 00	965	00
Average cost of tuition per pupil enrolled	= 17 53	24	67
Cost of Night, Vacation Schools and play-			
grounds		41,333	99
Night School enrollment	1,596	6,666	
Cost of Kindergartens, Manual Training, Do-			
mestic Science		\$74,376	33
Cost of janitor service	\$43,834 00	96,236	15
Cost of repairs, fuel, light, etc	40,648 56	97,814	92
Expended for new buildings, lots and perman-			
ent improven.ents		990,902	89
Expended for apparatus of all kinds and free			
books	5,420 00	29,141	23
Total Expenditures	S1.001.077 00	\$2,813,121	45

Chicago

A Comparison of the Cincinnati Budget With Chicago for 1911.

Population: Cincinnati, 365,000; Chicago, 2,185,000.

As Cincinnati is one-sixth as large as Chicago, to make the comparison divide the column under "Chicago" by six.

Cincinnati

Salaries—

Elementary teachers and supervisors	\$956,000	00	\$5,923,000	00
Kindergartens	39,000	00	236,000	00
Manual and Domestic Training	32,000	00	190,000	00
Music, Art, Physical Training	36,000	00	92,000	00
High Schools	215,000	00	1,101,000	()()
Continuation Schools	5,000	00		
Evening Schools and social centers	36,000	00	180,000	00
Special Schools, Truant, Blind, etc	24,000	00	180,000	00
Vacation Schools	4,200	00	124,000	00
Playgrounds and Summer Schools	16,000	00		
Examiners	1,200	00	13,000	00
Janitors	108,000	00	930,000	00
Office salaries	30,000	00	85,000	00
Truant officers	7,800	00	57,000	00
Teachers' College	10,500	00	106,000	00
Supplies—				
Text-books and school supplies, (free books				
are not supplied in Chicago)	42,000	00	170,000	00
Fuel	30,000	00	325,000	00
Light	20,000	00	17,000	00
Printing and advertising	2,600	00	22,000	00
Total Expenditures	\$2,440,000	00	\$15,000,000	00

Items of expenditure not enumerated above are not available in the Chicago report. As Chicago is a representative system which has a wide reputation for efficient, economical and yet progressive management, it is interesting to note that the relative expenditure corresponds in most cases remarkably closely.

#### Annexed Territory.

In this decade the following additions have been made to the School District of Cincinnati; Bond Hill in 1903; Winton Place in 1903; Warsaw in 1901; an extension of the river front including California, Three Mile, Anderson's Ferry, South Bend and Delhi in 1910.

In November, 1910, the following places voted for annexation: Carthage, College Hill, Madisonville, Mt. Airy, Mt. Washington and Sayler Park. The schools of these places will probably come under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of Cincinnati early in 1911. Conditions in these schools are as follows:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS	Carthage	College Hill	Madisonville	Mt. Airy	Mt. Wash- ington	Sayler Park
Number rooms	12	12	36	2	5	10
Number teachers in Elementary School	12	8	13	3	3	6
Number teachers in High School	3	3	8		2	3
Number pupils in Elementary School	430	303	893	64	126	160
Number pupils in High School	43	57	186		19	53
Number non-residents in High School	8	11	54		7	27
Charge for tuition in High School	\$30	\$40	\$40		\$30	\$40

Provision must be made for free text-books for these schools, and steps should be taken for rebuilding at Mt. Washington. The other school buildings are in good condition. The extent of the city school system is becoming so great and the outlying schools so difficult of access that supervision is very different from what it was when the district was compact. The territory just added and soon to be added contains thirteen school buildings, many of which are more than an hour's ride from the office of the Board.

#### BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The following new buildings have been dedicated in the year 1910: Hughes High School, Woodward High School, Westwood, Highlands, Eighteenth District School now called Washington School, and the Eleventh District. The Kirby Road building is completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of school in January, 1911.

The following buildings are nearing completion: Twenty-third District, the Douglass, and the Winton Place. They will

probably be occupied in the latter part of 1911.

The following buildings are to be begun in 1911: The Fourteenth, the Fifteenth and the Guilford, for which condemna-

tion of grounds is now in court.

The following buildings are extremely in need of replacing by modern structures: Mt. Washington, Fourth Intermediate, Sherman, Hoffman, Jackson, Twelfth, Fulton, Twenty-seventh, Twentieth. The Fifth District is not mentioned because it is the expectation to abandon it eventually. Mt. Washington School, now to be annexed, is decidedly in worse condition than any school building in the city.

The Fourth Intermediate, while our worst building, should probably await the occupancy of the new Fourteenth, as it is



HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



difficult to determine the needs of the territory including the Fourth Intermediate, Twenty-seventh and Twentieth until the

large Fourteenth is occupied.

The Sherman is much the most overcrowded school in the city. There is now a colony room on the outside, and there will be need of another. It is a question whether a new building should not be placed so as to take care of both the Twelfth and the Sherman, or the Twelfth and the Jackson. What should be the size of the new Jackson and of the Twelfth if they are kept separate, can hardly be determined until the new Sherman is occupied. If the Sherman is made large enough to accommodate intermediate grades, it will relieve the First Intermediate, and a redistricting can be affected which will accommodate many of the pupils now attending the Twelfth, permitting a smaller building in that territory, or a union with the Jackson.

The needs of the Hoffman School on Woodburn avenue, Walnut Hills, should soon receive attention. This is one of the largest schools containing all the elementary grades. It has no kindergarten, gymnasium or auditorium, and in order to have manual and domestic training it has to have two colony rooms in the back yard. Part of the building is extremely old, being erected

in 1860.

There are a few suburban districts which are rapidly outgrowing their school facilities: Warsaw (the bonds for the present structure are not yet all paid), North Hyde Park, where the four-room temporary structure is full, and Mt. Lookout, where a two-

room colony should probably be provided in 1912.

The details of the business department will be found in the report of the business manager. The improvement in the care and cleanliness of the school plant has affected every building. The spirit of courtesy and accommodation and the immediate attention to the needs of the schools on the part of all, from the business manager, engineer, the superintendent of buildings and the custodian of supplies, all the way down the line to the janitor's helpers, are increasingly felt and appreciated by the whole department of instruction.

#### HIGH SCHOOLS.

The two new High Schools were occupied in September, 1910. Woodward was dedicated October 24; Hughes, December 2.

#### Cost of the High Schools.

Grounds	Building	Equipment	Total
Woodward\$131,679 43	\$730,349 48	\$67,532 40	\$929,561 31
Hughes 101,822 33	728,753 14	70,434 34	901,009 81

The foundries in both schools and the forge and machine shop in Hughes are not yet equipped. Hughes was constructed to accommodate 1,500; Woodward, 1,400; Walnut Hills, 600. Large as the new buildings are, they will probably be filled in September, 1911.

#### HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

. 1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1911
Number enrolled1,980	1,996	2,195	2,559	2,866	3,153
First Grade High School 917	932	1,064	1,191	1,356	1,500
Second Grade High School	507	517	703	721	767
Third Grade High School	323	348	361	474	493
Fourth Grade High School	234	266	304	315	393
Number passing from Eighth					
Grade Elementary	1,329	1,357	1,589	1,561	

The High Schools are evidently more attractive than formerly, and they are holding students through the courses better. The number of students they have to draw on—the number passing from the Eighth Grade Elementary—does not vary greatly from year to year, as seen above. The growth of our High Schools is not, therefore, due to growth in population, but to the greater attractiveness of the High Schools themselves. The compulsory education law scarcely affects the High Schools, as children of fourteen who have passed the Fifth Grade may go to work. If the compulsory law were extended to sixteen, it would materially increase attendance, and such a law will probably be enacted in the near future.

Some believe there is a great falling off in attendance at the end of the elementary course, but the above figures show that the first grade of High School enrolls nearly as many as are promoted from the Eighth Grade. Elsewhere in this report it is shown that the decrease is greater in the consecutive grades than in passing from the Elementary to the High School. The shrinkage is much greater in passing to the second grade of the High School. The number of first grade High School continuing in the second grade was 49 per cent in 1906, 55 per cent in 1907, 56 per cent in 1908, 65 per cent in 1909, 60 per cent in 1910. The number of second grade pupils continuing in the third grade was 68 per cent in 1908, 70 per cent in 1909, 68 per cent in 1910. The decrease from third to fourth grade is comparatively small.

# THE STAFF OF TEACHERS.

It has, of course, been necessary to increase the number of teachers materially. The staff is now as follows:

	Academic	Manual	Domestic	Commercial	Gymnasium	Baths	Total
Hughes	37	4	4	2	2	2	51
Woodwa	ard . 33	5	5	2	2	2	49
Walnut	Hills 27				1		28

The average cost of tuition per pupil enrolled in the year 1909-10 was \$53.40, and per average number belonging was \$63.50. In order to prevent the cost of High School instruction from becoming excessive, it has been necessary to create two classes of positions, teachers and assistant instructors. The salary of the former, if male, begins at \$1,500 and reaches \$2,300; if female, it begins at \$1,000 and reaches \$1,800. The salary of instructor starts at \$100 more than the salary received in the elementary grades, and ranges from \$750 to \$1,300 for female teachers, and from \$750 to \$1,800 if male. All appointments in the past year have been instructors, except the head of the commercial department. There are now 77 teachers and 51 instructors.

This distinction in salary does not affect the older teachers, and it is a reasonable provision for the younger ones, as the same qualifications are now required of teachers in the grades as in the High Schools, and nearly all High School instructors are

promoted from grade positions.

The addition of the various technical courses of the High School curriculum has made it necessary to extend the High School day to three o'clock in the shops, laboratories and commercial department. The school day begins at 8:15; there is a half hour lunch period at noon and most of the academic work is completed at 1:30, but a large number of students and teachers are required to remain an hour and a half later than formerly for the various forms of shop work. Even with this arrangement the average number per class is twenty-eight pupils per teacher, exclusive of the gymnasium. The teachers and pupils have acquiesced in the arrangement fully, though no extra compensation has been given to the teachers. The program made necessary by the additional courses is a very complex one. The work of the teachers has been necessarily increased, and a few of the classes are in excess of thirty, which is the maximum limit set by the rules. The teachers in the High Schools have a program of five periods a day at least, and those in the industrial and commercial classes have more. I believe they are all working up to the limit of their ability.

#### New Courses.

With the opening of the new High Schools in September, industrial and commercial courses were offered. These technical courses are not college preparatory courses, but are vocational, all the subjects taken having a distinct value in preparing for vocations. They are as yet given only in the first grades of two High Schools. The following report of the schools up to January, 1911, shows the enrollment and withdrawals from the first

grade in the different courses. The percentage of withdrawals is less than heretofore:

Genero	al Domestic	Manual	Industrial	Commercial	Art
Enrolled in First Grade 541	307	241	151	244	14
Withdrawn first 4 mo, 67	35	18	29	12	1

The Domestic Science and Manual Training courses are "Academic" courses, and have been in operation for three years. The Industrial courses are vocational, and at the end of the second year are to be conducted on the co-operative plan, week about in shop and school. The following are the new courses offered in Hughes and Woodward:

	TECHNICAL	COURSES.	
	FIRST	YEAR	
5	6	7	8
COMMERCIAL	BOYS' INDUSTRIAL	GIRLS' ART	GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL
English 5 Arithmetic and Algebra 5 German or Spanish 5 Commercial Geog- raphy 4 Penmanship and Applied Art 5 Physical Training . 2 Music 1	Industrial Geog-	English	English
	SECONI	YEAR	
English 4 Arithmetic and Geometry	English	English	English 4 Geometry and Arithmetre 4 Chemistry 5 Applied Art 2 Cooking and House- hold Arts 6 Millinery and Dress- making . 8 Physical Training . 2 Music . 1
	THIRD	YEAR	
English	Chemistry	English 4 French 4 Art 10 History (Med. and Mod.) 4 History of Art. 2 Physical Training 2 Music 1 Elocution 1	English 4 Physiology 4 Applied Art. 5 Elect Specialty . 20 Millinery, etc. Dressmaking, Tailor Ing and Art Needle- work; Home Eco- nomics; Office Train- ing; Salesmanship.

#### FOURTH YEAR

English 4	History (Industrial	English 4	American History
German or Spanish	of U. S.) & Civies 5		and Civics
Correspondence. 4	Shop Science and	French 4	
Or Chemistry 6	Shop Practice10		English
Commercial Law	Drawing10	Art10	
and Economics 4	App. Mathematics		Applied Art
Civies 3	and Shop Prob-	History of Art and	
Bookkeeping and Ac-	lems10	Art Criticism 4	Elect Specialty 20
counting10	Co-operative Plan:		
Typewriting and	Alternate weeks	Physiol. & Hygiene 4	
Stenography 2	in shop and school.		
Drawing (Opt.) 3			
Physical Training 2			
Music 1			

The enrollment shows that there has been no effort made to exploit the vocational courses. On the other hand, when the student has been in doubt, he has been advised to take one of the academic courses. It is desirable to make small beginnings with the vocational courses until they have been carefully worked out. They are pioneer courses, and the work the first year in each grade is somewhat experimental. The teachers have frequent conferences, and the work is outlined from month to month. The spirit with which the teachers have undertaken the new courses and the interest of the students leave no doubt in my mind of the ultimate success of the new departments. A detailed course of study for the first year of the Industrial courses is now in press.

The courses now offered seem to satisfy all demands, with one exception, and that is music. Many people have been urging for some years that credit should be given, or courses offered in instrumental and vocal music. They maintain that students who take music should not be deprived of a High School education; that children cannot carry a full High School course and get a good musical education; that music is just as much a cultural subject and requires as much patience and effort as other subjects, and should be entitled to as much credit; that if training in music is postponed beyond the High School period it is forever too late to acquire the skill necessary for an expert; that music is as much vocational as other subjects, and when vocational subjects are offered music should not be overlooked in a city which has the musical reputation of Cincinnati; and that provisions for accrediting courses in music would be of little or no expense to the Board. Two suggestions are offered: One, to accredit courses at such institutions as the College of Music, the Conservatory of Music, etc., as is done with the Art course at the Art School; the other, to provide a course in "theory" on the class system in the afternoons at our High Schools, and examine individual students in their "practice," as examinations are conducted in laboratory work in the other branches. There has been hardly a week in the last two years when my attention has not been called to this matter. I believe it would be well for the Committee on Course of Study to consider it and pass upon its feasibility and desirability.

## SCHOOL LUNCHES.

The two new schools operate their lunches on the "serve at cost" system. Woodward employes its own head cook at \$2 a day, and four helpers at \$4 to \$5 a week. Two of the staff of teachers supervise all details without charge. Many of the teachers lend assistance. A dozen students assist in serving and selling lunch tickets. Things are served on a three-cent basis; sandwiches, three cents, etc. A complete ten-cent lunch is served, which is very popular. Only the very best food stuffs are served. The average amount spent per pupil is ten to twelve cents a day. The average number served is about 800. The average receipts about \$90 a day, and the expenditures the same. If the receipts exceed expenditures, the size of the portions is increased, though a small balance is reserved to replace dishes and utensils. A monthly statement is made to the Superintendent. I have made extended inquiry among the students and teachers, and find the lunch is uniformly satisfactory. The order in the lunch-room is excellent.

The lunch at Hughes is conducted in the same manner, though on a five-cent basis. The lunch-rooms at Hughes do not lend themselves to so convenient service as at Woodward. The boys' room is too small. This is the most serious defect in the Hughes building. The students are served in two shifts, and still the accommodations are inadequate and beget disorder. The Board is requested to give this matter consideration.

#### Annexed High Schools.

In the territory to be annexed to the city in 1911 there are five High Schools of varying size and conditions.

HIGH SCHOOLS	NUMBER PUPILS BY GRADES				Total	Non-residents	Teachers	Tuition	
	First	Second	Third	Fourth		Non-1	No.	——	
Carthage College Hill		11 9	8	11 8	43 38	8 11	2½ 3	\$30 00 40 00	
Madisonville	84	41	35	26	186	54	71/2	40 00	
Mt. Washington	10	4	5		19	7	2 ~	30 00	
Sayler Park	14	14	11	14	53	27	$3\frac{1}{2}$	40 00	

The desire of the people in these districts, as far as I have been able to learn, is as follows: Carthage to continue the two lower High School grades under one teacher, with the assistance of the principal; Sayler Park, the same; Madisonville desires to maintain its High School just as it is in its present High School The extreme distance of these points from our city High Schools, the double street car fare necessary in several instances, and the economy of the management that is suggested, make the above proposals seem worthy of trial. It is suggested that non-resident pupils be admitted to these schools at their present rate of \$40 each, if this can legally be done, as this will probably cover the average cost of tuition in these districts. Carthage and Sayler Park can be considered branches of Woodward, and pupils of all these places given the choice of attending the city High Schools if they desire. This will soon show whether the branch schools are necessary.

Madisonville, with its well equipped High School building of ten rooms, its large attendance and complete staff of teachers, all of whom are qualified under our rules, is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and High Schools as a school of the first grade, just as are our own High Schools. It should probably remain intact as an independent city High School, and the present superintendent of the village school be made the principal of the High School and of the Elementary school upon such a division of salary as the boards consider fair and reasonable.

Mt. Washington High School is too small and the physical plant too inadequate to continue it. The people of that community, as a rule, recognize this, and do not expect it to be maintained in the village.

College Hill is so convenient to Hughes that there seems no

sufficient reason to continue its High School.

[The above report on High Schools is for the joint consideration of the Union Board of High Schools and the Board of Education. The report on Evening High Schools is given elsewhere under "Evening Schools."]

#### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

#### TEACHERS.

#### METHOD OF APPOINTMENT.

Preferred list consists of those who meet the following conditions:

1. They must be college graduates who have had professional work in education or at least two years of successful experience in teaching. The professional work in education must be equal

to at least 24 college credits for the first year hereafter, and 30 thereafter, such as are approved by the Board of Education, a credit being the equivalent of one hour's class-room work per week for a semester.

2. They must have teachers' certificates which show an aver-

age of not less than 80.

3. They must have done sufficient "Practice Teaching" to receive a satisfactory mark for practical ability as teachers.

The marks of each candidate in the above three items will be

averaged to determine rank in the list.

Minimum salary, \$600; annual increase, \$50; maximum salary, \$1.000.

The second list consists of those who are not college graduates with the requisite professional work in education specified above, or, in lieu of the latter, two years of successful experience in teaching. High School graduation and at least two years of experience are necessary.

Minimum salary, \$450; annual increase, \$50; maximum salary,

\$1,000.

Candidates on each list will be ranked in the order of their averages, and will receive permanent appointment invariably in the order of rank. The second list will not be drawn upon so long as there are candidates in the first list.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN 1910.

In the year 1910 there were 93 teachers appointed; 80 to Elementary and 13 to High Schools. Of the Elementary teachers appointed, 41 are English grade teachers, 1 German grade teacher, 9 Manual Training, 8 Domestic Science, 3 Drawing, 2 Physical Training, 5 kindergarten directors, 11 kindergarten assistants. Of the grade teachers 41 are college graduates with professional training or two years' experience, and one a reappointment of a former teacher. All special teachers of Drawing, Domestic Science and Physical Training are graduates of special training schools in those subjects.

In the High Schools, 9 appointments were to the academic department (all college graduates promoted from the grades), 2 in the Drawing Department, 6 in the Physical Training Department, including four bath-room attendants, 9 in Manual Training, 9 in Domestic Science, 3 in the Commercial Department. Of the 37 sent to High School, 24 were promotions and 13 new

appointments in special subjects.

High School positions are filled by promotions from the grades whenever there are applicants with satisfactory qualifications. Promotions and appointments are always made on merit, and if there is no properly qualified candidate in our staff, we do not

hesitate to look for one elsewhere. This is occasionally necessary in special departments such as Manual Training and commercial subjects.

#### Pensions.

The last General Assembly of Ohio amended the Teachers' Pension law so that now teachers who retire receive an annual pension at the rate of \$12.50 for each year of service. The maximum is \$450, which is received by those who have taught thirty-six years or more. Teachers may be retired for disability after twenty years of service, and may retire voluntarily after thirty years. Teachers who accept the provisions must contribute twenty dollars a year to the fund. The Board must contribute one per cent of its gross receipts, together with all deductions from teachers' salaries for absence and other causes.

An effort will be made in the coming year to secure a statewide Pension law, compulsory in its provisions. The present law is optional, and affects only cities. Not more than a half-dozen

cities of Ohio take advantage of the present law.

The pension system of Cincinnati has been in operation since 1892. In all that time there has been no public criticism of its provisions. The salaries are not sufficient for teachers to keep up with the times as they should and lay aside enough to support them comfortably in old age. To keep them after their powers wane is a wrong to the children, and to discharge them is a cruelty to them. The pension is a humane provision, therefore, that enables a Board of Education to maintain an efficient system of schools without working hardship upon the teachers. Our present system is satisfactory to all concerned. The following report is for the year ending September 1, 1910:

Balance September 1, 1909	1,781 71
RECEIPTS.	
Deductions from salaries of teachers 18,310 00	
Local taxes	
All other receipts	
	78,605 21
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Pensions paid	
Purchase of bonds	
All other disbursements	
	63,233 24
Balance August 31, 1909	15,371 97
Permanent investments	104,500 00
Total balance	

Number of beneficiaries, 110.

Number of teachers paying into fund, 915.

## Examinations of Teachers.

Under the present law there is a city board of three examiners. Three classes of certificates are issued: Elementary, Special and High School. Elementary certificates are issued to graduates of our College for Teachers upon examination only in theory and practice. All other applicants for Elementary certificates are examined in twelve subjects. Applicants for High School certificates are examined in ten subjects. Applicants for Special certificates, German, drawing, etc., are examined only in theory and practice and in their specialty.

These provisions are regulated by State Law. The length of term for which certificates are valid is determined by the following rule of the local Board: One-year certificate, an average of 7.5, no branch below 7.0; no experience. Two-year certificate, an average of 8.0, no branch below 7.0; one year's experience. Three-year certificate, an average of 8.5, no branch below 7.5; one year's experience. Five-year certificate, an average of 9.0, no branch below 8.0; one year's experience. Eight-year certificate, an average of 9.5, no branch below 8.5; five years' experience.

The following is the report of the Board of Eaminers for the year ending September, 1910. Three examinations were held, one in December, 1909, one in June, 1910, and September, 1910. Total applications: Men, 113; women, 720; total, 833.

Number of Certificates	Elementary		High	School	Special	
Granted	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
For 8 years	1	2	2		6	3
For 5 years	9	102	10	13	7	26
For 3 years	2	44		. 11	3	. 19
For 2 years	8	152	12	33	11	73
For 1 year	11	46	4	3	17	146
Failed	3	28	2	5	5	4
Total	34	374	30	65	49	281

Amount paid City Treasurer, \$416.50.

# SECURING HOME CO-OPERATION.

The systematic visiting of homes by our kindergartens, described elsewhere in this report, has been of such value in developing a spirit of unity and intelligent co-operation between home and school, that an investigation has been conducted this year by the Schoolmasters' Club to find to what extent visiting is done in

grades above the kindergarten, and to determine whether the results are worth while.

- 1. Number of teachers exclusive of kindergartens who report that they make a practice of visiting the homes of their children. 120. The number reporting from each school by districts: First, 6; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 10; Eleventh, 2; Twelfth, 2; Fourteenth 3; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth 3; Twentieth, 3; Twenty-second, 2; Twenty-third, 3; Twenty-fifth, 2; Twenty-seventh, 7; Twentyeighth, 2; Avondale, 3; Chase, 1; Central Fairmount, 2; Clifton, 2; Columbian, 1; Evanston, 1; Fulton, 2; Guilford, 2; Highlands, 3: Harrison, 5: Hyde Park, 1; Horace Mann, 1; Hoffman, 1; Lincoln, 3; Linwood, 4; McKinley, 1; Morgan 4; Oyler, 2; Sherman 3; Vine, 1; Webster, 5; Westwood, 13; Whittier, 1; Windsor, 2; Winton, 6; Fourth Intermediate, 1. In making the report next year we shall get the number of visits made by each teacher and school.
- 2. Purpose of visits: To show sympathy in sickness or death; to aid in cases of poverty and distress; to discuss physical defects or recommend clinics; to get co-operation in securing punctuality and attendance; to explain home work or some school duty wherein the child is weak and get the assistance of the home: to correct misconceptions of school discipline or studies; to acquaint the mother with the child's work and behavior at school and learn from the mother his work and behavior at home, and to agree upon a plan by which some moral trait mentioned by the mother may be improved, such as industry, obedience, orderliness, cleanliness and the like; to create a spirit of good will and confidence between home and school through mutual acquaintance formed in social calls; "to make friends for my own sake, and to feel I am adding to the list of my personal friends;" "because I love my children and am deeply interested in them, and naturally want to know their parents.

Some suggest that the visit grow out of an invitation by the child to see some home activity connected with school or described by the child in school, such as his home garden, plants, pets, or his father's shop, or some curiosity or collection at the home. Others suggest that a reason for the call may be to invite to a school function or exhibit of work, or to discuss some phase of school or neighborhood improvement, or to secure assistance in

helping some family in distress.

Topics of conversation in visiting. While the purposes above named indicate many of the topics discussed, some of the topics reported indicate other purposes in the visits besides those just enumerated.

Ten per cent of the teachers discussed the vocation of the child; twelve per cent, the spare time of the child; fifteen per cent, his talents and peculiarities; five per cent, closer companionship of the parent and child; three per cent, punishments and rewards; three per cent, laws relating to child labor; five per cent, keeping the child off the street at night; five per cent, suitable gifts, toys, books, recreations; thirteen per cent, proper sleep, ventilation, lunches and kindred questions of hygiene; two per cent, the misuse of money by children, penny savings, paying children to get them to do things.

The suggestion is made that visits should be made early in the term before differences between home and school develop. The longer the visiting is postponed the harder it becomes. It is suggested also that visiting in the higher grades is difficult where it has not been the custom in the lower grades, and that it should

proceed upward gradually.

4. Difficulties met in visiting homes: Lack of time: teachers not in suitable condition at close of school: difficult to get a quiet word with parents on account of curiosity of neighbors; hard to find mothers who are out at work; embarrassment of mothers on account of condition of homes; so many things parents do not understand; indifference of home; children beyond parental control; suspicion of motives—they think we come to complain: not understood by foreigners; "many imaginary difficulties, but no real ones, as parents are always pleased to see the teacher interested in the children." The teacher who will take the initiative early in his school experience, who will make his visiting a pleasure and recreation instead of a task, and who will go in the spirit of cheerful good humor and exuberant friendliness, will find that home visiting will keep him a wholesome human being, with growing sympathy with his fellow beings, with deepening insight into life's values, and with increasing faith in the possibilities of the profession whereunto he has been called. It will keep him from becoming puerile, pedantic and priggish.

# Teachers' Organizations.

The following are the leading teachers' societies in the city: The Principals' Association, the German Supervisors' Association, the Teachers' Club, the High School Teachers' Association, the Harmonie (German teachers' club), the Women Teachers' Association and the Schoolmasters' Club.

The Teachers' Club represents the whole staff. It is a social club in time of peace and the teachers' means of defense in time of need. It keeps a fund for purposes of litigation or exigencies. It is not a militant organization but protective rather. It simply guards the teachers' rights under the law. I believe such a society is necessary in our cities for the safeguarding of the profession,

but its officers should be selected, as have ours, for their sanity and courage. Not for many years has this club been called into action, except to provide entertainments and excursions for teachers. Occasionally it assists in paying for educational addresses to teachers when the Board grants this in school hours. It seems to me that this function might be enlarged with advantage to the teachers.

The two storm centers of educational activity in our city are the Women Teachers' Club and the Schoolmasters' Club. They meet monthly for the discussion of current educational problems. At least one of these clubs conducts special investigations and makes illuminating reports which are discussed by the members. I can not adequately express my respect and gratitude for their work. I can not think their equal exists in any other city. I do not hear at State or national meetings anything superior to an average discussion at these clubs. There is nothing narrow or self-seeking in their deliberations. They do not leave any question until they have clarified it. They bring about unity of thought concerning every movement, and are promoters of progress."

The following are some of the topics that have been discussed at length in the past year:

- 1. The Ethical Bearings of the Various School Studies.
  - 2. School Decoration, Grounds and Gardens.
  - 3. Composition.
  - 4. Civics.
  - 5. Manual Training.
  - 6. Reading, Literature, etc.
- 7. What Constitutes Good Instruction in the High School? How Does it Differ from Good Instruction in the Elementary School?
  - 8. School Excursions.
  - 9. School Festivals.
  - 10. Home Visiting.

The Principals' Association has also had profitable monthly meetings discussing the following:

- 1. Work of the Park Commission.
- 2. Trees: Their Care and Protection Against Pests and Insects.
- 3. Juvenile Court of Chicago—"Why These Broken Vessels?"
  - 4. Teaching Cincinnati—Destruction of Property by Children.
- 5. Work of the Health Department Physical Care of Children.
  - 6. Report of Indianapolis Meeting of N. E. A.
  - 7. Anti-tuberculosis.

8. New High School Course of Study.

9. Work of Kindergarten.

10. The Teacher and the Community.11. What the City is Doing for the Deaf.

12. Vacation Schools.

13. The Continuation School.

14. How Shall We Educate the Child According to Nature and at the Same Time Have Nature Behave Like a Man?

15. Observations Made in Eastern Schools.

# OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORK.

In addition to the above, the usual University Extension and other classes have been attended by our teachers. Twenty-one different courses were offered by the University faculty and other accepted instructors.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study now in use in the Elementary schools gives the minimum requirements. An extended syllabus for each grade has been prepared with the help of the teachers. The following is the time table now followed in the English department:

TIME VALUES OF SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

Minutes a Week in Each Grade for English Classes.

GRADE:		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening Exercises	5	75	75	75	75	75	75	78
English:								
Phonics	00	75	30					
Spelling and Dictation 10	00	150	150	150	150	150	120	90
Grammar	.					30	120	120
Reading 38	0	270	240	210	150	120	90	9
Language and Composition 6	0	90	150	150	150	120	120	120
History, Civics and Story 15	0	120	120	90				
History and Civics					150	150	150	15
Geography and Nature 6	0	60	120	210	210	180	150	120
Arithmetic	0.0	180	240	270	270	300	300	36
Music 7	0	75	75	75	60	60	60	6
Physical Exercise and Hygiene 15	0	115	90	90	90	90	90	10
Penmanship	0	125	75	60	60	60	60	. 60
Drawing and Construction 19		125	90	90	60	60	60	6
Manual Training						60	90	9
	5	40	45	30	75	45	10	

The amount of time given to arithmetic, spelling and other so-called fundamental branches is considerably in excess of that

given in most cities of the United States.

The only important change in the curriculum made in the present year is the introduction of a course of civics. This was introduced into the Eighth Grade as a required subject September last. About forty teachers are now instructing 1,800 pupils in this work. The teachers are preparing for the work by attendance at weekly meetings at Woodward High School to listen to lectures on civic topics and discuss methods of instruction. In the High Schools one period per week is given to an advanced course in municipal civics in connection with the work in American history in the senior year. In this city civic instruction as it is being conducted is constructive in its motive, the purpose being to give the pupils correct ideals of what conditions in the community should be. A large part of the work, therefore, consists of a study of the various ways in which the community contributes to the welfare of the citizen, including such topics as the protection of the public health, the protection of life and property, the care of dependents and delinquents, education, government.

But in addition to giving the child an intelligent understanding of the conditions and needs of his local community, this work is found to be effective as a vehicle of moral instruction. All through the course the ideas of personal responsibility, of helpfulness to others and service to the community are impressed on the young student, whether the lesson be about the relation of the family to the community, the business life of the community, or city government. Generally speaking, instruction in civics has been found to improve the attitude of the pupils toward both the school and the community; they feel a greater sense of responsibility for the welfare of the school, and a better grade of discipline results; they become interested in affairs relating to the community welfare, and a more intelligent citizenship is assured. It is reasonable to believe, also, that, through them, numerous parents are led to think more seriously on questions relating to the common weal.

Various civic organizations have investigated the character of the instruction in civics. At the last meeting of the Federated Improvement Associations of this city the Committee on Education made an extended report on the work, and the organization gave it unanimous approval. Mr. F. P. Goodwin, teacher of civics and American history at Woodward High School, has acted as conductor of the teachers' meetings, and has devoted

all his spare time to promoting the movement.

# GERMAN.

The number of teachers giving instruction in German are:

Male	41 139
Total	180

Number of pupils in German:

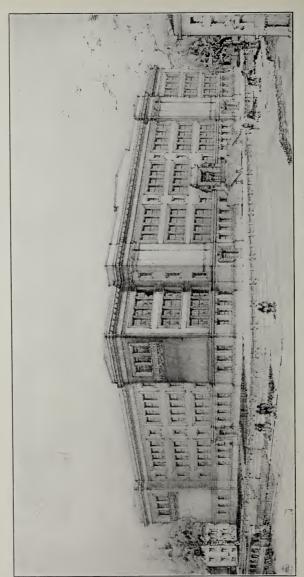
Total	 11

Instruction in German has been given in the public schools of the city since the year 1840. The first German teacher was Joseph A. Hemann. There was an enrollment the first year of 427 pupils. The present method of organization is so clearly outlined in the report of the supervisor, Dr. H. H. Fick, that it is quoted in full:

"In the large schools the following method is pursued: For every two classes studying German and English there are provided two teachers, one in charge of the German, the other in charge of the English. The two alternate, each having a class for the time of one afternoon and the following forenoon, and then assuming charge of the class previously taught by the other teacher. The time given to the German in such classes does not exceed nine hours per week, as the German teachers have to devote themselves also to the teaching of drawing and of music, and the like. A German supervising assistant commonly teaches the higher grades, giving not more than one hour daily to each class, besides supervising the work in general. In smaller schools a German teacher teaches all the grades. In the Intermediate grades the time allotted to German varies from forty-five minutes to one hour daily, and in the High Schools there are daily recitations of forty-five minutes each. Throughout all the grades considerable attention is paid to the learning and rendering of German songs.

"The need in education of a living language besides the vernacular is being emphasized more and more at the present day. Great as are the material advantages of a command of several languages, there are higher and nobler reasons than mere utilitarianism. The study of a foreign modern language yields the means of an indirect as well as a direct mental discipline. Some few persons will argue against a bi-linguistic education, asserting that the brain of the student is thereby overtaxed, that time and energy may be better employed, and that superficiality must result. In refutation of this, the following statement of a principal of many years' experience may not be amiss: 'In an experience of more than twenty-one years in schools in which German was studied by a large number of pupils, and where I have, in many instances, taught classes taking exclusively English, and others taking both English and German, I have found that, on the whole, the classes taking both languages did the best work. The study of the German, instead of retarding the progress of the pupils, seemed to aid it. In observing the success of former pupils in after-





FOURTEENTH DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL

years, whether in higher institutions of learning or in life, I have noticed nost notable success on the part of those who studied both languages when with me.'"

The German department is fortunate in having a supervisor who sets so fine a literary example in both German and English. His 'ectures in either language are in continued demand, and are equally pleasing and instructive. Through his remarkable snavity and tact perfect harmony exists between the German and English departments, and many a knotty problem in school organization is solved.

I have spoken before of the fine spirit of the teachers of this department, and of the confidence and good will of the school authorities toward them. There is continual evidence of their professional and cultural advancement, and of their determination to keep step with progressive movements in education.

#### Music.

This subject has held a prominent place in our curriculum since 1843, when Charles Aiken gave voluntary instruction to school children and others outside of school hours in Dr. Lowell Mason's "Movable Do System." In 1844 two teachers were appointed by the Board and "The School Singer" was adopted as a text-book. In 1848 Mr. Aiken was made supervisor, and the annual report of that year says: "Perhaps no exercise has tended more to harmonize the different elements in our schools than the study and practice of vocal music." In 1853 our school music attracted wide attention when our children sang in honor of Sontag in her visit to the National Theater. Since then our children have sung at frequent intervals on public occasions, and perhaps never with more marked excellence than in recent years. The leader of the last May Festival, Mr. Frank Van der Stucken, writes to the supervisor, W. H. Aiken, as follows:

"Before I leave these shores, let me thank you again for your admirable help during the past festival. You have established a standard of singing in your public schools that can not be approached by any body of children throughout the world. This is no sentimental praise, but a plain statement of facts."

While these musical events are a great incentive and inspiration to those students who participate, the work interferes with other school duties to such a degree that we should either discontinue them for a time or have the work done after school hours and on Saturdays.

The course in art in the High Schools has given rise to numerous requests to establish a special music course.

The supervisor of music has under consideration a Technical Music Course for the High Schools, with music as a major study, but with due attention to mathematics and language work. It is the intent that all of these studies shall be under the immediate direction of our own High School teachers. It is not the intent to supplant the "lesson giving" of the various schools and colleges, but it is the intent to send our children to these institutions better prepared to receive their instructions. The course which he contemplates and submits for consideration is as follows:

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
German or French.         5           Algebra          4           Physical Training         1           Elements of Music         1           Oral and Written         Dictation         1           Chorus         1	German or French. 5 Geometry	English	German or French. 5 American History, Civics

Music Analysis or Appreciation, 1 through the four years.

This course contemplates the crediting of music studied outside of school. The study of orchestral works will be conducted probably outside of school hours to allow pupils who may be in the Academic department the benefit of such drills.

#### DRAWING.

Our city was one of the first in the West to introduce drawing as a part of the curriculum. In 1862 an outlined course of drawing was introduced by the superintendent, Lyman Harding. Two years later two were put in charge, and two lessons a week were given. In 1865 the Bartholomew system was adopted. In 1867 a supervisor was appointed, Arthur Forbriger, a local artist and lithographer. He devised a new form of drawing-book in the shape of a tablet, which was adopted in 1875. Upon his death in 1878 he was followed by H. H. Fick, who revised the system by adding exercises in design. In 1884 the Eclectic system was adopted and Miss Christine Sullivan succeeded to the position of supervisor upon the resignation of Mr. Fick. In 1899, upon the death of Miss Sullivan, the assistant supervisor, William H. Vogel, was placed in charge.

In the last decade color work was introduced in the grades, and work from the flat was discontinued. The dot, line and figure work was superseded by drawing and painting from plant and still-life forms and work in construction and applied design.

Books were abandoned in 1904 and loose sheets of paper sub-The special teachers gave attention to the primary grades as well as to the intermediate, and the regular teachers of the higher grades were called upon to share in the responsibilities of the art work. The expansion of the work of special teachers to cover all grades required an increase in the number until there are now ten assistants in addition to a resident teacher in the two larger Intermediate Schools. In 1904 eligibility to the department was put on a higher plane, and graduation from High School and at least two years' training at a Normal Art School was required. This led to the need of a school for the special training of art teachers, which was met in 1908 by establishing a Normal Art Course through the co-operation of the University of Cincinnati, the Art Academy and the Board of Education through its art department. The entrance requirements are a High School diploma and two years of training in the Art Academy. The course consists of two years' work divided among the University, the Art Academy and the public schools. Ample practice in the public schools is afforded. At graduation a diploma from the University and a certificate from the Art Academy are given. The work has been satisfactory and positions for nearly all graduates have been secured. If those unemployed were willing to accept positions away from home all could readily be placed. In addition to the Normal Art Course, the students in the College for Teachers are given a course in normal art by the supervisor. The work consists of illustrative drawing, nature representation, still-life design and its application, and construction in paper and cardboard. Many of our younger teachers take this course, and are thereby gaining a larger grasp of the subject.

During the past year instruction in water colors was offered teachers of the Third and Fourth Grades to develop greater efficiency in their teaching. In the upper grades, many applications of design are worked out in connection with the Domestic Art department. The supervisor gave the teachers of the latter department a course on problems in household decoration. In the High Schools the work in art and design is given in close relation to the course pursued by the student. Applied art is given in the Girls' Industrial Course, in the Commercial Course and in the Boys' Industrial Course, so as to embrace the problems related to the work of the individual in his technical subjects. and in the vocation he is preparing for. In the "Art Course" the student gives his afternoons to work in the Art Academy and his mornings to studies in academic subjects in the High Schools, the High School course consisting of such studies as seem best related to the major study in art. Only those take this course

who show marked proficiency in art.

The Art Museum has given each school a set of photographic reproductions of pictures in the museum, to enable classes to study subjects before visiting the galleries. The faculty of the Art Academy also gave talks to the teachers on painting and

sculpture which were appreciated.

A course of twenty-four illustrated lectures on European Art and Story connected with the Sixth Grade course of study is now being given to all the Sixth Grade teachers jointly by Miss Kellogg, of the Art Museum, and Miss Best, teacher of Sixth Grade history in the First Intermediate School. The Board of Education has placed a hundred prints of classic art subjects in each Sixth Grade class-room to parallel the course.

## PENMANSHIP.

The teaching of writing has been subject to many vicissitudes in this, as in all other American cities.

In 1842 James W. Bowers was appointed teacher of penmanship, and reports as follows:

"I have found no difficulty, but great advantage, in the general introduction of steel pens among the writing classes, by which much time otherwise devoted to mending and making pens, is more profitably occupied in teaching the use of them. The writing-books prepared, under your instructions, for the pupils of the common schools, with their superior paper, substantial covers, multiplied horizontal and diagonal lines, blotters, pen pockets, etc., being adapted to copies of all sizes, have been found to answer every purpose for which they were devised, and constitute, in fact, a valuable auxiliary to my department."

In 1847 Root's copybooks came into use, and in 1850 penmanship had "attained such a degree of excellence" that the department was abolished. A "marked decline in the writing of the pupils set in at once and continued until it became evident that something must be done." In 1854 Miss Lucina Barrett was engaged as writing supervisor and filled the position very acceptably until 1860, when the office was again abolished.

For several years penmanship was allowed to drift, until the

appointment of A. E. Burnett as supervisor in 1870.

In 1867 the supervisorship was abolished for the third time,

but two special teachers were continued.

In 1892, Howard Champlin was made head of the department. He continued in charge of the work until July, 1899, at which time the present supervisor, Andrew H. Steadman, was appointed.

Vertical writing was tried in our schools from 1899 to 1901.

Our city was one of the first to abandon it.

In 1906 copybooks were abolished and Steadman's Graded Lessons in Writing were adopted. These lessons are based upon the knowledge that if we do a thing in the same way a number of times, we always will do it in that way, because we will have established a habit.

Cincinnati was the pioneer in adapting business school methods of teaching writing to public school work, but it was closely followed by many cities throughout the United States: New York, Philadelphia, Camden, Toledo and a large number of smaller cities and towns.

At the present time the department consists of a supervisor and five assistants. The city is districted, and the various schools are visited bi-weekly, at which time the classes are given a good model drill by a special teacher. These drills are followed up by similar drills conducted by the class teacher.

Since a large number of additional schools have recently come into our city an additional teacher is sadly needed. Taking into consideration the location of these schools and the difficult access to them, the supervisor recommends that a man be appointed.

# PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Cincinnati was the first city in the United States to make physical training part of its educational system. In 1857 the playgrounds of four down-town schools were equipped with parallel bars, ladders, circle swings, etc. In 1860 the Board employed Mr. Louis Graeser as Superintendent of Gymnasiums. In 1873 this position was abolished, although the rules of the Board required a period of exercise each day. In 1892 a State law was enacted which required that physical training be taught in all schools in cities of the first and second grades.

In accordance with this law a new department was created, consisting of a supervisor and four assistants. The present supervisor, Dr. Carl Ziegler, was then appointed. During the following twelve years practically all the work was done in the class-room.

class-room.

Physical Training is compulsory in our schools, both Elementary and High. Pupils are excused only upon request of a physician. The number of such excuses is perhaps one per cent of all the pupils. The work is taught in the class-room, out of doors in pleasant weather, and in the gymnasia. Of the fifty-seven schools, twenty-four, or forty-two per cent, have gymnasia; three schools having two. There are employed in the Elementary schools one supervisor and ten assistants. The latter visit those schools that have no gymnasia every two weeks, and those that have gymnasia weekly. In the former schools fifteen minutes a day are devoted to Physical Training, and in the latter two, and in some instances three, half hours per week are given. The lesson

given by the special teacher is repeated by the class teacher between visits of the special instructor. Since grade teachers are required to supplement the work of the special teachers, *i. e.*, teach gymnastics, this subject should be included among the subjects for examination for a teacher's certificate in the case of those now entering the profession.

About one-fourth of the schoolyards have some equipment, and before the season opens next spring fully one-half of them will be fitted up with such playground apparatus as is consistent

with the available space.

The teachers are becoming interested in the playground movement and are supervising and organizing the activities of the

pupils.

Athletics in the lower schools are becoming more firmly established each year under the management of the Public Schools' Athletic League. The four preliminary field days held last year very much simplified the problem of the final or championship meet. The baseball season was also very satisfactory, due largely to the fact that a manager was employed to take care of all matters pertaining to baseball. One new feature was introduced this fall—soccor football. It combines vigorous outdoor exercise with considerable exercise of judgment, alertness and subordination of the individual) The dangers are almost nill, since there is no occasion for personal contact. Three schools had teams, namely, Fourth Intermediate, Westwood and Kirby Road, each team playing two games with every other team, and finishing in the order named. A handsome trophy was offered by Mr. A. W. H. Jamieson, and was presented by him to the Fourth Intermediate School.

In the athletic badge contest, 489 boys and 207 girls were awarded badges. With the opening of the new High Schools we have in use four of the best equipped school gymnasia in the country. Those at Hughes are each 122x56 feet, the boys' gymnasium having a running track of 17 laps to the mile, while the girls' gymnasium has a visitors' gallery at one end that will seat about 100 persons. The gymnasia at Woodward are not so large, that for boys being 87x52 feet and having a running track with 26 laps to the mile, while that for girls is 75x50 feet. However, both of them are entirely adequate for school purposes. In both schools ample locker and bathing facilities have been provided, there being shower baths and plunges connected with each of the four gymnasia. Women teachers are provided for girls. This increases the number of our instructors in the High Schools to five, three men and two women. The position of assistant instructor has been created, and four such, two men and two women, have been appointed. No regulation costume is required, but nearly all girls have such costume and wear it during the

lessons. Gymnasium shoes are required of every pupil entering

the gymnasium.

The types of work taught are recreative, corrective, hygienic, educational and aesthetic, by means of calisthenics, dumb-bells, bars, wands, indian clubs, marching, swimming, dancing, running, and the use of all the various apparatus. Two forty-five minute periods a week are required. The periods are divided about as follows: Floor work—running, marching, dancing, calisthenics, with and without hand apparatus, 20 minutes. Apparatus, 15 minutes. Games, five, 10 minutes.

A system of physical examinations is now being worked out which will be comprehensive without being burdensome. Excel-

lent anthropometric apparatus is now provided.

In athletics the usual activities have prevailed, namely, field day for each school, interscholastic field day, various outdoor meets, football, basketball, baseball, centerball, etc. The great need is for an athletic field.

The night work in gymnasia is discussed under "Evening Schools" and the playground work on page 66.

### Domestic Science.

Sewing and cooking became a part of the course in the Seventh and Eighth Grades in September, 1905. Five centers were equipped in 1905. The following table shows the growth of the department:

STATISTICS DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

YEAR	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Number of	Number of
	Grades	Grades	Pupils	Pupils	Teachers	Centers
1905-6. 1906-7. 1907-8. 1908-9. 1909-10.	7-8 7-8 6-7-8 6-7-8 6-7-8	1 1 1-2 1-2	2,100 2,201 3,390 4,313 4,360	46 156 276 385	7 9 15 18 19	9 13 15 18 23

At the present time the work is extended through three High School grades. There are 24 teachers, 26 equipped cooking centers, and sewing is given in 11 other centers. Sewing is given in the Sixth and Seventh Grades, cooking in the Eighth, one and a half hours a week. In the High Schools domestic art (sewing.

millinery and applied art) is given in the first two years, and

Domestic Science in the last two years.

The latter is placed in the last two years in order to have the advantage of foundation knowledge gained in the study of the sciences. Emphasis is placed on the preparation of food, preserving, and the serving of meals, based upon a knowledge of chemistry of food; study of food values, dietetics and marketing; care of the home from the standpoint of health, economy and good taste; sweeping, dusting, making of beds, care of plumbing. laundry work; care of the sick; planning the home, selection of furnishings and decoration. These subjects are taught by practical work in the dining-room, bed-room and laundry in the schoolflat, and have their foundation in the study of bacteriology, sanitation, dietetics and training in art. Every effort is made to teach the students the art of right living in an intelligent, practical manner. At the same time the student is given the regular High School course in algebra, English, history and languages, and this course receives the usual credits in the University.

A new feature this year is the Industrial course. This course offers both sewing and cooking the first and the second year, with the idea that the girl may be helped to find her life-work and fit herself for it, or that she may have a good knowledge of home-making and the womanly arts at her command. The third and fourth years will be devoted to strong specialization along the lines of sewing, dressmaking, millinery, boxmaking or novelty work. We have two good classes in this course in each

High School.

#### Manual Training.

This department was opened in October, 1905, with five centers and four teachers in addition to the supervisor. In 1906 the work was introduced in the high schools. The department has met with the approval of Labor Council, business organizations, parents and teachers. Central Labor Council has endorsed Manual Training, Evening Industrial Work and Continuation Schools.

The shop work begins in the Sixth Grade, one hour a week, continues through the Seventh and Eighth Grades one and a half hours a week, and is optional in the High Schools, seven and a half hours a week. In the Industrial High School courses, twenty periods a week are given to shop work and drawing. In all grades, as far as practicable, useful articles are attempted: e. g., the "wood turning" classes have supplied all of the grade schools with vise handles, mallets, chisels and file handles; also with picture frames for school-rooms. The work done in the industrial classes in the Evening Schools and in the Continuation

School is discussed elsewhere in this report. The supervisor recommends that in the employment of Manual Training teachers next year, they be engaged with the understanding that if we need their services on Saturday mornings, we may call them for shop excursions, etc., without extra compensation. These excursions are one of the valuable features of our work to which not enough attention has been paid. The following is a statistical summary of Manual Training for the year 1909-10: Number of students: Elementary Schools, 4,787; High Schools, 384; number of centers, 32; number of teachers, 20; salaries, \$22,924; expense per pupil, \$4.15; expense for material per pupil, 61 cents; new equipment, 2 shops and 5 rooms for Continuation School; average cost of equipment per center, \$500; salaries for teachers, \$800 to \$1,500.

### KINDERGARTENS.

In this city the kindergartens in the public schools are an outgrowth of the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association. This association in 1880 established a training school for teachers and introduced and supported kindergartens. It still conducts many private kindergartens and the training school with its own funds and staff of teachers. The training school is closely affiliated with the University, which provides certain courses, and with the public schools, which provide practice work. Its standards are high and progressive. It admits only High School graduates as students. Many of its graduates are graduates also of the University. Students of the University may elect the kindergarten training course in the last two years. Such graduates are placed on a preferred list for appointment in the public schools. Students of the training school serve an apprenticeship of one-half year in our public schools, for which service the Board of Education pays the association \$10 a month per cadet. At the end of their course the students are given an examination by the Board of City Examiners in kindergarten theory, general educational theory and psychology, music and drawing. The average of this examination and the practice mark given by the supervisor upon their work as cadets determines their standing on the list for appointment as teachers.

There are two classes of positions, directors and assistants. Directors receive salaries from \$600 to \$1,000 if college graduates, and from \$500 to \$750 if not. Assistants receive from \$300 to \$500. There are now, at the close of 1910, 41 directors, 21 assis-

tants, and 16 cadets.

The growth in the kindergartens in the public schools has been as follows: 2 kindergartens in 1905, 11 in 1906, 22 in 1907, 31 in 1908, 37 in 1909, 40 in 1910. Kindergartens are not established in schools unless there is a petition from fifty homes, each pledg-

ing the attendance of a child between four and a half and six

years of age.

Our kindergartens are organized on the half-day plan. Children attend in forenoons only. The teachers give two afternoons a week to home visiting and mother's meetings, one afternoon to the supervisor's conference, and two afternoons to assisting in the First Grade.

The assistance given in the First Grade extends the kindergarten instruction in games, rhythm, music and construction to primary children, who are in the same stage of mental development as kindergarten children, and who need much of the same kind of work. It gives needed help to primary teachers, whose classes are twice as large and all day. More than all else, it prevents a barrier from forming between the kindergarten and primary school. The close co-operation promotes sympathy and appreciation, as each gets an insight into the other's motives and difficulties. The harmonious blending of the work and the intimate contact of the teachers have rapidly disseminated the principles of good kindergarten instruction throughout the schools.

The one afternoon a week given to teachers' conferences has been profitably spent. Each alternate meeting has been given to reviewing psychology and the principles of teaching with reference to the selection and use of materials. Considerable attention has been given to the choice of topics and the planning of conversation. Every other week a series of lectures, given under the direction of the Kindergarten Association, has been extended to our teachers. Miss McVea, of the University, gave five lectures on Stories and Poetry for Children; Miss Logan, of the State Normal School, gave five lectures on Primary Methods; Miss Hofer, two on Rhythm and Games; Miss Poulson, on Handicapped Children and Literature for Children; Principal Brooks, Miss Laws, Supervisors Aiken and Vogel, Miss Stone and Miss Fry of the Training School, one each on Art, Music, and other related subjects. These conferences serve to keep the work of the department together, to place the fitting emphasis upon the different phases, to introduce new ideas, and to give fresh inspiration each week.

Home Visiting.—Much more than the school time set apart for home visiting is used for this purpose. The teachers made 9,613 visits, and gave 3,625 hours for this purpose during the year. The teachers are gaining with their experience. They look up the absent and tardy, comfort the sick and those in distress, give the kindly word of sympathy and encouragement, procure aid in time of need, help to find home occupations for children, and secure intelligent co-operation between home and school in every way possible. The custom of home visiting is spreading

through the schools, as noted elsewhere in this report. The Schoolmasters' Club, after investigating the visiting done by the kindergartens, reported:

"Every week this army of visitors goes straight from the school-rooms to 242 of the homes of the children. You can not talk with one of these devoted young women without seeing that teaching is but a small part of her work. They are forces of love, intelligent sympathy and help-fulness to better things in homes that need such things most. The city owes a debt to these workers that is but meagerly paid in proportion to their worth. The kindergartner does not regard this part of her work as in the nature of charity or as a thing extraneous to that of the school-room, but as essential to any intelligent and effective work in the school-room. Home visiting leads naturally to mothers' meetings for conferences, discussions, introduction and entertainment. While only one-tenth of the kindergartner's school time is given to visiting, she actually devotes much of her outside time to this valuable work."

Mothers' Meetings.—Each kindergarten has an organized Mothers' Club which meets regularly. Three hundred and fortyfive club meetings were held during the year. The average attendance of members per month was 1,075, and the total number of visitors present was 2,497. In many of the older centers the desire for active work took form in "entertainments" of various kinds. These were productive of some good in training in cooperative work, and the money has been generously used for school purposes. The instructive features of these meetings, however, have been kept prominent. The Board of Education gave \$100 for two courses of lectures, ten each by Dr. Crotty and Dr. Bernheim on the physical care of children. Thirteen prominent dentists gave addresses on the care of the teeth. These were arranged by Dr. Rauh, and were given at fifteen centers. Six of our most experienced kindergarten directors went from one to three times a month to different clubs, and their addresses met with great favor. Fifty other speakers made addresses at these meetings. The annual meeting of all clubs was held at Christ Church Parish House, and was well attended. From the above it will be seen what an important agency these meetings are for preparing for the responsibilities of motherhood.

The Kindergarten Farm.—The privilege of visiting a farm in complete running order was secured by the Mothers' Club two years ago. This is now rented by the Board, and has been equipped for recreation purposes. It is used regularly when the weather is favorable, two kindergartens going at a time to observe the various occupations and animals on the farm, and to enjoy the garden and playgrounds. Gardens are also provided for thirty-two schools. Sixteen have been planted in or near the school vards. For the others, space has been granted in the parks. Thirty sets of garden tools, two thousand bulbs and many kinds

of seeds were provided by the Board. Besides the above, excursions are a part of the regular program, and visits are made to parks, markets and shops of many kinds to give the children experience with nature and life, and to give them intelligent interest in songs, games, stories and handwork.

The following is a statistical summary for the year 1909-10: Number enrolled, 2,365; average daily attendance, 1,350; number of visitors to kindergartens, 3,711; number of mothers' meetings, 376; average number monthly attendance at mothers' meetings, 1,075; number of visitors at mothers' meetings, 2,497; number of visits of teachers to homes, 9,613; number of hours spent by teachers in visiting, 3,625; number of kindergartens, 39; kindergarten directors, 39; assistants, 14; cadets, 17; total salaries for the year (tuition), \$30,105; annual cost of tuition per pupil enrolled, \$12.98; per average daily attendance, \$21.92; cost of current supplies for the year 1910, \$1,561.

#### TEACHING APPARATUS.

Free text-books have been introduced gradually, adding one grade a year. In 1910 the highest grade in the High School was supplied for the first time, making now the complete equipment of all grades. The following table shows the cost for the last five years:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Elementary Schools	\$9,220	\$10,093	\$14,076	\$9,498	\$9,760
High Schools		6,500	4,667	5,871	8,219
Cost of repairing and covering	2,428	2,811	3,235	4,343	4,470

The expense of text-books, including repairing, per pupil, has been as follows:

•	1006	1007	1008	1000	1010
In Elementary grades, per cap-	-,	->-/	-/	-/-/	-/
ita enrolled	\$0 30	\$0 32	\$0 43	\$0 34	\$0 36
In the High School, per cap-					
ita enrolled		6 10	2 47	2 31	2 60

It is to be noted that the initial expenditure in supplying books grade by grade in the High School makes the cost per capita seem large. The cost for High School books in 1910 was little more than in 1907, though four grades were supplied in 1910, and only one grade in 1907.

The expenditures for all supplies in the way of teaching apparatus for the year 1910 are as follows:

T + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	200 110
Text-books, including repairs	\$22,449
Supplementary reading and reference books	3,217
Small supplies, as chalk, pens, etc	4,040
Drawing—Water colors, paper, etc	1,370
Music—Charts, pianos	821
German—Supplementary reading and apparatus	281
Stereopticons and slides	713
Maps, globes, numeral frames, etc	185
Cooking and sewing supplies	1,713
Manual Training supplies	2,585
Gymnastic apparatus	3,169
Kindergarten current supplies	1,561
High School laboratories	2,989

Total for current teaching apparatus...... \$45,093 Average cost per pupil enrolled, \$1.

The above does not include the permanent equipment of the new High Schools, nor the following: New centers equipped for Manual Training and Domestic Science, \$2,340; new kindergartens, \$938; new gymnasia, \$3,777; Blind School, conveyance, \$1,095; Vacation Schools, \$840; Boys' Special (Detention Department), \$1,950.

#### SCHOOLS AND CLASSES FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN.

The Board of Education provides schools for special children as follows: Deaf, established in 1882; Blind, established in 1906; Foreign, 1907; Delinquent, 1907; Defective mentally, 1907; Retarded, 1908.

#### DEAF.

The school for the deaf has been moved to the Third Intermediate building on Woodward street. The "oral" method of instruction is used, and the entire elementary curriculum is taught. In higher grades the children take part of their work in classes with normal children. This school is free to all deaf children in the county. From the general educational fund that comes to this county, the law makes an allowance of \$150 per year for each pupil attending. The amount provided by the county in 1909-10 was \$4,483.38. The total cost of running the school was \$5,937; number of teachers, 6; number of pupils enrolled, 38; average number belonging, 32; average cost per pupil enrolled, \$156; per pupil belonging, \$185.00.

#### BLIND.

This school has been moved to the Third Intermediate. Children are conveyed free in a carriage owned by the Board of Education. It is believed that blind children should have part

of their work with normal children, and the present location is not conveniently located to reach a school with lower grades. Total expense of school in 1909-10, \$2,300; number of teachers, 2; number of pupils enrolled, 16; average number belonging, 13; cost per pupil enrolled, \$144; cost per pupil belonging, \$177.

Transportation to the Deaf, Blind and some of the Defective Schools is provided for by conveyances which cost the Board, in

the year 1909-10, \$1,095. This is not included above.

### FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The adult foreigners who come to this city are cared for in the Night Schools. The newly-arrived children who are nine years of age or over are collected in foreign classes in the day school at the Sixth District building. In the early part of the year but few foreign children were found, the statistics in June showing only 33 in the foreign class. These made progress as follows: Assigned to High School, 1; to the Fourth Grade, 9; to Third Grade, 10; to Second Grade, 3; to First Grade, 5; removed, 5.

The average length of attendance to accomplish this was eighty days. The average age was eleven years. The entire time in the foreign class is given to the acquisition of English, and when the child is able to take his place with American children in the grade he is otherwise prepared for, he is transferred to the regular school. Since September there has been such an increase in the foreign class that it has been necessary to appoint an additional teacher temporarily. The number to date is 53. Most of the increase is of the Russian, Italian and Hungarian nationalities.

### MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Number of teachers, 8, and 1 more appointed to begin work in January, 1911; number enrolled, 130; average attendance per teacher, 15.

Centers: Old Hughes, Eleventh District, Columbian, Sixth District and a new one at the Chase in Cumminsville. We need a new center in the East End and one in the West End at Fairmount or Brighton, but there are not accommodations available at present.

Our pioneer teacher of defective children, Miss Doll, has resigned to establish a private home for children requiring constant attention. A paragraph from her report in June, typical of such schools, is as follows:

"In the year just closed I have had twenty-two pupils under my care. Two were low grade imbeciles, one of whom, after I had led him to discriminate color, size, form and number, and to exercise true judgments,

was sent to the Columbus State Institution for the Insane. The other has remained with me, and though for a long time he seemed hopeless, not even being able to make a stroke of pencil under direction, is now reading and spelling a number of words and can write short sentences, such as 'I have a ball.' Another, an epileptic whom you assigned to me, was taken in charge by the Juvenile Court, and I was informed that he was to be consigned to the Refuge Home. This boy was obedient to me only, and was reading and writing when he was taken from me at the opening of February. Two others were moral and mental degenerates. Both of these boys have improved wonderfully in conduct; they are obedient to me, love their room-work, and are reading in the Third Reader."

Others of this class belonged to various grades of intelligence up to eight, who were promoted at the end of the year to join

classes of higher grades.

Seventy-five children of this type were placed in the Old Hughes building under the care of five teachers in September, 1910. Their carfare was paid when necessary. A lunch is served at which they learn correct table habits. One teacher has charge of the games, another of construction, and so on. The group of teachers consult and work together. The advantage of classifying the children into more or less similar groups is obvious. This is one of the most interesting schools in the city, and the esprit de corps of the teachers is fine. It is necessary to place a single teacher with a small group in distant schools, but in thickly populated districts it seems better to collect the children of this type into centers and place a group of teachers in charge.

### THE RETARDED.

The same is true of segregating children who are not noticeably defective, and yet are far behind normal children of their age. About 180 of these are sent each year to the First Intermediate, and are classified and assigned to six teachers. They are given much manual and physical training, and the fundamental branches are taught in as objective a manner as possible. Classes were formed in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Grades in September, 1909, consisting of those children from surrounding schools who were four or more years behind the appropriate grade for their age. In June, 1910, there were none left in the Second or Third Grade, and only eight in the Fourth Grade, nearly all having made from one to four grades in the year.

Another school is to be opened at the Chase building in Cumminsville for retarded children, making that a center for both retarded and defective children. These two classes of children should not be confounded. Retarded children, as a class, have not fallen behind because of stupidity. Most of them are transients going from school to school, and losing out at every move. Many come from Kentucky and other places where school atten-

dance has not been enforced. Some have never had their interest awakened or been aroused to put forth real effort. Many are neglected at home and have gotten their education on the street. The number of those who are helplessly behind and grouped with little children is shown on a later page in this report. It will be noticed there that they lodge in Grades Two to Five. The only reason we do not form more special classes for them is lack of spare rooms in our buildings and of suitable teachers. They constitute the greatest problem in our schools, and we are very slow in solving it.

### A RAPIDLY MOVING CLASS.

An interesting special class has been formed at the Eleventh District, consisting of children for whom the regular work of the grade does not seem to give enough to do. When these children were held back with the average of the class they lost interest and acquired listless habits. By segregating them they are permitted, not urged, to move at a more rapid pace, putting forth about the same effort that the average have to do to keep up with the ordinary grade work. As the class was formed last September, it is too early to appraise results, but it opens the question whether the unusually capable should not have some consideration as well as the unusually backward.

#### THE SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The school for delinquents has been moved to the old Second Intermediate building on Ninth street. This was made necessary on account of the Fourteenth District building erected on the site of the former Special School for Boys. While the head-quarters are cramped and deprived of country surroundings, and are by no means ideal, the school is gaining in efficiency each year, and in the approval and confidence of our principals and teachers.

The school consists of a detention department and a day school. The enrollment for the year ending in June, 1910, was 107, of whom 22 were in the detention department, committed to it by the Juvenile Court. The others are sent by the Superintendent of Schools. The school is not a penal institution. Those who do not stay without compulsion are committed to institutions. Three such and two others for other reasons were removed to other institutions last year. The detention department is a home. In it the boys find a better way to live than that they have known before. They are taught to be clean, orderly, polite, helpful, and to feel a responsibility for their share of the home.

The attendance in the day school consists of those in the detention department, together with those coming day by day





KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL

upon the recommendation of the Superintendent. The average daily attendance for the entire year was 96 per cent. One of the chief factors in securing such a satisfactory result was home visiting. Of the 105 families represented, 86 were visited from one to ten times. A detailed report for each boy is made by the principal of the school, and he follows up the boys who have gone to work and finds out how they are getting on and what influence the school has had in making them better workers and citizens.

The results of the past three years have demonstrated that the school is a paying institution in view of the number of boys it has set right in their attitude toward established authority and toward life itself.

#### STATISTICS OF THE BOYS' SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR 1909-10.

Total enrollment	107
Committed by the Superintendent	
Committed by the court 41	
Committed for truancy 47	
Committed for incorrigibility 52	
Committed for both 8	
Average daily attendance	78
Remaining at the end of the year	76
Withdrawn during the year	31
(a) On work certificates	
(b) Moved out of the city 4	
(c) Transferred to other schools	
$\cdot$ (d) Committed to institution 6	
Committed to Detention Department by the court	30
Paroled during the year to day school 15	
* Committed to institutions 5	
Held until the end of the year	

Cost of School: Tuition, \$2,911; matron and detention department, \$1,950; janitor, \$630; total, \$5,491. Cost per pupil enrolled, \$51.30; per average daily attendance, \$70.30.

\*Of the five committed to institutions, one was sent for being entirely homeless, the other four for persistent truancy.

#### EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

Under this head, for want of a better term, are collected the following: Vacation Schools, playgrounds, Summer Academic School, Evening Schools and Continuation Day Schools.

### VACATION SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the location and attendance of the Vacation Schools for six weeks in the summer of 1910:

Location	Eurollment	Belonging	Average Daily Attendance
First Intermediate	595	560	475
Jackson	270	175	145
Twenty-seventh District	415	372	322
Raschig	375	225	185
Morgan	380	225	180
Totals	2,035	1,557	1,307

Supervisor, M. Louise Armstrong; 4 directors or principals; 63 teachers. Cost of teachers and janitors, \$4,012; supplies, \$840; total, \$4.852. Per capita cost on enrollment, \$2.38; on average number belonging, \$3.11; on average daily attendance, \$3.71. The term was six weeks, from June 28 to August 9: four mornings each week were spent in the schools, and the fifth morning in the country for an outing. One Friday was devoted to a concert at Music Hall, with a program rendered by some of the best talent in the city. The curriculum included all forms of hand work appropriate for the children, and story, games and singing. The children were classified into kindergarten, primary and advanced, and the latter were taught on the departmental system. The exhibit of Vacation School work at the Ohio Valley Exposition was unusually well displayed through the constant attendance of the teachers. Thousands learned for the first time what the Vacation School means to the city child.

The playgrounds made inroads on the attendance, which indicates that there should be a union of the two movements. The work of the Vacation Schools is distinctly industrial and highly profitable, and will give the playtime all the more zest.

The playground was found to be more appreciated where

there were indoor periods of occupation and story.

#### PLAYGROUNDS.

The supervisor conducted a class on Saturdays throughout the year to train teachers for playground work. This gives about sixty candidates to select from who have general knowledge of the management of children and special training in carrying out

a playground program.

In the summer of 1910 the Board conducted fourteen "after-school" playgrounds and five "vacation" playgrounds. The after-school playgrounds were conducted only on school days, from the close of the session at 3:00 to 5:30. The time was devoted to lively games and stories. They were conducted from April 15 to June 15 and from October 6 to October 28. The attendance was 98:234. Teachers were paid 50 cents an hour, and at least two teachers were placed in each yard.

The vacation playgrounds were conducted from June 22 to August 31, six days a week, from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. The teachers worked in two relays, one set in the forenoons and one set in afternoons. The program provided for periods of work as well as recreation. The boys were given daily periods of manual work in wood, etc., and the girls in sewing, crocheting, box work, clay and raphia. The articles made were of a practical character, the girls making bloomer suits, etc. Many donations were received; for example, the children of the Oyler play center were given cloth to make bloomer suits by the Pogue Company; they were given transportation to Bond Hill by the B. & O. Railroad, and they were furnished a picnic ground while there and a feast by the residents of Bond Hill; they were also provided with transportation and admission to the island by the Coney Island Company, and spent an enjoyable day there.

The attendance at the summer playgrounds was 120,236. The total attendance of "after-school" and vacation playgrounds was 218,470. Cost of salaries, \$5,738.75. Average cost per day, per child, \$.023.

In addition to the Board of Education playgrounds, the Board of Park Commissioners conducted seven. The two boards are arranging to work in harmony, and not duplicate or lap over on each other. It is the general belief that a union of effort, whereby the school building can be used as a shelter house and the play conducted under the direction of trained teachers, will be most economical as well as most efficient.

The Board of Education is willing to utilize all its school yards in the basin of the city, but many of these are too small for satisfactory play purposes.

If park areas for play purposes can be provided contiguous or near to school yards, I believe the Board of Education can advantageously assist in their operation.

The Board has appropriated \$13,000 for playgrounds in 1911, and expects to conduct ten vacation or summer playgrounds and seventeen after-school playgrounds under the general supervision of the Physical Training department. Teachers are classified at follows. Supervisor, directors, instructors and assistants. Directors are members of the Physical Training staff, and are in charge all day. Instructors are actual teachers who have received the playground training, and work one-half of the day. Assistants are students who work all day under close supervision at a nominal wage. Each yard is also provided with a caretaker. The rooms of each school building are kept open for story, occupation, kindergarten and shelter. The expense of running a full center per day is about \$15. This includes the employment of a director,

two instructors, two assistants and a caretaker. This organization may seem rather elaborate, but experience shows that a poorly managed playground is worse than none. Better have fewer and run them efficiently than to open loosely-supervised places that may become breeding spots for vice.

#### SUMMER ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

The school is designed to give pupils who have not done well in their year's work, but who are not hopeless failures, a chance to catch up with their class and go on with them the following year. Students are admitted only upon recommendation of their principal. They devote four hours a day for forty days to one or two studies under the very best instructors that can be secured, and the recommendation of the latter is accepted by the school principal in September in assigning the students to their grade. This school will probably be conducted in Woodward High School next summer. The elementary buildings are not large enough. The number of students who saved a year by attendance on this school was 290 in the summer of 1908, 445 in 1909, and 543 in 1910. The promotions were 92 per cent of those remaining. Session from June 26, six days a week, to August 1. Summary of all departments:

	High	8th Yr.	7th Yr.	6th Yr.	5th Yr.	Total
Enrolled	138	103.	121	157	179	698
Withdrawn	19	9	19	26	34	107
Remaining	119	94	102	131	145	591
Average daily attendance	118	96	102	126	150	592
Promoted	106	86	93	121	137	548
Failed	13	8	9	10	8	48
Number of teachers	7	3	3	4	5	22

Total cost of the school, \$2,472; cost per capita on enrollment, \$3.54; cost per capita on average daily attendance, \$4.18.

Originally this school was regarded by some as a questionable experiment, but it has justified itself and grown in favor and in the confidence of school principals because the work is thorough and the report made by the teachers is trustworthy. The teachers of Latin, none other than Misses Jordan and Prather, of Hughes, told me that every student they passed last summer could do the work of the next grade, and I find, upon investigation, that in every case these students are sustaining themselves creditably.

#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

### STATISTICS FOR 1909-10.

2.	Cost of Evening Schools	\$31	,839 76 6 2 22 w 32	veeks
		Male	Female	Total
4.	Number of teachers, Elementary Schools	20	29	49
	Number of teachers, High Schools	27	14	41
5.	Average number teachers, Elementary Schools.	18	26	44
	Average number teachers, High Schools	26	13	39
6.		793	929	1.722
	Average attendance, High Schools	812	505	1.317
7.	Enrollment in Elementary Schools	1,757	2,020	3,777
	Enrollment in High Schools	1,190	668	1,858
8.	Total enrollment, Evening Schools	2,947	2,688	5,635

The enrollment in the past five years has been as follows: 2,124 in 1906; 2,439 in 1907; 2,876 in 1908; 4,418 in 1909, and 5,635 in 1910. The reports at this date, January, 1910, show an enrollment of 6,666. The cost per pupil enrolled in 1908-9 was \$5.83; in 1909-10, \$5.48. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance in 1908-9 was \$9.86; in 1909-10, \$7.88.

The number of High School graduates in evening High Schools last May was 260; 78 from the Academic High School of four years, and 182 from the Commercial Course of two years.

The great increase in Evening School attendance has come with the introduction of organized courses in industrial, commercial and academic courses. These courses run through a series of years, and are worked out with the same detail as day school courses. The courses are as follows:

1. A High School Academic Course of four years. There are two Evening High Schools accredited by the State as standard High Schools of the first grade. Number enrolled at present, 981.

2. A Commercial Course of two years in stenography and allied subjects, and another of two years in bookkeeping and allied subjects. Number enrolled at present, 1,153.

3. Industrial Courses for men: A four-year course in mechanical and architectural drawing, a four-year course in pattern making, a two-year course in smithy and forge work, a two-year course in machine shop, in cabinet making and turning, and a preliminary course in elementary wood-work. Number in these courses at present, 637.

4. Industrial Courses for women: A two-year course in cooking, in garment making, in millinery, in art needle-work, and a course in sewing. Number in these courses at present, 1.381.

- 5. An Elementary School Course of three years, leading to High School. Admission to High School is only from an Eighth Grade evening or day school. Number in this course at present, 1,139.
- 6. A course for foreigners in English and in Civics. The teachers employed are acquainted with Yiddish, Roumanian, Greek, Italian or German, and are placed in charge of classes of the nationality they are acquainted with. Number in these classes at present, 655.
- 7. Gymnasia. In 1909-10 eight gymnasia were in evening use; separate classes for men and for women. The number enrolled was 1,355; number of classes, 26; number of lessons, 501; average attendance of each class, 36. The opening of the new High School gymnasia has greatly increased the attendance this winter, but statistics are not available.
- 8. Chorus class: Evening students are admitted to the chorus on Friday evenings, conducted by the supervisor of music. About 100 are in attendance. It is conducted at Woodward High School.

Other use of school buildings in evenings has been granted to various organizations, such as improvement associations and parents' meetings. The University Settlement has conducted a social center in a limited way at the Sixth District building, and the Civic Department of the Woman's Club is operating one room at the Fifth District as a recreation and club center for boys, six nights a week. The Board has never seen its way clear to operate the schools as general social centers, but I believe it has long been ready to be shown, if some responsible organization will set an object lesson. Such a movement is now on foot.

Extension lecture courses were operated by the Board for several years, but were discontinued this year because the most available centers are used as Night Schools, and these seemed to offer greater attractions to citizens. The University Extension Courses offered in various parts of the city seemed to meet

the demand.

### CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

In September, 1909, the Board of Education opened a parttime day school for machine shop apprentices. The Board provides the school and the teachers. The attendance averages about 200 a week, coming in squads of about 22. Each group of boys comes for one-half day—four hours—each week. They are paid their usual wages for attendance by their employers, and are docked when absent or late. A weekly report is made by the school to the employers in time for their payrolls. The school operates forty-eight weeks a year and four and a half days a week. Two additional half-days are given the teachers to visit shops, see the boys at work, talk to the foreman, and gather materials for the Course of Study. Two teachers are employed, both experienced shopmen and expert teachers. The cost of the school is about 3,000 a year, or \$15 per boy. Twenty-one shops co-operate with the school.

The students are classified as closely as possible into four groups, according to their year of apprenticeship. The more immature come the early part of the week, and the advanced students the latter part of the week. The course is four years

long, corresponding to the term of apprenticeship.

First Year subjects: Shop Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, Composition, Reading Blueprints, Drawing, Geographical Rela-

tions of the Shop Materials, and Civics.

Second Year. Objective Geometry: Science—Iron, its Manufacture and Founding; Blueprints, Mechanical and Freehand Drawing; Shop Practice—Shop Conventionalities and Necessities; Civics and the reading of lives of the world's improvers.

Third Year: Geometry and Algebra, Physics, Shop Practice—Foreman's Question Box, Drawing, Civics and Economic His-

tory and Literature.

Fourth Year: Trigonometry and Applied Mathematics; Shop Chemistry; Shop Practice—visiting of industrial plants and discussing observations, especially of economy and waste; Culture—the man as a wage-earner and citizen; debates.

No machine work is done in the school. The boys get that in the shop and in the Night School machine shop, which many

of them attend voluntarily.

When the boys return to the shops they are quizzed by workmen and foremen, and the lessons in the school are discussed in the shops. The result has been that so many workmen desire to have the advantage of such schooling that the school has been opened at night for mature workers in the iron industry. The same course is given them four nights a week. The attendance is about 60 different persons a week in the night classes. On Friday nights a session for foremen is held, about 40 attending, and various shop problems are discussed. It will be seen that the influence of the school is far reaching. All the work done in the school is closely related to the work in the shop. For example, one of the first machines the boy becomes acquainted with is the drill press. In the school the set of catalogues containing illustrations and descriptions of this machine is read by the class, the technical names of the parts learned, and then other catalogs with other types of drill press are examined. A set of blueprints containing details of the feed-box is next studied, and the boys are encouraged to make freehand drawings showing

what the various lines mean to them. The discussion leads on to the various merits of the different types of machines, to scientific principles involved, and to the mathematical calculation of the speed of different spindles. This involves a problem in complex fractions which have been wholly forgotten by the boys. A lesson follows in an arithmetic, and they, for the first time in their lives, take an intelligent interest in complex fractions. They are then given a carefully prepared sheet of problems and questions on the drill press which they work out and preserve in their course of study envelope.

The last period each day is given to general culture. The school is supplied with a piano, a stereopticon and slides, sets

of books on civics and industries, maps, pictures, etc.

At the end of the course the boy is given a diploma and can attend the Department of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati, if he desires. The school has been given six rooms at the school building on Ninth street. It has excited wide interest, and the principal, J. H. Renshaw, has been invited to many cities to explain its operation.

# OTHER CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The Board has passed a resolution to open a school for girls who are at work, if the necessary attendance can be secured.

The last General Assembly of Ohio enacted a law authorizing Boards of Education to open Continuation Schools, and to require the attendance of all between 14 and 16 years of age who have "certificates of work" unless they have completed the Eighth Grade. The attendance required can not exceed eight hours in day time each week. The Board of Education has adopted a resolution to act under the law and to notify all who are granted work certificates that they will be required to attend such schools after September, 1911. These schools will therefore be compulsory. They will continue the education of those who go to work until they are sixteen. The common branches will be taught and a decided effort made to keep control of children through this trying period, to imbue them with correct ideals of conduct, and to give them vocational guidance and training. This is the most serious task the Board has undertaken, but the cause is a righteous one. Nearly 3,000 children a year get certificates to work and are then lost sight of. (See the following table). Many of them have barely completed the Fifth Grade, having the education only of a twelve-year-old. The parents think they must be given liberty, as they are now at work. The employer does not feel it a duty, usually, to look after them outside of their working hours, and hence a large number drift from one thing to another, and in their leisure acquire habits that undermine their character. So far as the enforcement of this law working a hardship on employers, I believe the young workers will render greater service, because of their more serious attitude towards their work and the increased power their education will give them.

It is the intention to utilize rooms in our school buildings for the purpose. It will not take a great number, for one teacher can instruct 150 students on the part-time plan.

#### ATTENDANCE

School certificates issued September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909, 2,770.

TABLE L.

	September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910									40				
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Totals	Percentage
Number of boys	254 205	163 178	154 159		127 144	94 75	157 139	154 121	121 98	204 142		76 124	1,723 1,625	51 49
Total number	459	341	313	215	271	169	297	275	219	346	343	200	3,348	
Number 14 years old Number 15 years old Number age not given		217 124	212 100 1	146 69		37	215 81 1	218 56 1	189 30	278 68		32	2,462 878 8	74 26
Number in 11th Grade " 10th " 9th "	 11 76	 3 85		 2 46	 5 45	 4 30	 5 59	 1 3 42	 1 	3 27 81	22		1 7 96 686	* * 3 21
" 7th " " 6th " " 5th "	140 108 98 24	80 93 65	82	61 51 45	61 74 66	31 50 43	81 83 58 10	72 93 56	61 57 62	89 95 49	67 78	72 56	897 917 622 104	27 27 19 3
" 3d " " Grade not given	1	2	1 3		1 3			····i	i	2			6 12	*
Totals	459	341	313	215	271	169	297	275	219	346	243	200	3,348	
Average Grade	6.38	6.47	6.42	6.45	6.24	6.22	6.44	6.36	6.33	6.81	7.14	6.98	6.52	

Average grade for the year, 6.52; for the previous year, 6.22.

The occupations entered by those given certificates to work were as follows: Retail stores, 20 per cent; shoe factories, 17 per cent; clothing and tailoring, 7 per cent; messenger service, 4 per cent; home work, 5 per cent; box factories, 4 per cent; printing, 2 per cent; candy factories, 2 per cent; no other occupation exceeded 1 per cent.

<sup>\*</sup> Less than one per cent.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Number of certificates issued	4,218	2,770	3,348
Number issued below Fifth Grade	547	244	110

The new law does not permit the issuing of work certificates to those who have not completed the Fifth Grade, so that hereafter there will be none in that column. This educational provision is a great improvement over the old law which granted certificates to all who could read and write the English language.

The compulsory law is rigidly enforced in this city. If there is sufficient reason why a child or its parents should have support in order that it may go to school, the Board of Education must give assistance upon the recommendation of the truant officer and president of the Board. Such assistance was given last year to

the amount of \$1,300.

The issuing of certificates to work is under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, who has this year delegated to employees of the local child labor representative and of the Schmidlapp Bureau to conduct the examinations and issue the certificates under his direction. A full investigation is made of all cases, and extended records kept of physical condition, mental proficiency and other characteristics that may be of service in keeping track of the child. As the same children return at short intervals to get new certificates, which is required whenever they change employers, new entries are made on the records. We are thus preserving a history of every child who goes to work. These data will be invaluable when Continuation Schools are compulsory. They will also be necessary to an intelligent understanding of the effects of child labor.

Table II. Showing Number Enrolled at Each Age in Each Grade in June, 1910.

NOTE.—The number of pupils considered in this report is the net enrollment, found by deducting from the total enrollment the number of pupils who, by removals, were enrolled oftener than once.

вәри		6,337 6,337 6,337 6,337 1,984 1,986 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356	2+8
stals tals	oT	လေးမာက် ကို ကို ကို လို လို ကိ	6 39,243
1889	21		
1890	20		*
1891	19	775	170
1892	18	1158 1138	±8.7
1893	17 18 19	1	896
1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889	16	112 33 33 347 8440 254 254	1,571
1895	15	3 11 11 37 134 263 396 657 <b>791</b> 421 76	2,793
1896	4.	10 10 31 96 303 647 879 <b>9982</b> 7742 122 5	3,827
1897	13	18	3,941 3,909 4,002 3,786 3,827 2,793 1,571 968
1898	15	126 501 1,063 1,222 903 139 4	7,005
1899	77	73 330 936 1,343 1,038 6 6	3,909
1900	10	2522 844 1,602 1,139 111 231 232	3,941
1901	6	669 1,696 1,350 133 5	3,85
1903	œ	08 256 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2,243 3,515 4,053 3,85
1903	1-	" of	3,515
1905 1904	9	23,000 23,43 1	
1905	5.	= :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	2
Born in	Age in June, 1910.	Kindergarten First Grade Second Grade First Grade First Grade Fourth Grade Saventh Grade Saventh Grade Nighth Grade Tenth Grade Tenth Grade Tenth Grade Tenth Grade Thenth Grade Twelfth Grade	Totals by ages

Heavy type indicates number of normal age for grade.

TABLE III. Showing comparative enrollment by grades in 1907-8, and 1908-9, and 1909-10, omitting special schools.

10	07-8	1908-9	1000-10
Kindergarten	,813	2,038	2,365
	,092	7,145	6,946
Second Grade	5,102	5,622	5,485
Third Grade	,909	5,807	5,232
	5,324	5,321	5,142
Fifth Grade	1,296	4,567	4,524
	3,621	3,777	3,729
	2,747	2,999	2,985
Eighth Grade	,865	2,192	2,197
	1,064	1,191	1,356
Tenth Grade	517	703	721
Eleventh Grade	345	361	474
Twelfth Grade	266	304	315
Night Elementary		2,611	3,777
Night High	1,059	1,807	1,858
Totals48	3,837	46,443	47,106

In this table the gross enrollment per grade in 1909-10 is given for comparison with the previous years. The preceding table gives the net enrollment (subtracting those enrolled in more than one school, amounting to 604). The net enrollment for preceding years is not available.

Above the Fifth Grade, through the Twelfth Grade, there has been an increase in the last two years of 1,580 pupils, but from the First Grade to the Fifth Grade there has been a decrease of 3,275. The larger percentage of pupils promoted accounts for the smaller number in the lower grades in part; the increased use of special schools lessens the number of retarded pupils in the lower grades in part, but the fact remains that there are 2,000 fewer pupils between the ages of six and fourteen in the public schools of our city than there were two years ago. Above the age of fourteen there are 1,400 more in our day schools than there were two years ago.

TABLE IV. Showing comparative statement of number who, according to age, are ahead of the age, normal, and behind, ex-

cluding night and special schools.

1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Two years or more ahead 97	108	68
One year to two ahead	1,723	1,663
Normal or less than one year ahead	13,286	13,940
Nearly normal or less than one year behind11,910	12,656	11,574
One year to two behind	7,839	6,789
Two years to three behind	3,890	3,193
Three years to four behind	1,656	1,245
Four years to five behind	653	393
Five years to six behind	213	127
Six years or more behind	83	46
Totals39,151	42,107	39,248

The number three years or more behind in 1909-10 was 1.811. as compared with 2,605 the year before. The percentage of children who are in the grades corresponding to their age (normal) is 62.5, as compared to 61 per cent the year before, and 60 per cent two years ago. In order to ascertain the actual number of children who are "repeating," or taking the same grade this year as they did last, the report has been taken for the current year to date, and is given in detail on the following page. It will be of interest to our principals and teachers. The causes of repetition of work are given as follows: Illness, 22 per cent; irregular attendance other than that caused by illness, 31 per cent; mental or physical defect, 24 per cent; foreigners, 3 per cent; all other causes, 20 per cent. The proportion of children in Grades one to eight who are repeating their work is just one-eighth of the enrollment in those grades. That is,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of our children are repeaters at the present writing. Our teachers feel increasingly their responsibility in this matter, and the condition is gradually improving.

Table IV—Report of Repeaters.

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Table IV—Report of Repeaters—Continued.

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1st G	Boys		797
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and G	Boys	: :::	390
rade	Girls	F-0000000 - 5000000004 F-F-	326
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rade	Girls	44464691 EE 911-8	584
4th G	Boys	4 4 5 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	374
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rade	Girls	ω	126
6th G	Boys	0 8 8 8 1 1 4 4 9 8 8 8 1	140
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7th G	Boys	4H 040	83
rade	Girls	ରଃ ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ ମ	24
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#### AGENCIES CO-OPERATING WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The University of Cincinnati co-operates in supporting the College for Teachers. It provides numerous extension courses for our teachers, and the department of psychology conducts a psychological clinic in connection with our special school for mentally defective children.

The Board of Health provides twenty-one physicians for medical inspection in our schools, and four nurses for home

visiting.

The Odontological Society provides a free dental clinic in one of our school buildings, and is inspecting the teeth of the children in all our down-town schools. It has also provided between for our Method. Clibbs on the same of the control of th

lectures for our Mothers' Clubs on the care of teeth.

The Cincinnati Kindergarten Association conducts, at its own expense, the Training School for our kindergartners, opens kindergartens in difficult regions, and supports them until the attendance is sufficient for the Board to assume them. It is a great sustaining agency of the kindergartens, yet never interferes with the Board's management.

The Woman's Club conducted the Vacation School work until the Board assumed it, and is now conducting the school and home

gardening.

The Civic League conducts a penny lunch in one of our tenement school districts, and is now about to open two more. It also conducts a recreation or club center for boys in one of our schools.

The Jewish Charities provide two commodious kindergarten rooms, rent free, and the Council of Jewish Women conducts a penny lunch in two schools.

The University Settlement provides a kindergarten room and

conducts a recreation center in one building.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League provides a lecturer who addresses all our schools upon hygiene. She delivered 233 talks and distributed 31,000 circulars to school children last year.

The Juvenile Court, besides its regular duties, provides social workers in some of our most difficult districts who work in close

connection with the schools.

The Art Academy works in close co-operation with our High Schools, students in the art course taking their academic studies in the High Schools and their art in the afternoons at the Art Academy.

The Art Museum distributes photographic reproductions of its masterpieces to our schools, grants schools free admission, and

gives a course of twenty-four lectures to our teachers.

The Natural History Society sends traveling cabinets from school to school throughout the year.

The Park Commission received the very hearty co-operation of the Board of Education in securing its bond issue, and in return proposes to work in close conjunction with the Board in

operating playgrounds.

The Public Library supports a well equipped branch in one of our schools, and has provided a large number of room libraries (sets of books sent upon request of a teacher). Lectures on the use of the library are given in numerous schools, and a course, by the librarian, to our teachers. The branch libraries are working in close connection with the schools in the vicinity.

Forty parents' clubs have assisted in decorating schools and in creating a hearty spirit of co-operation between home and

school.

Different civic organizations: The Federated Improvement Association, the Business Men's Club, the Associated Organizations, the City Club, Central Labor Council and others, have appointed special committees on education which have rendered assistance in many ways, and especially in creating a favorable and progressive opinion upon the introduction of new courses, such as civics and industrial training, and in making expenditures for improvements.

#### COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

By an arrangement made by the Board of Education and the Board of University Trustees, students desiring to teach may elect work in the College for Teachers in the last two years of their course at the University of Cincinnati. The college is run jointly by the University and the Board of Education, the latter contributing \$10,000 a year and employing a faculty of five who give the strictly pedagogical training. This work is accepted to the extent of twenty-four credits by the College of Liberal Arts for the A. B. degree. Graduates of the University who have taken at least twenty-four credits in education are certificated by the Board of City Examiners upon examination only in theory and practice, and after two months of practice teaching are placed on the eligible lists in order of rank for appointment as elementary teachers.

The University provides accommodations for the College for Teachers, and gives the prerequisite and parallel courses in academic subjects, such as psychology, ethics, geography, English

and biology.

At the present time most of the pedagogical work is given in the last year, including forty practice lessons in actual teaching in selected public schools. Of those enrolled the current year, not counting juniors or below, 11 are graduate students, 32 are seniors, 13 are in the course in art for teachers, 25 are in training for kindergartens, and 54 are special students.

The following courses are offered in the College for Teachers with the number of students in the first semester. Some of these courses are second semester courses:

Education 1.	History and Principles of Education	- 7
Education 2.	Theory and Practice of Teaching	34
Education 3.	Principles and Problems of Secondary Education	6
Education 4.	School Economy	27
Education 6.	General Method	61
Education 7.	Seminar	4
Education 12.	Seminar	
Education 13.	History of Education	43
Education 14.	The Teaching of English	
Education 16.	The Teaching of History	
Education 20.	The Teaching of Mathematics	
Education 21.	School-room Activities	Ė
Education 22.	The Teaching of Geography	25
Education 23.	Special Method in Arithmetic	11
Education 32.	The Teaching of Art and Handwork	40
Education 34.	The Teaching of Music	51
Education 36.	The Teaching of Physical Training and Hygiene	52
Education 38.	The Teaching of Penmanship	35
Course in Art	for Teachers	18
Kindergarten T	Training	25
Home Econom	ics	21
Geology and G	eography 14. General Geology for Teachers	6
Philosophy 11.	Educational Philosophy	13
Psychology 5.	Genetic Psychology	18

In addition to the above program, three members of the faculty of the College for Teachers employed by the Board of Education take charge of the practice work of the candidates for teaching, and continue to inspect their work after they are appointed. A written report of each visit is made to the Superintendent. They inspect only those for whose training and appointment they are in some degree responsible, but these now number about 150.

The faculty employed by the Board of Education, in addition to the supervisors of special subjects in our schools, consists of W. P. Burris, M. A. (Harvard), Dean; John W. Hall, Ph. D. (Jena), Professor Elementary Education; Alice Cynthia King, M. A. (Columbia), Assistant Professor Elementary Education; Mary Weber, M. A. (Columbia), Critic; F. W. Ballou, A. M. (Columbia), Secondary Education. The latter is absent on leave at present, continuing studies at Harvard.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In Cincinnati the medical inspection of schools is conducted by the Board of Health, who instituted it on January 1, 1907. The district physicians serve as a corps of inspectors. duties are to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of each school and vard and to put themselves into communication with the principals of their respective schools each day. pupils whom the principal or teacher considers in need of medical attention are referred to these inspectors. The recommendations of the inspectors are carried out by the principal, who notifies parents or guardians and excludes from school when directed. When home treatment is not given according to suggestions, the school nurse follows up the case and secures home co-operation. A daily notice is sent to each school by the Board of Health giving information concerning all the children of the city who are excluded for contagious diseases, and also a list of those who are permitted to return. There are twenty-five medical inspectors and five nurses. The number of visits made by medical inspectors during the year 1909-10 was 4,207; number of pupils examined, 22,932; number excluded from school, 1,606. The work of the nurses is found to be of great importance, and the present number is inadequate to meet the needs. In a great many cases the home pays but little attention to the recommendation of the medical inspector unless the nurse follows up the case and secures proper attention. In at least 85 per cent of the cases visited by the nurses the co-operation of the home has been secured. The system is growing in efficiency year by year, and has now been extended to include the parochial schools of the city.

#### DENTAL INSPECTION.

The Odontological Society has continued its work this fall, and expects to complete the down-town schools this year. The teeth of at least 75 per cent of the school children need attention. In nine schools 5,514 children were examined and only 958 were found with no defect, and many of these needed their teeth cleaned. The dentists who do this work give their services. A chart of each child's teeth is made out and sent home, showing the exact condition of each tooth. A circular is also sent with instructions as to the care of the teeth.

The society has also provided a free dental clinic in the school building on Ninth street, where two dentists are actively employed from 8:30 until 5:30 each day. Those children recommended for free treatment by the school principals receive attention here.

The following report covers the work of the free dental clinic from September to December inclusive:

( A	malgam ement opper cement	59
Fillings C	ement	15
) C	onner cement	10
Mouths Cleaned	·····	10
Mouths Cicaned		19
(A	rsenic	7
Treatments \ O	ther treatments	18
/ R	rsenic ther treatments oot canals filled	7
Deciduous (tempo	orary) teeth extracted	99
Permanent teeth	extracted	9
Finished cases		102
Cases failed to ha	ave work finished	42
Cases refused (al	ble to pay)	18
Cases examined t		9
m		
Total number	r of children S	287

#### DENTAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS	nber Examined	No Defect	s in Molar	Clean	Teeth	Malocchusion	nent eth Lissing
SCHOOLS	Number	No I	Cavitie First	Yes	No	Maloce	Permai Tec
Sherman	749	253	1,119	357	388	160	14
Guilford	402	86	780	143	258	50	64
First Intermediate	905	71	1,866	476	419	214	58
Sixth District	920	85	2,036	414	509	77	113
Fifth District./	356	64	615	109	232	63	7
Fifteenth District	690	116	1,282	323	355	152	34
Twenty-seventh District	583	90	1,349	343	230	134	
Morgan	646	131	1,473	231	413	157	9
Avondale	263	62	386	124	72	45	21
Totals	5,514	958	10,906	2,520	2,876	1,052	320

This work is done with the approval of the Board of Health and the Board of Education. It is highly important work, and the children of the city owe a debt of gratitude to the society that has conducted it, and especially to the inspiring leadership of its chairman, Dr. Sidney J. Rauh. It has been demonstrated that dental inspection is as necessary as medical inspection. Probably there is no one cause of children's misery, improper nourishment, malformation, disease, absence and unfitness for school duties that can count as many victims as trouble with the teeth. It is a part of the unhappy experience of almost every child, and

it is almost altogether unnecessary. When the Odontological Society has completed its work, it will come before the Board of Health and Board of Education with specific recommendations.

#### THE PENNY LUNCH.

In several of our down-town schools the children are served with penny lunch. To teachers in the Jackson School (Miss Walsh and Miss Beckman) is due the credit of being the pioneers, they having demonstrated its possibility and its value in that school. The Civic League next assumed the direction at the Fifth District, and are now providing another at the Twelfth. The Council of Jewish Women have conducted one at the Sherman, and are now opening another at the Sixth.

As there has been some comment in the city upon this sort of philanthropy, I quote here from a report of the Lunch Committee at the Sherman School in order that the Board may fully understand the particulars. It will also be of interest to other societies and other cities to know the method of operating a well

conducted and perfectly satisfying penny lunch:

"In beginning our work at the Sherman School we realized the fact that this school is not in a neighborhood where the direst poverty prevails, but where many mothers are the principal wage-earners of the family. They have to leave their homes early in the morning, and this is one of the reasons why many of the children are obliged to go to school without a nourishing breakfast, or with a very meagre one. Before a penny lunch was provided, it was a frequent occurrence for children to buy, during the forenoon recess, at the school gates, for the penny or two they brought with them, food that was anything but wholesome. As we were reliably informed by teachers in the school, it was a common occurrence to see children come into the school during recess with a pickle in one hand and a cone of ice cream in the other. This, with a scanty breakfast at home, in many cases was all the food obtained by the children until their evening meal. Our aim is to give the children something that will nourish them at a cost of one cent.

#### EQUIPMENT.

"Our first equipment was donated by generous friends. It comprises two fireless cookers, two gas cooking stoves without broiler ovens, one gas radiator, six wire baskets for sandwiches, four cone racks to hold 200, three wooden chopping bowls, six large tables covered with while oil cloth, six asbestos lids, one dozen tea towels, one-half dozen pot cloths, six paring knives, one meat grinder, one sandwich cutter, three granite kettles and two collanders, etc. We find it economical not to use a refrigerator. All our supplies are delivered daily.

#### THE FOOD THAT IS PROVIDED.

"The following is a complete list of all the articles we have provided in the lunch room, each item of which is sold for one cent:

One hot wiener, with one slice rye bread. Hot meat smallwich, consisting of chopped boiled beef, with two pieces bread. One baked sweet potato in jacket. Mashed sweet potato in cone.

Rice pudding in cone (5 cent size).

Baked beans in cone.
Baked beans with sawage in cone.
Boiled baked dried pens with sawage in cone.
One orange.
One apple.
The sawage in cone.
One orange.
One Graham felly sandwich.
Lee cream sandwich, one Graham cracker with slice of cream.
Half orange peeled and one Graham cracker,
One candy ball (priffed wheat rolled in molasses and sugar).
Five molasses candy kisses.

"We serve five articles each day—two of them hot.
"We change the bills of fare daily. The following are a few examples:

Hot meat sandwich. Hot wieners. Baked sweet potato. Rice pudding in cones. 1. Cranges.
Candy balls. 2. Candy. Bananas. Graham crackers. Cakes.. Baked beans with sausage. Hot wieners. Baked beans in cones. Hot sweet potatoes, Candy balls. Graham crackers, Candy. Ice cream sandwich. Candy Fruit. Oranges.

#### Purchases.

"Our purchases are all made at wholesale prices. We have always impressed the dealers that ours is philanthropic, not charitable work. And it gives us pleasure to state that we have always found them responsive in

the way of accommodation and liberal discounts.

"In a school of 900 children, we served on an average 600 daily. We used twenty loaves of bread—fourteen of rye, weighing 18 ounces each, and six of white, weighing 12 ounces each. We used daily either twenty-five pounds of wieners or fifteen pounds of choice solid beef, boiled and chopped and mixed with bread crumbs for sandwiches. We used daily either one and one-quarter quarts of rice or two quarts of navy beans. These are boiled for twenty minutes and put in fireless cooker the day before they are used.

"We give these details in order that they may serve as guides for

others who may wish to engage in similar work.

#### Management.

"We have a corps of directors, one of whom serves regularly the same day each week during the entire year. We have also a volunteer corps of assistants so arranged that six ladies serve the same day each week for one morth, thus making the task not arduous, but one of pleasure. All expenses of the lunch room but the salary of our paid assistant, who does the cooking, have been met by the receipts of the lunch room. The salary of our cook is paid out of the Philanthropic Fund of the Council.

"All our receipts being deposited in bank, our bills are paid by

check, either weekly or monthly, out of this account.

"Since co-operation is the watchword of the day, we are now planning to establish a Penny Lunch Room Club. We hope thus to meet all the workers of the several school lunch rooms in Cincinnati, and by exchange of ideas bring about a perfect system and closer affiliation of interests."

The Board now equips the kitchen. I am inclined to think it should pay the cook in tenement districts. The ladies who serve these lunches do so at great personal sacrifice, and for them to have to collect money besides is too much. The Morgan School, at the foot of Mt. Adams, is in need of such a lunch. The teachers have unanimously asked for it. Some philanthropic organization. I hope, will volunteer.

The teachers of the Tackson School run theirs themselves, but it is too hard on them, and it is sure to interfere with school duties. It is a big undertaking to serve lunch to 600 daily and demands outside aid. Further, it is a great thing to have these helpful, cheery women around who are animated with such fine civic spirit. They bring light to dark places in more ways than

one.

### HOME AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

Gardening has become an important feature in many of our schools. Principals frequently refer to it as one of the factors of uplift in their community. One of them just told me, "We didn't get in the game until last year, but our school won several of the prizes for home gardens, though we are in the most congested district in the city. We'll show them something next vear."

The Civic Department of the Woman's Club has supported and directed the work. The chairman, Mrs. George W. Kerper. has been "constant in season and out of season," very literally. The work done "out of season" is a very necessary part in this movement. L. D. Peaslee has served as director of the work for several years, and has gained the confidence of every one. If his services can be secured, I should be heartily in favor of the Board's assuming the care of the work. In order that the Board may understand the nature of the work he does I quote from his report:

"Preceding planting time upwards of forty garden lectures were given in various schoois. In these talks the children were told how they could clean up and beautify their back yards, and were shown by lantern slides just how this had been done right in their midst by Cincinnati school children, and in many cases their own classmates.

"Home gardens have now become quite general in Cincinnati, especially among the down-town school children, and one can hardly find a child who has not tried to rear some kind of a garden.

"Three schools, the Webster, Sixth and Tenth Districts, were added to the list of last year, with the idea in view of increasing the number each year if possible. During the summer months 3,141 calls were made by the supervisor and his assistant, and the results were more than gratifying. It was found that over 90 per cent of all the gardens planted in the visited districts were thriving, and that in the vast majority the children were developing the idea of having cleanly yards as well as gardens. In fact, in many cases the garden consisted of nothing but a neat little yard with a few blades of grass, some four o'clocks, and a young

catalpa tree or two.

"Home gardening was stimulated by the donation of young catalpa trees to all the school children by the Mabley & Carew Company. A check was kept on these trees, and it was found that in 2,100 homes there were 2,836 trees planted and thriving, and in only thirty-one cases were trees reported to have died. It was a common sight to find growing in one yard as many as ten or a dozen trees which had been obtained from or planted for children who had no yards. Again, one often found goodsized vount trees growing in boxes, pots, pages in case, and even better sized young trees growing in boxes, pots, pans, tin cans, and even bottles, located everywhere from the cellar to the roof.

"Two school gardens were carried out extensively during the year 1910. The Columbian garden was of the "culture type," and occupied a narrow space south of the school building. Each room was allotted a small bed in which the children themselves selected and planted whatever they desired. As great a variety as possible was chosen, and the children had the opportunity of seeing not only all the common vegetables of this locality growing, but also many of exceptional interest, such as sugar-

cane, sorghum, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and the like.
"At the Avondale School, with the co-operation of the Avondale Improvement Association, it was made possible to have a large school garden in the vacant lot back of the school. Seventy-two beds, distributed amongst the various rooms, were allotted to certain boys who owned and cared for them throughout the summer. "Garden City," as the boys termed their garden, elected its mayor, aldermen, and other city officials, and was run on a firm, systematic basis. The products of the gardens went to the owners of each bed, and an abundant harvest was reaped.'

## Conclusion.

The forward movement begun in 1905 is now well under way. The past year has been one of unexcelled progress in every department of the school system. The policies adopted by the Board have been consistently carried out. The work of our schools and the various movements that have been started have excited the attention of educators in distant places. Best of all, I believe the efforts of our teachers and the labors of our Board of Education are meeting with the approval of the people of our Respectfully submitted, own city.

F. B. DYER.

Superintendent.

#### YEAR 1910 - 1911.

# UNION BOARD OF HIGH SCHOOLS

#### OFFICERS.

J. Shroder	Presiden	t
GEO. W. HARPER	Vice-Presiden	t
WM. GRAUTMAN.	Secretary	y.

#### MEMBERS.

#### DELEGATES FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

JOHN SCHWAAB
CHAS. GREGORY SMITH
A. L. Tischbein
S. B. Marvin
GEO. W. HARPER
EMIL POLLAK
Chas. A. Corry

#### DELEGATES FROM THE WOODWARD FUND.

A. H. Bode
J. Shroder
CHAS. G. COMEGYS907 Commercial Tribune Building
A. D. Shockley44 Wiggins Block
L. M. Withrow, M. D

#### DELEGATES FROM THE HUGHES FUND.

R. D. B	Barney	Glenway avenue, Wyoming, O.
CHAS. I	H. Stephens	First National Bank Building

OFFICE, THIRD FLOOR, CITY HALL.

# GRADUATES FOR 1910

#### HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL

## Eliab Washburn Coy, Principal

Mary Ruth Allan Dorothy Ruth Allen Martha Louise Bare Helen Eugenia Batterton Ada M. Bauer Walter A. Bausch Helen K. Behle Lucia Agnes Blackston Sidney Bloch Agnes Hill Bridge Agnes Isabella Browne William A. Buente Sarah Alice Burnans George R. Burhen Hazel June Clark Mayme Hamilton Crozier Adah V. Dager Wilhelmine M. Deitemeier Irene Dobert Nellie Horton Dodson John W. Dollman Almina J. Eucks George H. Ewald Lloyd E. First Helen Allee Foote Louise M. Gerhard Morris Gordon Ellen Florence Gravett Laura M. Grueninger Blanche Hammond Carl H. Hartmann Anna S. Hastie Ida C. Havekotte Lourenea L. Heatherton Mary Alice Hill Lester G. Hittinger Ida Louise Hottendorf Sundle F. Isaacson F. Rudolph Jacobs Arthur D. Jones

Mary K. Kautz Elizabeth Carter Knight Adele Elise Lamarre Sara Belle Levy Alma Ernestine Lewis Durrett Lindsay Beatrice Minerva Luth Anna Maeyrs Lena Maeyrs Albert F. Maish Robert B. Mills Charlotte Frances Montgomery Ruth Gertrude Murdock Grace Lenore Nailor Arthur S. Neave Robert W. Peirce Gertrude Perry Helen Polinsky Ruth Margherita Rabenstein Mildred Ruth Rauch Edith A Ross Cassie Grace Rowe Morris Schlansky Olive Schmitz Jacob Silverman Webster G. Simon Benjamin E. Sive Lorena Belle Stephens Clifford H. Todd C. L. Wildey Tome Carl Troehler William M. Tugman Ralph Van Matre William C. Volkerding Edmund A. Wachendorf Bruce H. Wallace Raymond E. Werner H. Stanton Whitcomb Elsie M. Willey William E. Woliung

# WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL Edmund D. Lyon, Principal

Samuel Adolphus Ackemeyer Max Conrad Ackret Arthur Andriessen Fred John Becker John George Becker Christal Bruckmann Francis O. Burns Edmund P. Cappell Eugene B. Carroll Gus A. Fischman William Frank Robert Willis Gilmore Charles Edward Glover Herbert J. Goosman Albert Grunder Ralph N. Harder Kenneth A. Heiny Julius J. Hoffmann Oscar J. Hussel G. Ellis Kashbaum H. George Ketterling Burk LeClere Otto C. F. Lippert, Jr. Arnold E. Majoewsky Robert I. Marshall Max Mill Robert Willis Gilmore Max Mill E. L. Mongan Thomas J. Moore E. J. Mueller E. J. Muchel Eugene A. Oster Louis J. Pfeiffer Elmer Plogstedt Hugh W. Rankin Walter E. C. Retsch William Sahnd Paul Herbert Sammet Louis H. A. Schaeperklaus Arthur C. Scheid Walter Charles Scheland William Gest Schultze Ferdinand L. Schurr Lawrence F. W. Schutt Charles S. Schwarz Walter Sehn Lawrence Powell Shumake Charles B. Stansbury Robert F. Stayman Carl Tozzer Howard R. Urmston Elmer Wambodt Earl H. Wagner Harold H. Wagner Robert E. Waggener H. S. Warnock Clinton Wunder Ruth Elizabeth Bevin

Bessie Jane Backwell Shirley May Burdsal Marguerite H. Butler Lida Daly Edna May Dickmeier Edna A. Elhoff Jeannette Eppinger Caroline S. Ficke Alma E. Flicker Elizabeth Sophia Frietsch Edna G. Ganzmiller Helen Louise Gartelman Elsie May Herrlinger Loretta Helen Herzog E. Florence Hill Clar E. Hoffman Ruth Hollinger Florence Holzwarth Estelle A. Hunt Ethel Jokers Madeline H. Keiser Oliva Florence Knorr Marie A. Krehbiel Alvina Laura Leimann Irene L. Louis Marguerite L. McCaffrey Florence Louise McKee Anna Lora Marquette Irene Dorothy L. Metz Annetta Phillips Winifred Glee Royal Edna Mary Louise Schlueter Etta E. Schuchardt Frances Shannon Skinner Nellie M. Startzman Alice Virginia Stephens Alice Huheey Stewart Mary Isabella Stewart Lillian E. Stiess Cora E. Strasser Senta Marie Streicher Morma Louise Struke
Marguerite B. Tappe
Martha F. Tedtmann
Walda Margaret Thiel
Ethel Elizabeth Tresise Elsie J. Ungethuem Esther Alma Walke Norma H. Walke Madeline Marie Werner Mabel Emerson Wharton Ruth E. Wilson Ida C. L. Winkelman Mabel M. Wolter Marie C. Wood

#### WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

Wm. Taylor Harris, Principal

Reginald Gordon Adams Ruth Marx Adler James Peter Andrew Gladys Andridge Allen Langdon Baker Ethel Davies Barton Margaret Berst Harry Ressler Bode Stella Brenner Leland Wallace Brock Camille Brumleve Else Hilda Brunhoff Ethel Cady Edison Cherrington Emma Katherine Coleman Charles Robert Colter Lulu Estes Cooper Edward Klum Corwin Mary Dorothy Cummins Martha Cecilia Dalton Martha Paula D'Amour Benjamin Crane DeCamp Florence Dury Leoti Aileen Ellis A. Grace Evans Corine May Fibbe John Doyle Gallagher John Gerstle Charles Robert Glazer Sadie Isabel Goodhart William Alford Gregg Channey Harris Hand Norma Louise Hartman Edmund Morris Hazelwood Adele Henri Heins Clara Elizabeth Hohneck Adel W. Horwitz Fannie Horwitz Susannah Hamlin Humphreys Rosalind Rowe Hyde Anna Louise Iliff Malka Iseman Ruth Bloch Joseph Florence Joslin Grace Marie C. Julien Elizabeth Eunice Lamb Barbara Thom Lang Margareth Elizabeth Leiding Elsie Marguerite Leininger Elizabeth Charlotte Linnard Martha Loeb Melvyn Gordon Loewenstein Harold Morris Ludwig Alvin Ariel Luechauer

Alice Amelia Manss George Edwin Metcalfe Mayme Michael Rhea Gulley Miller Blanche A. Mombach Ralph Max Mork Gladys Muller Benjamin Norris, Jr. Etta Marie O'Hara Edna O'Brien Grover Wallace Peacock May Lorrine Pettibone Amalia Berenice Pichel Olga Pletz Josephine Lemay Pociey Joseph Douglass Porter Elmer Cotrell Randle Mary Louise Ratliff Annette Davis Ratliff Lenore Rauch Lester Marks Reins Ethel M. Riley Marcellus Francis Ringemann Harrison S. Rohlfing Marcede Rhoda Rossiter Emma Ward Roth Clarence Mayer Salzer Estelle H. Samuels Clarence E. Schaar Irma Scheuer Leopold Scheuer William August Schreiber Robert Eugene Sheer Agnes A. Silk George B. Simmonds William Shaw Simpson Marguerite Consuelo Smith Lillian Ewalt Stolworthy Catharine Marie Thiesing Chester Tietig Raymond Albert Tomasser Rose Maude Wamacks Roslyn C. Weil Herbert Norton West Mary Roberta Whallon Lois Alexander Whitteker Erna Widmann Elsa Claire Wilson Helen May Wilson Margaret Wilson Raymond Albert Tomassene Margaret Wilson Marie Alis Witham Fred C. Wittkamper George William Yaeger Florence Mae Youmans

# NECROLOGY OF TEACHERS

ELEANOR S. ALDCROFT was born in New York. Her school life which indeed, was her whole life, was begun in the village school of Walnut Hills. Later, coming to live in the city, she attended the First Intermediate School, and from there entered Woodward. After four years of faithful work she was graduated and soon began her career as a teacher in the school on Walnut Hills. She was then appointed to teach in the First District School of this city, and there continued until she died. At the First District, to which she had given her life's work, her loss was keenly felt.

EMMA L. WAHLE.—Death invaded the ranks of the First District School the second time within one year, calling Miss Emma L. Wahle to a higher life. Miss Wahle unselfishly gave the best years of her life to that work for which she was so eminently fitted.

Her life was an incentive and a noble example—the memory of which

will long be cherished.

CLARA BAILEY began her life work as teacher in the First District, and at the time of her death was teaching in the Guilford School. In her school relations she was ever cordial and kindly, sincere in her work, and loved and respected by both pupils and associates. Miss Bailey passed away March 15, 1910.

CHARLES B. BONHAM came to the Morgan School September, 1908, as first English assistant. He was a graduate of Hughes High School and of Miami University. He had all the qualifications of the successful teacher. His fund of knowledge was large. He was prompt, ready, and willing to do even more than was required of him.

MISS CARRIE CONN taught in the Sixth District from 1868 to 1894, and was then transferred to the Whittier School. Her life was marked by three characteristics: love of home, love of church, lave of teaching. Her influence over the children intrusted to her care was of such a character as to make a deep impress upon them. As an associate she was genial and held a warm place in the hearts of her fellow-teachers for her many womanly qualities.

ANNA DUNKMAN entered upon her school life as a pupil in the Fourteenth District, where her last day of work upon earth was spent as a teacher. She attended the Fourth Intermediate, and was graduated from Woodward High School. She was appointed a teacher in the Thirteenth District, and later served in the Twentieth and Fourteenth District Schools. Her success in the school-room was unusually marked because of her systematic thoroughness. She was very modest and retiring, but the character of ficr work always gave evidence of the earnest spirit of a most faithful teacher.

MARY E. MAGURK.—After an illness of twelve weeks, Miss Mary Magurk died at her home in Evanston, Christmas morning, 1909. A braver and more patient sufferer would be hard to find. She had been for many years identified with the public schools, having taught in the Third District, Woodward and Walnut Hills High Schools, and at the time of her death being a teacher in the Horace Mann School.

Miss Patrick was born in Hopedale, Mass; first appointed at Milford, Mass., 1859; appointed at Hughes High School, November, 1872; taught at Hughes until February, 1902; died on the steamer "Spokane," July 25, 1910, on her way from Alaska to Seattle. Her special subject in High School was biology, in which she was a teacher of remarkable power. Her interest in her school and her pupils remained as strong as ever until her death.

MARGARET WILL MOSBAUGH died October 30, 1909 at Cambridge City, Ind. In this little town she was born, and here she spent the first years of her school life. After her removal to Cincinnati she attended the Sixth District, First Intermediate and Woodward High School. She was graduated in 1872, standing high in scholarship, and greatly esteemed by her teachers and classmates for her earnest, faithful work. Soon after graduation she began teaching, first at Cambridge City, then in the High School Department at Mishawaka, Ind.; later she came to the Newport (Ky.) High School. In 1884 she became a teacher of mathematics at Woodward, and filled this position, for which she was so ably fitted, until June, 1908, when the inroads of disease compelled her to relinquish this work.

JOHN S. HART was born in Pembroke, Wales, December 18, 1843. He and his sister, Mrs. Jennie H. Jones, who was a very efficient teacher in the Third Intermediate a few years ago, were the only children of the family. Mr. Hart reached America in 1870, coming directly to Newport, Ky. He taught in the schools of Bellevue and Dayton, Ky., part of the time, being a member of the Board of Education in the latter town. In Cincinnati his connection with the Fifteenth District, Vine Street School, First Intermediate and Hyde Park School covered a period of twenty-five years.

James E. Sherwood was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, February 9, 1840, and died in Cincinnati, O., August 6, 1910. He was educated at Herron's Seminary and in the public schools of Cincinnati, where later he served as teacher in the Seventeenth and Ninth District Schools. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the 34th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He held several commissioned offices in his company, and was also Adjutant of the regiment. He remained in the army until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he resigned his commission on account of ill-health. Returning to Cincinnati he was appointed first assistant in the Fourteenth District School. In 1868 he became principal of the First District, continuing there thirty years, when he was transferred to the Windsor School. He resigned from the profession two years ago on account of ill-health.

# NECROLOGY OF PUPILS

GE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
9	Septicoemia
7	Tuberculosis
11	Tuberculosis
6	Accident
6	Diphtheria
13	Accident
6	Accident
10	Meningitis
12	Tonsilitis
10	Tuberculosis
9	Complications
11	Drowning
8	Typhoid Fever
13	Diphtheria
8	Blood poisoning
7	Scarlet fever
10	Brain fever
9	Diphtheria
12	Diphtheria
8	Diphtheria
12	Rheumatism
8	Appendicitis
6	Pneumonia
12	Heart Disease
11	Diphtheria
7	Diphtheria
6	Pneumonia
7	Tuberculosis
8	Tuberculosis
8	Typhoid
12	Spinal-Meningitis
16	Tonsilitis
9	Accident
9	Accident
6	Nephritis
10	Brain fever
14	Heart trouble
8	Accident
11	Accident
8	Septic fever
12	Meningitis
	9 7 11 6 6 13 6 10 12 10 9 11 8 13 8 7 10 9 12 8 12 8 6 12 11 7 6 7 8 8 12 16 9 9 14 8 11 8

Name. Agi	E. CAUSE OF DEATH.
Clifford Beebe	6 Accident
Edward Kerans 1	
Edward Thierauf 1	2 Drowned
Joseph Neederman	6 Drowned
Helen Rappold 1	
John Brown	
Gussie Duer 1	1 Measles
Carl Roth 1	0 Accident
Willie Goin 1	5 Accident
Luella Green 1	4 Tuberculosis
Anthony Theobold 1	0 Tuberculosis
Sophia Schmitz	
Erwina Finch 1	
Annie Montgomery 1	3 Tuberculosis
Edward Stickley 1	8 Tuberculosis
Joseph Kohler 1	

# PUPILS ENTITLED TO DAY BEQUEST TICKETS

#### JUNE, 1910.

FIFTH DISTRICT:

Sarah Levine

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT:

Talitha Gerlach Warwick Black John Mallon

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

Grace Henle Louise Dohrman William Koenig

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

Elvira Goettsch George Hieber Roy Bernard

THIRTIETH DISTRICT:

Minnie Moores Thea Beyersdorfer Edwin Hauser

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT:

Marie Godden

Avondale School:

Ruth Aultman Lucille Ritter Ralph Weil

BOND HILL SCHOOL:

Harold Hafer

CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT:

Dorathea B. Schneider

CLIFTON SCHOOL:

Henry Sohn De Witt Balch

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL:

John Pauls

Douglass School: Mildred Cordell

Evanston School: Stanley McKie

Fulton School:
David Barton

Garfield School: Helen Usinger

Guilford School:
Abe Fleck

Harrison School: Frieda Pfaff

HIGHLANDS SCHOOL:

HOFFMAN SCHOOL:

Genevieve Phillips Nancy Bridgeford Oliver Smith

Horace Mann School: Maurice Baker

HYDE PARK SCHOOL:

Grace Underhill Gladys Gebhardt Powell Clancy

KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL:

Ruth Epperhardt Herman Graebe Esther Knob Joseph Wehnger LINCOLN SCHOOL:

Margaret Roether Emelie Stegemeyer Albert Weber

LINWOOD SCHOOL:

Etta Rardon

Morgan School:

Thomas Hughes Carl Rauschenberger

McKinley School:

Elizabeth Neuman

NORTH FAIRMOUNT:

Leonora Willsey

OYLER SCHOOL:

Cyril Sedler

RASCHIG SCHOOL:

Oliver Rolwage

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL:

Frederick Embshoff

WARSAW SCHOOL:

Charles Lageman

Washington School:

Charles E. Brenner John T. Frank, Jr. Viola A. Schlenker

Westwood School:

Henry Nagel

WHITTIER SCHOOL:

Marie Hector Mildred Hoschman William Mahler

WINDSOR SCHOOL:

Lillian Gerdes Cecile Lepper

WINTON PLACE SCHOOL:

Fred Wise

FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

Elcanon Isaacs Meyer Singer Leroy Ward Rosalyn Cohen Cecile Davis Lottie Whitehouse

THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

Carl von Sahlichten Anna Hellman Anna Stockman Henry Mueller

FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

Margaret Hasemeier Walter Helle Hilda Evel Helen McKenzie Rose Von Hagen

HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL:

B Grade:
Walter H. Strauss
Clifford Rolle
Elsa Ewald
Edith Jackson
Luella Neighbors
Ruth Ryan
Robert Hyde

C Grade:
Nesha Isaacs
H. Stanley
Elsie Lewis
Ethel Holzberg
Adelaide Sanders
Terese Rosenthal

D Grade:
Emma Behle
Christ. Dettman
Elfrida Behle
Belle Perry
Paula Lueders
Herbert H. Bell

WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL:

B Grade:
Henry Rosenthal
Alma Marks
Roberta Gibson
Karline Brown
Stella Feibelman
Arthur Buhr
Louise Domhoff

C Grade:
Claire Henle
Pauline Benson
Edna Martin
Florence Straus
Martha Renner
Lucile Saurer
Edmund Feldman
Cyril Fox

D Grade:
Dudley Rossiter
Meyer Salkover
Naomi Rasinsky
Elaine Brown
Romer Johnson
Laura O'Hara
Katherine Heard
Carlton Davidson
Frances Runck

#### WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL:

B Class: Russell Cook Fred Franz Stuart Jackson Myrtle Mummert Mildred Pfister Hilda Riedinger Florence Smith Marie Slattery Helen Taylor

#### C Class:

Edwin Dergmeier Erwin Kreimer Howard Maddux Wm. Osterbrock Vincent Sanzone Helen Braham Iya Nash

## D Class:

Paisley Harwood Edward Israel Steven Mueller Helen Braunwart Helen Lusby Cecilia Schuchardt



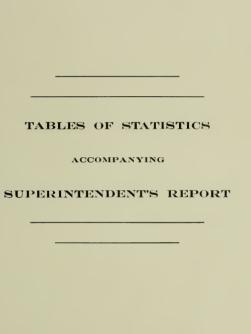


TABLE No. I.

School Census of Unmarried Youth of the School District of the Cit.

	Э	лізээј:	ъe	65 00 00	00 00	∞ 1~	-		27.00		co 4	-	·	+	တာလ	88
	=	er of	201'd	129	152	97	# <del>4</del> :	2 : E	383	24	787	: 22	125	66	154 88	2,919
	Tota	Number of Youth	White Col'd	4,776	2,689	1,123	2,539	1,166	3,436	3,079	3,051	845	4,337	2,887	5,496 3,819	78,415
1910.			E.	711 597 340	523	188 488	490	011	498	208	1,329	029	767	539	755	13,981
	топти	No School	M.	737 581 820	540	224 627	152	129	385	419	1,810	5 g	745	522	1,045	,303 14,855 13,981
Cincinnati		Private School	를.	140 180												
	ED I	Pri	M.	114	212	26 18	30	25	35.1	57 45	141	F 00	109	16	19	1,147
City of	ATTENDED BY	rch	E	384 308 149		•										7,889
rue C	L AT	Church	M.	360 298 147							-, .					7,861
5	SCHOOL	ool	E.	1,315							Н.			,	-	16,629
DISTLICT	ž	Public School	M.	1,222		,				-F	πĨ.				-ï	,767 17,669
	uth	d 21	F.	684 714 320	425 376	387	286	383	583	406	86.02 80.02	495	751	428	553	11,767
TOOTTOO	You	16 and 21 Years	M.	747 684 339							<del>-</del> ,		-	î	562	5,785 13,284
70	ith een	d 16 rs	E.	311 291	162	271	172	34.5	280	252	91 <del>4</del> 196	969 261	312	195	277	
5	You	14 and 16 Years	M.	331 295 178							Ļ,					6,113
3	rth	114 rs	E .	1,024 849 462	242	246 499 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	482	327	702	28.	1,186 599 599	801 801	787 811	574	818	6,551 15,665 15,699
	Youth Between	8 an Yea	M.	928 806 467						,	-î			-	1	15,665
Ì	ith een	d 8	6:	298 221				. ,								
	Youth Between	6 an Yea	M.	375 318 241	223	299	179	135	304	215	313	277	305 342	184	344	6,470
		Totai		4,841 4,250 2,427											- 1	81,334
-	1th	d 21	표	2,460 2,147 1,202				-			٥,	-	25 05	Н С		39,802
	Youth Between	Yer	M.	2,381 2,103 1,225	1,303	1,583	1,287	1.954	1,725	1,686	1,594	1,965	2,138	1,583	1,897	41,532
		WARDS		First Second Third Fourth	Fifth. Sixth	Seventh.	Ninth. Tenth	Eleventh	Thirteenth	Fifteenth	Seventeenth.	Nineteenth	Twenty-first	Twenty-second	Twenty-fourth	Totals

TABLE No. II.

Number of Teachers Employed, not Counting Substitutes.

schools	Num ent	ber D Teac	iffer- hers	ers	ber To Empl Entire	oyed	ers N	reach- ary to hools	
	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l
1st District 5th District 6th District 6th District 11th District 12th District 12th District 14th District 15th District 15th District 16th District 20th District 22d District 22d District 23th District 23th District 24th District 25th District 26th District 27th District 26th District 27th District 27th District 26th District 27th Dis	2 3 3 3 2 5 5 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 5 3 3 6 3 2	21 14 26 24 21 18 19 21 18 18 18 18 18 10 13 18 11 12 6 6 18 12 11 16 10 12 11 10 12 11 10 18 17 13 22 13 18	23 17 29 26 28 21 24 21 16 18 20 15 13 18 21 17 7 20 15 13 18 21 17 7 20 15 13 18 21 17 13 22 23 13 19 10 22 23 23 20 19 25 15	M	F. 16 13 25 24 19 18 20 17 18 15 16 17 17 18 10 13 17 11 12 6 18 14 11 19 9 15 17 18 19 19 15 17 18 21 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Tot'1  18 16 28 26 21 20 23 20 17 20 15 18 18 20 20 17 20 11 18 20 20 17 19 15 11 19 20 23 31 14 17 11 19 20 23 31 11 17 11 11 19 20 21 11 11 11 20 22 31 31 31 41 32 31 32 31 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	M. 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 1 2 3 3 3 3	F. 19 13 26 24 19 18 20 17 18 15 16 17 18 5 18 10 13 18 14 11 10 16 6 6 19 21 11 15 10 11 20 9 17 17 13 22 12	Tot'1  21 16 22 28 29 20 20 20 20 17 20 15 18 7 20 13 14 20 15 13 18 8 11 17 17 11 12 21 22 23 13 8 11 15 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Washington. Warsaw Webster Westwood Whittler Windso Place. 1st Intermediate. 4th Intermediate. 4th Intermediate. Night Schools.	4 3 2 3 3 1 1 11 4 6 36	23 7 17 16 16 17 11 29 8 17 36	27 10 19 19 19 18 12 40 12 23 72	4 1 2 3 3 1 1 8 4 5	22 6 17 14 15 16 11 24 8 13 32	26 7 19 17 18 17 12 32 12 18 52	4 2 2 3 3 1 2 10 4 5 20	23 6 17 15 15 16 11 27 8 15 29	27 8 19 18 18 17 13 37 12 20 49
Totals	191	874	1065	158	811	969	159	831	990
Hughes High School	12 14 14 30	11 22 15 18	23 36 29 48	12 13 14 25	11 21 15 15	23 34 29 40	12 14 14 27	11 22 15 14	23 36 29 41
High School Totals	70	66	136	64	62	126	67	62	129
Oral School		8 2	8 2		5 2	5 2		7 2	7 2
Totals		10	10		7	7		9	9
Drawing Department. Music Department. Physical Training Department Writing Department. Manual Training Department. Domestic Science Department German Supervisor. Kindergarten Supervisor. Special School.	1 10 9 1 19 1	10 1 2 5 1 17	11 11 11 6 20 17 1 1	1 10 9 1 19  1	10 1 2 5 1 17	11 11 11 6 20 17 1 1	1 10 9 1 19  1	10 1 2 5 1 17	11 11 11 6 20 17 1 1
College for Teachers	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Totals	307	989	85 1296	268	919	85 1187	272	39 941	85 1213

TABLE No. III.

Number of Pupils Enrolled, Withdrawn, Remaining, etc.

	-			,			,		٠,			
schools		ber P nrolle		Num Wi	ber P thdra	upils wn		iber P emain		Enro	Previo lled in icts in withi Year	other the
	M.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.
1st District	446 436 689 605	420 389 673 614	866 825 1,362 1,219	101 198 170 142	85 169 144 113 130	186 367 314 255 288	345 238 519 463	220 529 501	680 458 1,048 964	13 5 12	6 10 9 9	8 23 14 21 16
12th District	425 446	490 378 476 424 424 364	1,014 772 954 849 870 732	158 62 76 87 82 76	53 100 89 96 59	115 176 176 178 135	366 332 402 338 364 292	325 376 335 328	726 657 778 673 692 597	5 8 5 6	12 3 2 4	9 20 8 8 7
23d District. 25th District. 27th District. 28th District. 30th District.	454 308 420 362	429 297 400 346 404	883 605 820 708 825	86 74 86 64 53	64 67 70 55 53	150 141 156 119 106	368 234 334 298	365 230 330 291	733 464 664 589 719	5 4 6 9	7 2 4 7 3	12 6 10 16 5
Avondale Bond Hill. Chase Central Fairmount. Clifton	439 90 439 256 260	420 93 455 221 235	859 183 894 477 495	57 6 72 42 31	42 7 70 45 35	99 13 142 87 66	382 84 367 214 229	378 86 385 176 200	760 170 752 390 429	1 2 9	2 1 12 2 2	3 3 21 2 7
Columbian Douglass Evanston Fulton Garfield	288 288 210 417	360 305 253 205 439	747 559 541 415 856	46 92 33 69 81	53 79 40 66 104	99 171 73 135 185	341 162 255 141 336	307 226 213 139 335	648 388 468 280 671	2 3 7 20	1 2 1 5 18	1 4 4 12 38
Guilford Harrison Highlands Hoffmann Horace Mann	231 262 387	404 240 250 355 147	772 471 512 742 291	114 47 79 52 24	139 48 67 46 18	253 95 146 98 42	184 183 335 120	192 183 309 129	519 376 366 644 249	1 14 7 5	12 8 3	2 1 26 15 8
Hyde Park. Jackson Kirby Road. Lincoln Linwood	534 260 374 190	472 535 209 430 196 282	469 804 386	73 169 48 77 25 65	85 150 35 86 36 56	158 319 83 163 61 121	365 212	385 174 344 160	758 750 386 641 325 450	8 4 10 7	15 4 3 12 1 4	38 12 7 22 8 8
McKinley Morgan North Fairmount. Oyler Raschig Riverside	491 227 422 506	480 242 407 445 289	571 971 469 829 951 641	126 53 100 137 54	145 38 105 118 34	271 91 205 255 88	365 174 322 369	335 204 302 327	700 378 624 696 553	18	13 5 9	31 5 22
Sherman Vine Street. Washington Warsaw Webster	578 329 556 165	611 196 526 107 405	1,189 525	123 65 74 22 88	143 32 78 9 83	266 97 152 31 171	455 264	468 164 448 98	923 428 930 241 640	9 2 15 3	8 6 3	17 2 21 3 11
Westwood Whittier Windsor Winton Place 1st Intermediate	338 337 352 235	318 313 336 227 616	656 650 688 462	36 54 64 35 160	32 43 67 32 140	68 97 131 67 300	302 283 288 200	286 270 269 195	588 553 557 395 911	5 1 9	3 1 2 8 1	8 2 11 23
3d Intermediate	192 403 1,757	209 355 2,020	401 758 3,777	56 104 1,025 5,193	51 90 923 		136 299 732 16,347	265	294 564 1,829 32,666		262	7 2 
Hughes High School Wahut Hills High School Woodward High School Night High School, East	290 492	342 626 536 385	632 1,118 1,116 1,110	78 121 124 275	45 105 107 108	123 226 231 383	212 371 456 450	297 521 429	509 892 885 727	1 2 1	1 1 4	2 3 5
Night High School, West.	465	283	748	165	111	276	300	172	472			
High School Totals Oral School	2,552	2,172	4,724	763	476 1	1,239	1,789		3,485		6	10
School for Blind	6	10	16		1	1	6	- 9	15			
Totals	23	31	54	3	2	f f	20		26 000		0.60	604
Grand Totals	?4,115	23,339	47,454	5,959	5,295	11,254	18,156	18,044	36,200	336	268	604

TABLE No. IV.

Average Number of Pupils Belonging, Average Daily Attendance, and Average Daily Absence.

SCHOOLS	Aver: ber I	age N Belon	um- ging		age D endar		Ave	rage I Absend	Daily nce	
	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	
1st District	355	341	696	345	327	627	10	14	24	
5th District	263	228	491	239	221	460	24	7	31	
6th District	528 470	527 487	1,055 957	498 448	494 462	992 910	30 22	33 25	63 47	
11th District 12th District	382	367	749	356	344	700	26	23	49	
14th District	335	318	653	319	308	627	16	10	26	
15th District	412	394	806	398	380	778	14	14	28	
16th District	344	350	694	331	333	664	13	17	30	
20th District	367	330	697	355	321	676	12	9	21	
22d District	302 382	302 366	604	281	291	572	21	11	32 25	
23d District 25th District	238	234	748 472	369 227	354 222	723 449	13 11	12 12	23	
27th District	340	327	667	328	312	640	12	15	27	
28th District	303	290	593	297	283	580	6	7	13	
30th District	367	354	721	357	343	700	10	11	21	
Avondale	367	362	729	348	340	688	19	22	41	
Bond Hill	84 363	86 379	170 742	79 350	79 364	158 714	5 13	15	12 28	
Central Fairmount	229	188	417	216	304 174	390	13	14	28	
Clifton	225	203	428	216	194	410	9	9	18	
Columbian	341	314	655	328	301	629	13	13	26	
Douglass	197	224	421	176	200	376	21	24	45	
Evanston	250	209	459	242	201	443	8	8	16	
Fulton	143	140	283	134	128	262	9	12	21	
Garfield Guilford	346	357	703	329	336	665	17	21 67	38 109	
Guilford Harrison	297 193	331 197	628 390	255 184	264 186	519 370	42	11	20	
Highlands	203	204	407	189	185	374	14	19	33	
Hoffmann	330	304	634	321	295	616	9	9	18	
Horace Mann	126	131	257	123	127	250	3	4	7	
Hyde Park	378	391	769	362	377	739	16	14	30	
Jackson	374	398	772 399	363	387	750 392	11 4	11	22	
Lincoln	220. 308	179 352	660	216 299	176 341	640	9	11	20	
Linwood	162	159	321	155	151	306	7	8	15	
McKinley	225	224	449	218	216	434	7	8	15	
Morgan	369	345	714	357	332	689	12	13	25	
North Fairmount	198	216	414	194	205	399	4	11	15	
Oyler	335	321	656	322	308	630	13	13	26 29	
Riverside	386 309	336 251	722 560	372 289	321 242	693 531	14 20	15	29	
Sherman	459	476	935	439	456	895	20	20	40	
Vine Street	261	161	422	253	152	405	8	9	17	
Washington	477	455	932	463	442	905	14	13	27	
Warsaw	147	97	244	143	94	237	10	3	24	
Webster	333 314	338 292	671 606	323 288	324 269	647 557	26	23	49	
Whittier	274	255	529	263	343	506	11	12	23	
Windsor	290	269	559	274	256	530	16	13	29	
Winton Place	201	204	405	188	188	376	13	16	29	
1st Intermediate	496	527	1,023	481	506	987	15	21	36	
3d Intermediate	175	186	361	173	182	355	2 10	13	6 23	
4th Intermediate Night Schools	328 1,009	299 1,239	627 2,248	318 793	286 929	1,722	216	310	526	
Totals							926	1,062	1,988	
Hughes High School	246	318	564	240	309	549	6	9	15	
Walnut Hills High School	391	562	953	382	541	923	9	21	30	
Woodward High School	459	427	886	450	423	873	9	4	13	
Night High School, East	554	344	898	484	307	791	70	37	107	
Night High School, West	358	219	577	328	198	526	30	21	51	
High School Totals	2,008	1,870	3,878		1,778	3,662	124	92	216	
Oral School	14 4	18 9	32 13	13 3	17 8	30 11	1 1	1 1	2 2	
Totals	18	27	45	16	25	41	2	2	4	
Totals	10	~ 1	10	10	20	2.1	~	~	,	

Av. Daily Attendance

TABLE NO.

Grade Number Remaining. lst 9255442885888488588854588886148544588 Number Enrolled ... Av. Daily Attendance Grade Number Remaining. 2nd Number Enrolled... Attendance Av. Daily Grade Attendance Number Remaining. Number Enrolled.. Av. Daily Attendance Daily Grade Number Remaining. Average Number Enrolled .. Av. Daily Attendance Grade Number Remaining. Number of Pupils Enrolled, Number Remaining, and Number Enrolled... Av. Daily Attendance Grade Number Remaining. Number Enrolled.. Av. Daily Attendance Grade Number Remaining. 7th Number Enrolled ... Av. Daily Attendance Grade Number Remaining. Number Enrolled .. SCHOOLS star District.

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858 888 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	82 4,639 3,777 3,739, 179 2,52 24,52
28 H	117 237 116 117 2346 711 66
82 384852882 888841388 888841388	Grade 1111 11 11 12 232 231 231 231 241 63 63 63 74 730 73
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88 388144848 88 888888888888888888888888	2, 460 1, 975 2, 028 3, 202 2, 460 2, 368 4, 238 8, 106 3, 202 4, 679 8, 177 3, 719 5, 157 4, 228 4, 181 5, 457 4, 024 4, 438 5, 368 4, 488 4, 284 7, 145 5, 255 4, 991  12th Grade
Horace Mann. Hayde Park Jackson Lincoln Lincoln McKinley Morgan Norgan Norgan Norgan Nord Pairmount Norgan Norgan Westerd	Hughes High School.  Wahnth Hills High School.  Why Wanth High School.  Night High School. Bast.  High School Totals

TABLE NO. VI.

Number of Pupils Advanced, Number Not Advanced, at Close of Year, and Number Studying German, by Grades.

	Ligi	ary-mist iimmaa kepori
de	German	28 29 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Grade	Not Advanced	24248882554554555454545458888340
1st	Number Advanced	888788888888888888888888888888888888888
ıde	German	44448688888888888888888888888888888888
d Grade	Not Advanced	188522222222222222222222222222222222222
2nd	Number Advanced	244882188882182421888888888888888888888
de	German	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
Grade	Not Advanced	228222222222222222222222222222222222222
3rd	Number Advanced	242523345888484188845884588844888
de	German	10
Grade	Not Advanced	25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4th	Number Advanced	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
de	German	\$ ~ \$ C L S & 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Grade	Not Advanced	
5th	Number Advanced.	8884 288 282 252 255 254 282 282 282 283 283 283 283 283 283 284 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285
de	German	# 1
Grade	Not Advanced	97.9 : 387.88.4 : 50.0 : 51.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
6th	Number Advanced	1888 5 1 1888 1
de	German	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Grade	Not Advanced	
7th	Number Advanced	
đe	German	
Grade	Not Advanced	''ପ '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''
8th	Number Advanced	2 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	SCHOOLS	1st District.  6th District.  2th Di

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<u>на : :ангемага: маккамание : : :а</u>	509 1,680 Grade	000 00 1 12 00 00 1 12 00 00 1 12 00 00 1 12 00 00 1 12 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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47. 128 14244 15844 18810	271 1,115 Grade	412 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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85 :85 : 1 84 F + : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	<u>∞</u>	88.888 88
	151 682 Grade	20 : E : 50
89 : 12 4 2 8 2 8 2 8 3 8 5 5 1 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,824 12th	80 111 111 27 378
Horace Mann. Hyde Park Hyde Park Hokan Hokan Linwood Linwood Morgan Mindor Welsow Morgan Morg	Totals	Hughes High School
Horace Hydea Klircks Klircks Klircks Klircks Morgi Morgi Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Klasch Warsi Westr West	1	Nig Wa

TABLE No. VII.
Number of Pupils Pursuing the Different Elementary Branches.

Domestic Science		94	:	:	-	-	121	112	-	126	122	110	:	:	117	133	:	:	i	19	86	124	7.5	72
lenneM 2ninierT		88					40	100		118	132	112			182	139	:	:		19	96	06	81	25
Geometry		36		:	-	:		64	-				-	:	:	38	13	-	-	43	45		20	16
Algebra		36		:	:	-	:	64		72	92	88	-		89	85	13	:	31	43	45	18	20	16
твшшвт	168	135	96	:	127	117	367	212	72	244	254	169		:	549	272	46	:	124	165	177	88	156	29
Geography	501	319	639	889	486	409	248	558	200	673	281	596	386	332	289	617	93	525	247	351	481	214	356	202
German	596	06	639	464	181	431	504	213	418	219	521	237	413	446	533	391	130	405	. 237	536	329	282	193	149
Vocal Music	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	772	882	799	790	673	830	545	292	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	485	365
gniwa1Q	808	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	772	882	799	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	629	472	482	365
2aiti1W	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	7772	885	799	790	673	830	545	292	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	681	472	482	365
U. S. History	211	135	629	202	127	772	882	241	790	327	235	160	84	08	141	417	69	196	72	164	201	88	164	97
Physiology and Hygiene	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	277	882	199	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	482	365
Nature Study	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	772	882	634	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	485	365
Arithmetic	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	77.5	882	799	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	482	365
Language and Composition	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	772	885	799	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	482	365
Reading	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	77.5	288	739	200	673	830	545	763	634	825	£0 <del>4</del>	170	830	477	495	189	472	482	365
Orthography	803	825	1,180	1,219	1,014	772	885	799	790	673	830	545	763	634	825	804	170	830	477	495	189	472	482	365
Kindergarten	83	69	182	:	64	:	69	20	80	29	53	09	22	7.5	:	55	:	64	39	-	99	77	29	200
SCHOOLS	1st District	5th District	6th District	_	12th District	I	15th District	_	00th District	_	3d District	_	_	_	30th District		Bond Hill	Chase	Central Fairmount	Clifton	Columbian	Douglass	Evanston	Fulton

										_	-					-			_	_	_							
100	62	40	129	62	43		160	129	96		96	20	99	91	61		54	145	26		83	96	98	33	559	209	355	4,128
25 gg	48	89	153	63	33		189	144	58		81	31	85	111	87		33	130	20		66	115	83	31	652	192	402	4,292
	-	88	100	:	88		84	69	88	:	:	-	33		67			63	54	:	37	67	25	98	240	176	161	1,673
8 8	24	88	100	52	88	_	28	69	88	H	41	17	35	41	49			83	54	-	37.	67	25	98	240	156	191	2,197
181	169	109	585	06	846	:	349	273	114	41	171	588	145	202	105		57	275	7.6	77	343	211	169	118	1,075	401	758	10,354
513	688	599	558	539	948	. 699	386	521	848	57.1	557	580	878	485	370	566	861	569	184	739	343	589	317	341	,075	401	758	24,601 1
355	506	141	323	138	300	281	101	165	159	107	63	234	190	27.1	130	433	347	261	111	649	233	199	506	191	334 1	178	334	15,022 24
787 679	423	463	742	162	948	,021	469	747	339	57.1	806	469	763	126	641	1,103	171	,026	272	739	009	589	819	462	,211	401	758	36,688 15
787	423	463	728	591	946	,021	469	747	339	. 129	903	469	763	951	641	,103 1	47.1	,026	272	739	009	280	819	462	211 1	380	758	36,644 36
. 679	123	463	742	291	846	,021 1,	469	747	330	57.1	903	469	763	951	641	,103 1,	47.1	,026 1,	272	730	009	589	819	462	,211 1,	101	758	,
						0,1											٠	_							_			36,688
196	423	115	374	291	948		190	163	110	86	263	147	250	221	181	151	:	159	107	739	898	555	103	462	652	401	451	14,381
787 679	423	463	742	291	846	1,021	469	747	339	571	903	469	763	951	641	1,103	471	1,026	272	739	009	580	819	462	1,211	401	758	36,688
787 679	423	463	742	291	846	1,021	469	747	330	577	908	469	763	951	041	1,103	471	1,036	272	739	009	589	819	462	1,211	401	758	36,688
787	423	463	7.42	591	846	1,021	469	747	339	57.1	806	469	763	951	641	1,103	471	1,026	272	739	009	289	819	462	1,211	401	758	36,688
787 679	423	463	742	291	846	1,021	469	747	330	57.1	903	469	763	126	641	1,103	471	1,026	272	739	009	580	819	462	1,211	401	758	36,688
787 679	423	463	742	291	846	,021	469	747	339	57.1	903	469	763	951	641	,103	47.1	,026	272	739	009	589	819	462	,211	401	758	36,688 3
787 679	423	463	742	291	846	1 130,	469	747	330	57.1	903	469	763	951	641	1,103	471	,026	272	739	000	589	819	462	1 112	401	758	36,688 36
69	48	49	:	:	70	П	:	57.	47	40	88	:	99	1	:	_	54	_	:	75	56	19	0.2	:	-	:	.:	2,400 36
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Garfield	Harrison	Highlands	Hoffman	Horace Mann	Hyde Park	Jackson	Kirby Road	Lincoln	Linwood	McKinley	Morgan	North Fairmount	Oyler	Raschig	Riverside	Sherman	Vine Street	Washington	Warsaw	Webster	Westwood	Whittier	Windsor	Winton Place	First Intermediate	Third Intermediate	Fourth Intermediate	Totals

TABLE No. VIII.

Number of Pupils Pursuing High School Studies.

STUDIES	Hughes	Walnut Hills	Woodward	Totals
Algebra	365	614	598	1,977
Astronomy			18	18
Botany	224	162	48	434
Chemistry	68	67	83	218
Composition		1,107		1,107
Cooking		122	209	331
Drawing	246	300	286	832
Elocution	632	1,111		1,743
English	632	1,105	1,079	2,816
French	63	146	127	336
Geology			21	21
Geometry	163	31	350	514
German	188	462	346	996
Greek	22	24	42	88
History	219	390	202	811
Latin	394	662	633	1,699
Manual Training		109	230 .	339
Mathematical Review		31		31
Music	632	1,118	1,116	2,866
Physics	65	125	106	296
Spanish	61	46	60	167
Trigonometry	44	57	68	169
Zoology	24	159	30	213

# TABLE No. IX.

Showing Amount Paid for Tuition in the Several Schools, and the Rate on the Basis of Enrollment, and on the Average Daily Attendance.

	7				
schools	Amount Paid for Tuition	Whole Num- ber Enrolled	Rate per Pupil on the Number En- rolled	Average Daily Attend- ance	Rate per Punil on the Avage Daily Attendance
Ist District. 5th District. 6th District. 11th District. 11th District. 12th District. 12th District. 13th Dist	20,444 81 15,701 50 26,196 03 23,890 90 19,336 63 19,105 74 22,922 74 22,922 74 16,200 77 20,999 77 20,999 77 21,106 36 18,747 40 17,040 15 21,797 76 21,073 27 5,560 50 19,287 62 11,993 38 13,276 75 16,216 98 10,832 71 11,329 75 8,753 71 11,329 75 10,293 71 11,329 75 10,293 71 11,717 71 11,719 7	886 825 1, 302 9 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	28 63 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 23 19 24 24 25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	672 490 991 992 993 993 993 993 993 993 993 993 993	30 413 34 13 26 405 27 62 625 27 62 625 27 627 32 626 32 626 32 626 32 626 33 67 34 62 34 62 35 67 36 67 37 67 38 62 38 67 38 67 38 67 39 67 30 67 3
Totals	\$911,281 19	42,676	\$21 35	31,936	\$28 53
Hughes High School	43,257 51 59,545 50 50,068 75 15,689 00	632 1,118 1,116 1,858	68 44 53 26 44 86 8 44	549 923 873 1,317	78 79 64 51 57 35 11 91
High School Totals	\$168,560 76	4,724	\$35 68	3,662	\$46 02
Oral School and School for Blind Drawing Department	6,693 57 9,966 50 16,685 38 7,364 50 12,328 50 38,185 36	54 47,454 47,454 47,454 47,454 8,420	123 95 21 35 15 25 4 53	41 356 39 35,639 35,639 35,639 7,080	163 25 27 46 26 34 5 39
Special Totals	\$91,223 81	47,454	\$19 37	35,639	\$25 59
Grand Totals	\$1,171,065 76	47,454	\$24 <b>6</b> 7	35,639	\$32 85

# TABLE No. X. Medical Inspection.

SCHOOLS	Number of Visits by Medical Inspector	Number of Pupils Examined by Inspector	Number of Pupils Excluded by Inspector
ist District	96 44	1,529 217	70 66
6th District	185	620	116
0th District	151 88	594 376	57 9
2th District	105	228	15
4th District	79	591	67
5th District 6th District	78 118	1,250 498	33
8th District	75	365	8 5
0th District	76 78	286 34	11 10
3d District	104	229	56
5th District	67	282	20
7th District	75 108	412 768	14 12
0th District	2	8	
Avondale Bond Hill	79	827 20	115 4
Chase	59 66	643	10
Central Fairmount	102	546	13
Clifton Columbian	77 56	477 232	44 89
Douglass	34	922	30
Evanston Fulton	40 69	197 353	46 34
Farfield	54	306	13
guilford	76	230	15 14
Harrison Highlands	166 75	114 91	4
Heffman	74	152	
Horace Mann	76 46	617 70	73 9
ackson	66	580	12
Kirby Road	60	245	22
Zincoln	90 147	1,095 2,274	96
McKinley	76	128	19
Morgan North Fairmount	72 76	186 240	3 37
Oyler	40	119	4 77
Riverside	77 112	308 125	77 10
Sherman Vine Street.	55	29	2 46
Varsaw	70	463	46
VebsterVestwood	105 73	794 137	78 23
Whittier	93	847	78 23 43 43 10
Windsor	78 11	123	43
Winton Place First Intermediate	75	107	4
Chird Intermediate	39	446 194	2
Fourth Intermediate	114	191	- 4
Totals	4,207	22,932	1,606

#### TABLE No. XI.

Showing the Number of Teachers Employed and the Amount Annually Paid for their Services, from the Opening of the Common Schools in Cincinnati, in 1830, to the Close of the Year Ending June, 1910.

					Augustus No	A TR
			YEA	RS	of Teachers	Amount Paid Teachers
For	the year	ending	June,	1830	22	\$5,196 51
For	the year	ending	June,	1831	23	7,936 57 7,911 13
For For	the year	ending	June,	1832	28	7,911 13
For	the year	ending	June,	1894	29 30	6,408 26
For	the year	ending	June,	1833 1834 1835	43	8,371 09 8,648 43
For	the year	ending	June,	1856. 1837. 1838. 1839.	44	11,430 48
For	the year	ending	June,	1837	47	14,099 05
For	the year	ending	June,	1838	53	15,846 37 19,901 10
For	the year	ending	June,	1840	64 63	19,901 10 19,604 35
For	the year	ending	June.	1840 1841 1842 1842 1843 1844	59	18,594 82
For	the year	ending	June,	1842	70	18,505 12
For	the year	ending	June,	1843	76	18,505 12 20,091 70 20,979 62
For	the year	ending	June,	1844	78 86	20,979 62 23,927 82
For	the year	ending	June,	1846	96	23,927 82 25,020 50
For	the year	ending	June,	1845. 1846. 1847. 1848.	97	26,499 50
For	the year	ending	June,	1848	127	35,378 35
For	the year	ending	June,	1849. 1850. 1851. 1852.	137	38.462.96
For For	the year	ending	June,	1850	148 157	46,834 28 50,856 51 57,356 94
For	the year	ending	June,	1852	160	57,356 94
For	the year	ending	June,	1853	193	64.025 96
For	the year	ending	June,	1853. 1854. 1855. 1856.	222	86,151 78
For	the year	ending	June,	1855	225	96,945 78
For For	the year	ending	June,	1890	222 240	98,821 75 103,707 44
For	the year	ending	June.	1858	252	133,284 54
For	the year	ending	June,	1859	282	133,284 54 139,510 04
For	the year	ending	June,	1860	317	147,437 40
For	the year	ending	June,	1861	341	156,231 54
For For	the year	ending	June,	1896 1857 1858 1859 1860 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1864	348 355	146,703 50 159,566 16 186,271 06 216,165 30
	the year	ending	June.	1864	373	186,271 06
For	the year	ending	June,	1865	373	216,165 30
For	the year	ending	June,	1866	384	240,798 26
For	the year	ending	June,	1867	396	290,027 42 311.435 96
For For	the year	ending	June,	1869	418 439	336,536 22
For	the year	ending	June,	1864 1865 1806 1807 1867 1868 1870 1870 1872 1873 1874 1875 1874 1875 1876 1876	450	368,312 33
For	the year	ending	June,	1871	507	*418,229 81
For	the year	ending	June,	1872	510	*419,713 18
For For	the year	ending	June,	1873	513 510	*420,225 35 437.891 26
For	the year	ending	June.	1875	545	437,891 26 *470,844 36 *476,053 56 *509,307 71
For	the year	ending	June,	1876	579	*476,053 56
For	the year	ending	June,	1877	587	*509,307 71
For For	the year	ending	June,	1878. 1879. 1880. 1881.	604 633	*523,735 67 530,596 62 522,030 61
For	the year	ending	June,	1880	628	522 030 61
For	the year	ending	June,	1881	650	534,376 69
r or	the year	ending	June,	1882	659	549.343 22
For	the year	ending	June,	1882 1883 1884 1885	680	561,669 71 567,352 68
For For	the year	ending	June,	1881	696 706	575,595 15
For	the year	ending	June.	1886	716	590,632 97
For	the year	ending	June,	1886. 1887. 1888. 1889.	734	590,632 97 603,973 40 601,270 04
For	the year	ending	June,	1888	726	601,270 04
For For	the year	ending	June,	1889	735 746	612,815 25 615,708 10
For	the year	ending	June,	1890. 1891. 1892. 1893.	760	615,708 10 615,147 94 630,875 83
For	the year	ending	June,	1892	765	630,875 83
For	the year	ending	June,	1893	774	*641,388 41
For	the year	ending	June,	1894 1895 1896 1897	796 822	*655,950 19 *679,358 28
For	the year	ending	June,	1896	908	*679,353 28 *729,638 29
For	the year	ending	June,	1897	938	*761.698.34
For	the year	ending	June,	1898	962	*775,343 18
For	the year	ending	June,	1898 1899 1900	995	*775,348 18 *795,860 57 *805,899 13
For For	the year	ending	June,	1900	1,000 955	*800.167.62
For	the year	ending	June,	1902	969	*806,677 63
For	the year	ending	June,	1902 1903 1904	050	*801,032 65
For	the year	ending	June,	1904	†1,005	813,003 12
For	the year	ending	June,	1905	†1,004 †1,017	819,296 56 855,550 19
For For	the year	ending	June,	1907	11,069	895,221 75
For	the year	ending	June.	1904 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	†1,017 †1,069 †1,106	990,182 96
For	the year	ending	June,	1909	1,168	1,100,582 90
For	the year	ending	June,	1910	†1,213	1,171,065 76

<sup>\*</sup>Includes the amount paid for tuition in the Night Schools, but the number of Teachers in the Day Schools only is given.

+Actual number of Teachers necessary to supply the Schools is given. Including Night Schools.

# REPORT OF THE TRUANT OFFICER

CINCINNATI, O., July 18, 1910.

To the Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Rule 74 of your Honorable Board, I herewith present a report of the work done by the Truancy Department during the school year 1909-1910.

Total number of calls.  Number of notices served on parents.  Number of employers of minors notified.  Number of miscellaneous calls  Number of schools visited  Number of courts attended  83	
Number of children warned	143

Relief to the amount of \$1,272.78 was given to indigent children.

Number of age and schooling certificates issued during the school term, 2,835.

One hundred and thirty-eight children were brought before the Juvenile Court, and four parents were brought before the Police Court, belonging to the following schools:

First District 1	Twenty-seventh District 4
Sixth District 3	First Intermediate 10
Tenth District 1	Fourth Intermediate 2
Eleventh District 4	Avondale 2
Twelfth District 15	Chase 2
Fourteenth District 3	Central Fairmount 3
Fifteenth District 1	Fulton 10
Sixteenth District 1	Garfield 7
Eighteenth District 4	
Twentieth District 1	
Twenty-fifth District 3	

Lincoln .....

Mann ....

Douglass .....

Fulton .....

Harrison .....

Sherman 1 Webster 3

McKinley		Whittier	2
Morgan		Windsor	
North Fairmount		Winton Place	
Oyler	4	Boys' Special	1
77 . 1 . 1111 1	1		
Total from public school	ols	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	123
Total from parochial so	chools		19
			142
Relief amounting to \$	1 272 78	was given to children belo	maina
		was given to emidien ben	mgmg
to the following schools			
First District\$	94 85	Highlands\$	33 75
Fifth District	39 30	Jackson	13 00
Sixth District	40 70	Kirby Road	6 25
Tenth District	60 75	Lincoln	27 50
Eleventh District	11 25	McKinley	31 38
Twelfth District	96 70	Mann	8 75
Fourteenth District	11 25	Morgan	193 70
Fifteenth District	80 40	North Fairmount	1 25
Sixteenth District	7 50	Oyler	39 65
Eighteenth District	12 70	Riverside	1 25
Twentieth District	43 50	Sherman	39 10
Twenty-third District	6 45	Special School	13 50
Twenty-fifth District	13 95	Vine Street	15 00
Twenty-seventh District	28 00	Warsaw	3 75
Twenty-eighth District	9 50	Webster	48 00
Avondale	2 50	Westwood	8 00
Central Fairmount	1 25	Whitier	1 25
Columbian	6 95	Windsor	5 00
Chase	7 50	First Intermediate	5 00

Twenty-one pairs glasses at cost of \$18.93 included in the above \$1,272.78. Respectfully submitted,

19 85

7 50

27 50

104 75

38 10

A. B. CLEMENT,

Third Intermediate.....

Fourth Intermediate.....

Truant Officer.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$ 

# REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

CINCINNATI, O., August 31, 1910.

The Honorable Board of Education:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the rules and regulations, the undersigned presents herewith a report of the transactions of the Business Department for the fiscal year commencing September 1, 1909, to and including August 31, 1910.

#### Completed Construction.

The new Eleventh District School, containing 27 class-rooms, office and teachers' room, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, Library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms, play rooms, shower baths and toilets, containing in all 1,348,784 cubic feet, at a cost of .1704 per cubic foot, was completed during the past year.

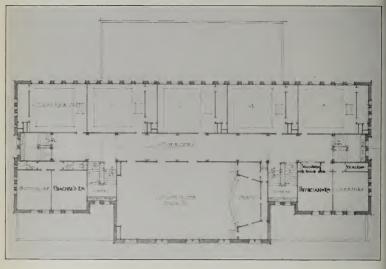
General work	188,381	89
Plumbing	10,620	80
Electric work	5,204	90
Heating, ventilating, etc	22,538	30
Parking	3,110	00
Furniture and Equipment	6,637	85
Gymnasium equipment	1,989	00
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Total	\$238,482	74

The new Kirby Road School, containing 19 class rooms, office and teachers' room, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, Library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms, play rooms, shower baths and toilets, containing in all 977,610 cubic feet, at a cost of .1546 per cubic foot, was completed during the past year.

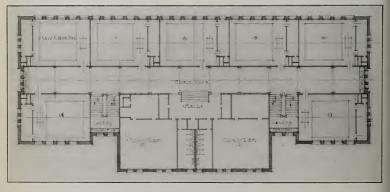
General work	140,981 50
Plumbing	6,867 50
Electric work	6,182 08
Heating, ventilating, etc	16,576 00
Parking	5,677 00
Furniture and equipment	5,009 75

Total \$181.293 83

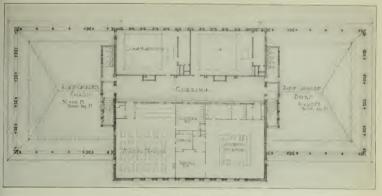




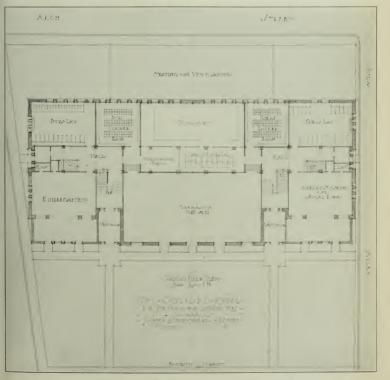
THE GUILFORD SCHOOL-First Floor Plan



THE GUILFORD SCHOOL Second Floor Plan



THE GUILFORD SCHOOL Third Floor Plan.



THE GUILFORD SCHOOL-Ground Floor Plan



The new Hughes High School, containing 3 offices, 1 auditorium, 1 library, 1 music room, 3 drawing rooms, 16 science rooms, 4 commercial rooms, 10 manual training rooms, 7 Domestic Science rooms, 3 study rooms, 32 class rooms, 1 reception room, 1 emergency room, 3 club rooms, 2 teachers' rooms, 2 lunch rooms, 2 gymnasiums, 2 plunges, 2 shower rooms, 8 locker rooms, 14 toilet rooms, and store and stock rooms, in all 202 rooms, containing 4,525,179 cubic feet, was completed during the past year at a cost of .155 per cubic foot.

General work	595,836 79
Plumbing	17,493 00
Electric work	17,686 12
Heating, ventilating, etc	57,717 00
Parking	10,970 00
Gymnasiums	9,049 00
Equipment	61,385 34
Total	\$770,137 25

The new Woodward High School, containing 10 offices, 1 auditorium, 1 library, 1 music room, 3 drawing rooms, 16 science rooms, 8 Manual Training rooms, 9 Domestic Science rooms, 5 commercial geography rooms, 2 study rooms, 34 class rooms, 1 lunch room, 2 teachers' rooms, 1 emergency room, 2 gymnasiums, 2 plunges, 2 shower rooms, 8 locker rooms, 8 toilet rooms, and store and stock rooms, in all 154 rooms, containing 4,104,375 cubic feet, was completed during the past year at a cost of .1725 per cubic foot

General work	605,445 76
Plumbing	19,728 00
Electric work	22,704 74
Heating	59,308 00
Parking	1,360 00
Parking	7,390 80
Furniture and equipment	60,141 60
Total	\$776,078 90

#### NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS UNDER WAY.

The addition to the TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL, containing 3 class rooms, office and teachers' room, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms, play rooms, shower baths and toilets, will be completed the coming year.

						\$90,709	72
Heating		 	 	 	 	13,020	00
Electric	work	 	 	 	 	2,093	
Plumbin	g	 	 	 	 	3,707	
General	work	 	 	 	 	71,889	72
~ .						*** ***	

The addition to the WINTON PLACE SCHOOL, containing in all 19 class rooms, office and teachers' room, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms, play rooms, shower baths and toilets, will be completed the coming year.

General work Plumbing Electric work Heating	3,741 00
Total	\$144.550 00

The new Douglass School, containing 19 class rooms, office and teachers' room, Manual Training, Domestic Science, kindergarten, library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker room, play rooms, shower baths, toilets, club room and lunch room, will be completed during the coming year.

General work Plumbing Electric work Heating and ventilating. Vacuum cleaning	6,256 00 5,487 00 15,169 00
Total	\$162,259 00

#### GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT SCHOOL-

McK:

Heating and ventilating	15,925 1,887 10,800 1,467	00 00
Total	\$30,079	00
INLEY SCHOOL—		
Heating and temperature regulation Vacuum cleaning	5,348 $1,028$	

#### Improvements in Construction Methods.

6.376 00

The knowledge acquired by experience and observation during the past few years in the construction and equipment of modern school buildings has made it possible for this department to suggest to architects a number of changes in construction and equipment which will conduce to economy in future construction.

In brief, the changes suggested are as follows:

Brick Work.—Heretofore as high as \$21 per thousand has been paid for exterior brick. From time to time the cost has

been reduced, until now we are able to secure a brick which fully equals the standard of excellence required by the Board, at a cost ranging about \$16.50 per thousand. For the "Tiffany" brand of interior brick we have paid as high as \$80 per thousand, but now use a glazed brick for this class of work which can be purchased between \$18 and \$21 per thousand.

Elaborate features in the trimming of stone and terra cotta which tended materially to increase the cost, have been reduced, and the trimmings simplified as much as possible without greatly detracting from the architectural beauty of the buildings.

Plastering.—The mixture has been changed by specifying sand-coat. The initial cost of this mixture is more than the lime and putty heretofore used, yet it is much more durable and lessens the necessity of making yearly repairs. The sand-coat mixture is much more permanent, and will not release itself from

any surface it may be applied to.

Carpenter Work.—The interior finish now selected and installed is, when completed, as beautiful as formerly, but instead of using quartered oak throughout the house, we use plain oak and other woods stained, which in nowise detract from the beauty of the buildings, but considerably reduce the cost. We have also eliminated expensive model shelves, card display racks and other trimmings of this nature, all of which tend to increase the cost of the buildings.

I would recommend that in the future yellow pine finish be specified also. Yellow pine properly treated makes a beautiful finish, and the expense is far less than the woods heretofore

specified.

Tile.—The expensive tile partitions formerly constructed are now replaced by a steel construction which is just as durable and

equal to tile in every respect.

Marble Work.—The marble trimmings in the lavatories will be eliminated hereafter, and we are also about to substitute cement floors for tile heretofore used. I hope in the future to make some changes in the marble and slate partition work in lavatories. This is a very expensive feature, and is not generally used in school buildings in other cities. I believe by making some changes in this line considerable expense can be saved.

Hardware.—More attention has been paid to the improvement of locks, with the elimination of all unnecessary elaborate trimmings. Ball-bearing locks are used wherever possible, as experi-

ence has proven them to be the most durable.

Roofing.—A number of important changes have been made in roof construction. No expensive tile roofs have been specified; on the contrary, tin and composition. This reduces the cost considerably, not only in the roofing contract proper, but also in

other branches on account of the different methods of construction required for this class of roofs. In the carpenter branch alone quite a reduction is made, as it is unnecessary to construct the high pitched rooms heretofore required.

Glazing.—All large panel doors have been eliminated, thus getting rid of the expensive plate glass which must be renewed

from time to time.

Plumbing.—A change in the plumbing fixtures is now under consideration, substituting a direct pressure valve for the expensive tank fixture. The initial cost of the tank fixture is considerable, not taking into consideration the enormous expense of maintenance and repair. The valve under consideration, known as the "diaphragm valve," is designed for any fixture requiring flushing with a regular amount of water. A single movement of the handle or push-button operates the valve, causing a complete flush, which can be repeated as soon as finished. The amount or duration of the flush, however, is not increased or diminished by holding or other manipulation of the lever, thus preventing waste of water, which is especially desirable, since all our new buildings are being equipped with meters. The valve has no complicated parts or pistons to get out of order, and I believe will be cheaper to maintain than any other flushing device now on the market. Tanks, with their necessary complicated fixtures, continually becoming out of order and requiring repairs, are unnecessary with a direct pressure device. I have been assured by the Waterworks authorities that water pressure is now so evenly distributed that pressure valves can be used with perfect safety. A flush-valve fixture has been installed on the Woodward High School for the last twelve months, and up to the present time has been perfectly satisfactory.

Electrical Work.—We have attempted to simplify fixtures as much as possible, using in the class-rooms a plain stem and link single fixture for Tungsten lamps, instead of the expensive clusters heretofore used on carbon filaments. Experience has proven that Tungsten lamps insure quite a saving in current consumption. The lights in class-rooms are in series, operated by several switches. If light is required on the west side of the room and none on the east, the west side can be illuminated without affecting the east side. This method insures against any waste in electrical

current.

# Suggestions for Improvements in Methods of Handling the Business of This Department.

It is gratifying to report that during the year the work of accounting, recording and disbursing has been simplified and consolidated as much as possible. The rapidly increasing volume of business has been handled with no increase in the clerical force and, I believe, with accuracy and efficiency. Everyone must realize the increased work which has come through the enlargement in school activities, such as Special Schools, lunch rooms, Continuation school, medical inspection, Evening and Vacation Schools, playgrounds, etc., modern heating, ventilating and lighting plants, plumbing, etc., which have recently been introduced. The territory acquired within the last year has increased materially

the operations of this department.

Our methods of handling the business and the funds therefore have not kept pace with this increase in activity, resulting each year in some complicated situations. During the closing months of each year we face a deficit in the Repair Fund and sometimes in the Heating Fund, in spite of the most rigid economy practiced. This condition of affairs can be directly attributed to a number of conditions and practices, which, if altered or revised, would place both funds on a more solid basis. I refer particularly to the practice of charging the cost of certain improvements—not benefiting the building as a whole, but incurred only for the benefit of some department of instruction—to the Repair Fund.

For instance, the Manual Training Committee authorizes a new Domestic Science center at a cost not exceeding, as a rule, \$300. As a matter of fact, this amount barely covers the cost of supplies and utensils necessary for conducting this particular branch of instruction, and is defrayed by the Manual Training Committee. The construction of cooking table, gas fitting and plumbing, the carpenter work, removal of blackboards, plastering and remodeling necessary to put the room or center in proper condition is not provided for. The average cost for proper equipment and remodeling ranges from \$300 to \$400, according to the extent of refitting and remodeling required. This added expense is charged to the Repair Fund without reference to the condition

of the fund, and without any provision made therefor.

The same conditions apply for the Manual Training, Kindergarten, and other special departments. In addition to this, all the hauling required for these departments—and this is considerable—is not charged to the proper department, but is again defrayed by the Repair Fund. In fact, during the year the Manual Training Department alone required a wagon one day of each week for their operations. If the Board of Education wishes to arrive at the true cost of operation for each special department, provision must be made for making a proper charge of all expenses incurred in connection therewith. Under present conditions appropriations for the equipment and maintenance of these various special departments covers but half the actual expense incurred, the other half being assumed by the Repair Fund, for which no provision has been made in the budget.

Then, again, the manner of charging supplies is a large factor in the deficit which these two funds are compelled to meet yearly. Under the system operating in this department, supplies are classed under two general heads, i. e., Educational and Operating. Text books, cravons, chalk, erasers, pencils, ink, and all other supplies necessary for the proper maintenance of the Academic Department come under the heading of Educational Supplies. Operating Supplies are such as are required for the maintenance of the buildings proper, heating, ventilating and electric plants, janitors' supplies, electrical supplies, lamps, etc. Under this heading are included coal-hods, dust-brushes, engineers' supplies, such as packing, waste, tools and ash-cans, amounting to thousands of dollars during the course of a year, which, under the present system, is charged to the Heating Fund. The charge for electric lamps this fiscal year amounted to \$2,000, and with the addition of the two High Schools, this expense will be doubled the coming year. The cost for electrical supplies required by janitors and engineers for the maintenance of plants amounted to \$750.54 for the year, and both sums were charged to the Repair Fund. These are but a few of the many items of expense necessary for the maintenance of the buildings which are charged to the Repair Fund.

The solution of this problem lies first, in charging all labor and material required in connection with any particular division of the Academic Department to the proper committee. Our system of keeping accounts in this department will readily permit of keeping such a record. We can check every bit of material to its proper destination, and the labor charge is just as simple. With regard to the supplies, I would suggest an increased appropriation for the Supply Fund, this fund to be divided into two heads, Educational Supplies and Operating Supplies, and the various articles as enumerated above to come under either heading.

#### OPERATION REPORT.

Herewith is submitted a report of the operations, repairs and disbursements for the various schools and special departments during the year. Considerable attention was paid to the renovation of the houses in the way of whitewashing and painting, especially in the down-town districts. No single item of repairs affords more gratifying results. The direct effect of bright and clean interiors is greatly appreciated by teachers and pupils. Care is exercised in the selection of the color scheme in conformity with the conditions and location encountered.

#### FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL-

Two kindergarten	rooms	repainted	and revarnished,	new
flag staff erected	1. and	general over	erhauling.	

Construction	. 70 00
General repairs	
Educational supplies	
Operating supplies	. 121 85
Average daily attendance	*1,026 65

#### FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL-

Exterior painted, interior whitewashed, roof repaired, rest room equipped, domestic science and lunch room installed, and general overhauling.

Construction	104 75
General repairs	789 74
Educational supplies	295 77
Operating supplies	478 38

#### SIXTH DISTRICT SCHOOL-

# Repairing roof and general overhauling.

General repairs	596 16
Educational supplies	567 52
Operating supplies	214 21

#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL-

overhauling.			and	interior	whitewashed,	and	general
--------------	--	--	-----	----------	--------------	-----	---------

General repairs	 895 08	
Educational supplies	 159 92	
Operating supplies	 793 32	
A STATE OF THE STA	 \$1,848	32

TWELFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Two kindergarten rooms painted, interior whitewas floors laid, and general overhauling.	hed, new
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	456 19 332 40 658 80
Average daily attendance	
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
General repairs	176 92 230 24 193 61 ———— \$600 77
Average daily attendance	\$000 T
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, two kindergarten rooms fitten annex, yards repaved, and general overhauling	
Construction General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	60 00 359 02 378 89 599 41
Average daily attendance	
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Roof repaired, and general overhauling.	
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	419 96 132 13 1,258 61 
Average daily attendance	φ1,610 10
TWENTIETH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, two kindergarten rooms retwo fire-escapes painted, and general overhau	epainted, ling.
General repairs	375 78 321 07 677 11
Average daily attendance	\$1,373 96
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.46 Average cost per pupil for operating supplies	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Manual Training, Domestic Science and kindergarter fitted up, and general overhauling.	1 rooms
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies.	425 96 139 98 805 21 
Average daily attendance	
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, and general overhauling.	
General repairs.  Educational supplies.  Operating supplies.	205 07 359 45 262 99
Average daily attendance	
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Kindergarten rooms renovated, interior whitewash general overhauling.	ied, and
General repairs	342 46 278 35 429 82
Average daily attendance	<b>\$1,050 63</b>
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, kindergarten rooms refitted, a eral overhauling.	nd gen-
General repairs	339 39 239 16 562 18 
Average daily attendance	ф1,140 15
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, kindergarten renovated, at general overhauling.	nd gen-
General repairs  Educational supplies.  Operating supplies.	374 51 147 21 205 93 ————————————————————————————————————
Average daily attendance	

#### THIRTIETH DISTRICT SCHOOL-

New	iron	flag-staff	erected.	and	general	overhauling.

Construction	70 00
General repairs	302 36
Educational supplies	456 21
Operating supplies.	734 83
Average daily attendance	
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$0.63	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.01	

# AVONDALE SCHOOL-

#### General overhauling.

General repairs	325 57 455 91 720 63 
Average daily attendance	φ1,30% 11

# BOND HILL SCHOOL-

Interior whitewashed, and general overhauling.

Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies.	28 28 366 03 125 31 224 84	\$744 46
Average daily attendance		

# CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL-

Domestic Science room equipped, gas supply installed, library and principal's office varnished, and general overhauling.

3 11	\$1 502 26
Operating supplies	315 83
Educational supplies	140 53
General repairs	305 90
Construction	740 00

Average	daily :	attendance			. 376
Average	cost pe	r pupil fo:	r education:	al supplies	.\$0.37
Average	cost ne	r nunil for	r operating	supplies	8.1

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830 84 339 53 231 24	24 404 22
	\$1,401 61
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# EVANSTON SCHOOL-

Woodwork	painted	and	varnished,	interior	tinted	and	gen-
eral ove	rhauling						

Construction	43	78	
General repairs	1.021	29	
Educational supplies	390	82	
Operating supplies		44	
3 11		\$1,692 3	3
Average daily attendance 475			
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.82			
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies50			

#### FULTON SCHOOL-

Interior whitewashed, stone wall repaired and pointed, new cement entrance steps, walk, etc., installed, and general overhauling.

Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	605 75 213 16 194 43 87 02
	\$1,100 36

#### GARFIELD SCHOOL-

Cellar whitewashed, and general overhauling.

General repairs	329 61	\$995 26
Average daily attendance		

# GUILFORD SCHOOL-

Basement whitewashed, and general overhauling.

Construction	6 66 243 07 345 49 436 56
Average daily attendance	- F1,001 T0

80

87

#### HARRISON SCHOOL-

Entire interior tinted	, new	iron	stairway	installed,	and	gen-
eral overhauling						

Construction	
General repairs	1,243 17
Educational supplies	104 44
Operating supplies	98 37
	\$2,304 98

#### HIGHLANDS SCHOOL-

Corridors and play-rooms tinted, kindergarten rooms fitted up, and general overhauling.

General repairs	685 84
Educational supplies	147 26
Operating supplies	832 70

#### HOFFMAN SCHOOL-

Exterior painted, interior whitewashed, and general overhauling.

Construction	13 00
General repairs	1,094 82
Educational supplies	222 24
Operating supplies	566 44
	\$1,896_50

#### HORACE MANN SCHOOL-

Cellars whitewashed, and general overhauling

Cenars wintewasticu, and general overthauting.		
Construction	212 30	
General repairs		
Educational supplies	171 59	
Operating supplies	391 05	
		\$892 8

HYDE PARK SCHOOL AND COLONY—	
Outside woodwork painted, interior woodwork va kindergarten renovated, dividing fence and bo erected at colony, and general overhauling.	rnished, ardwalk
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies.	233 50 1,526 89 813 23 648 57 
Average daily attendance	
JACKSON SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, exterior painted, interior we grained and varnished, and general overhauling	oodwork
General repairs	1,530 50
Educational suppliesOperating supplies	183 11 403 08
Average daily attendance	\$2,116 69
KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL—  General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	216 72 92 61 52 46 ——— \$361 79
Average daily attendance	ψυσι 10
LINCOLN SCHOOL—	
Interior woodwork painted and varnished, and gener hauling.	al over-
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	760 31 406 94 468 26 
Average daily attendance	ψ1,000 01
LINWOOD SCHOOL—	
Interior whitewashed, kindergarten renovated, and overhauling.	general
Construction General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	35 00 172 74 193 06 321 31
Average daily attendance	\$722 11

#### McKINLEY SCHOOL-

	kindergarten renovated, and
general overhauling. California Colony, exterior	painted, interior grained and
varnished, new floors laid	, and general overhauling.

varnished, new floors laid, and general overhauling.
Three-Mile Colony, general overhauling.

#### MORGAN SCHOOL-

Cellar whitewashed, and general overhauling.

General repairs	263 95 637 80
Average daily attendance	

#### MOUNT ADAMS SCHOOL-

Basement and kindergarten rooms painted, and general overhauling; new flag pole.

Construction	259 21	
Educational supplies	140 89	
Operating supplies		7!

#### NORTH FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL-

Ceilings whitewashed, slate blackboards installed, and general overhauling.

Construction	92 00	
General repairs	350 20	
Educational supplies	142 79	
Operating supplies	29 80	\$614 79

#### OYLER SCHOOL-

Exterior	painted,	interior	tinted;	interior	woodwork	grained
and v	rarnished	and o	eneral	overhaul	ino	

General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	335 419	07 66	Pro.
Average daily attendance		\$2,928	72

Average cost per pupil for educational supplies. \$0.51 Average cost per pupil for operating supplies... .64

#### RASCHIG SCHOOL-

Interior whitewashed, new iron flag staff erected, and general overhauling.

Construction	70 00
General repairs	488 96
Educational supplies	418 70
Operating supplies	453 17
Average daily attendance	
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$0.	
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies	63

#### RIVERSIDE SCHOOL-

Interior whitewashed, woodwork painted, and general over-

hauling. Anderson Ferry Colony, cement walks and floor in cellar

laid, and general overhauling.
St. Joe Colony, yards graded and drained, and general overhauling.

Construction	
General repairs	877 91
Educational supplies	454 95
Operating supplies	187 02
Average daily attendance 430	

Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.06 Average cost per pupil for operating supplies... .44

# SHERMAN SCHOOL-

Interior whitewashed, yards repaved, and new addition graded, outside doors painted, and general overhauling.

General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	430 23 685 02	
Average daily attendance 902	\$2,064 7	4

Average cost per pupil for educational supplies, \$0.48 Average cost per pupil for operating supplies... .76

SPECIAL SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	70 92 153 25 54 58	40*.) **
Average daily attendance		\$278 75
VINE STREET SCHOOL—		
Interior tinted, woodwork grained and varnished, a fire-escape erected, fire-escapes painted, and overhauling.	dditional general	
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	307 00 834 76 45 81 528 12	₽4 ≈4 ≈ .00.
Average daily attendance		\$1,715 69
WARSAW SCHOOL—		
General overhauling.		
General repairs  Educational supplies.  Operating supplies.	207 74 216 12 340 31	\$764 17
Average daily attendance		\$104 II
WASHINGTON SCHOOL—		
General overhauling.		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	1,417 97 639 43 8,062 12	10 110 70
Average daily attendance		10,119 52
WEBSTER SCHOOL—		
Interior tinted, all woodwork varnished, new flag-sta metal weather stripped throughout, and gener hauling.	ff, house al over-	
Construction General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	545 00 624 87 163 43 567 42	21 000 29
Average daily attendance		31,900 72

WESTWOOD SCHOOL—  General overhauling.				
General repairs	435 325 1,000	$\begin{array}{c} 05 \\ 81 \end{array}$	01 701	0.4
Average daily attendance			\$1,761	2.1
WHITTIER SCHOOL—				
Cellars whitewashed, kindergarten renovated, and overhauling.	gene	ra1		
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	1,239 441 428	$\frac{79}{10}$	ee 100	P) =
Average daily attendance			\$2,109	19
WINDSOR SCHOOL—				
Interior whitewashed, slate blackboards installed, a eral overhauling.	and ge	en-		
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	339 349 572	$\frac{54}{44}$	\$1,261	10
Average daily attendance			φ1,201	10
WINTON PLACE SCHOOL—				
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	167 185 78			
Average daily attendance			\$431	88
FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—				
Cement walks and iron fence installed, and gener hauling.	ral ov	er-		
Construction General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	289 492 160 1,374	72 47 66		
Average daily attendance			\$2,317	10

SECOND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—
Laid new floors, refitted building for Special School and Continuation School, and general overhauling.
Construction       113 00         General repairs       320 21         Operating supplies       111 65         \$544 86
THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—
Exterior painted, interior tinted and painted, woodwork grained and varnished, and general overhauling.
Construction         88 00           General repairs         1,300 44           Educational supplies         143 44           Operating supplies         567 38           \$2,099 26
Average daily attendance
FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—
Interior whitewashed, and general overhauling.
General repairs         434 54           Educational supplies         175 04           Operating supplies         442 11
Average daily attendance
HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL—
General repairs         820 69           Educational supplies         1.059 53           Operating supplies         21,101 46           —22,981 68
Average daily attendance
WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL—
Interior tinted, basement whitewashed, additional radiation installed, and general overhauling.
Construction       106 00         General repairs       1,312 27         Educational supplies       999 03         Operating supplies       715 82         \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$3,133 12
Average daily attendance

WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL—
General repairs       893 69         Educational supplies       116 36         Operating supplies       2,226 20         \$3,236 25
Average daily attendance
MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT—
Equipment
DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—
Equipment
KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT—
Equipment
PHYSICAL CULTURE DEPARTMENT—
Excluding equipment for new buildings.
Equipment
CONTINUATION SCHOOL—
Equipment
DRAWING DEPARTMENT—
Equipment 129 62 Supplies 2,363 39
SUMMER SCHOOLS—
Equipment 4 20 Supplies 589 01 — \$593 21
NIGHT SCHOOLS—
Equipment 389 40 Supplies 13 50 ————————————————————————————————————

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Supplies purchased and distributed for the following special departments:

Jewish Settlement	10	20
Blind School	33	80
Supplies and equipment purchased for Superintendent of		
Schools, session room and Clerk's office	112	26
Vacation playgrounds	903	14
Stereopticons and slides	241	90
Bureau of Hygiene	99	95
House of Refuge	244	07
Indigent Account	1,272	78
German Department	733	16
Music Department	734	07
Total	\$4,385	33

Special report of the operations of the Court street building, known as the "Business Department."

# MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

# HEATING AND VENTILATING INSTALLATIONS.

Heating and ventilating plants have been completed in the following buildings during the past year: Hughes High School, Woodward High School, Kirby Road School, Sixth District School, Eleventh District School, McKinley School.

The plants at Winton Place, Twenty-third District and Douglass Schools are well under way. All of these buildings are equipped with the most modern types of ventilating apparatus, assuring more than thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute per pupil, which amount is necessary to maintain the standard of purity in the air.

Each plant, upon completion, is carefully regulated by means of an anemometer test, and all dampers locked in their correct position. Each class-room of average size is supplied with 1,650 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, or an amount sufficient for fifty-five occupants, an equal amount of foul air being driven out of the room each minute. This means a complete change of air in the room every six and one-half minutes.

All class-rooms, auditoriums, etc., are equipped with automatic temperature regulation which has proven a great advantage in the matter of comfort, health and economy in fuel consumption.

# AIR WASHERS.

All schools, except those located on the hill tops are being equipped with mechanical air washers in connection with the ventilating systems. The entire fresh air supply to the building is thoroughly washed by means of water sprays before it is delivered to the rooms. By this means 98 per cent of the dirt is removed from the air before it is breathed by the pupil.

# VACUUM CLEANING.

After careful observation of the vacuum cleaning plants installed in two of our school buildings one year ago, we are no longer in doubt as to the great advantage derived from these plants. Our new and remodeled buildings are being equipped with this device, and it is to be hoped that all schools, in the next few years, may be cleaned by this sanitary method.

# JANITOR SERVICE.

Several improvements have been made in the janitor service. A monthly report is now furnished to the Mechanical Engineer by the janitor, showing the cleaning done during the month; this report is in all cases signed by the teachers. These reports are filed for reference, and act as a ready check on the cleaning of the school.

A marked improvement has been acomplished in the general tidiness of the class-rooms during school hours by the hearty co-operation of the teachers in having each pupil keep the floor clear of scrap paper, etc., in the vicinity of his desk.

Each building is visited by the Chief Janitor every six weeks or oftener, if possible, at which time a thorough inspection of the entire building is made, and report filed with the Mechnical

Engineer.

The following buildings were cleaned and put in shape for school during the past year: Hughes High School, Washington School, Eleventh District School, Woodward High School, Sixth District School, McKinley School.

#### COAL CONSUMPTION.

The amount and kind of coal consumed in each school building during the winter of 1909-1910 is as follows:

SCHOOLS	Run	of Mine	Lump Tons	Nut and Slack
First District			107	
Fifth District			108	
Sixth District		184	56	• • •
Eleventh District (old)			123	
Eleventh District (new)		122		
Twelfth District			130	
Fourteenth District			140	
Fifteenth District			164	
Sixteenth District		264		
Twentieth District			124	
Twenty-second District		223		
Twenty-third District			127	
Twenty-fifth District			106	
Twenty-seventh District			75	
Twenty-eighth District			108	
Thirtieth District		151		
Avondale				299
Bond Hill		35	9	
Central Fairmount		:::		250
Chase		211		***
Clifton		440		232
Columbian		113		• • •
Deaf Mute			35	
Douglass			69	***
Evanston			10	176
Fulton		10"	40	
Garfield		125	15 113	
Guilford		122	113	
Harrison				ooiler, \$563.83
Hoffman		4 Gas use	147	ιοπει, φουσ.σο
Horace Mann		140	111	• • • •
Hyde Park		169		
Hyde Park Colony		100	4	
Jackson			105	
Kirby Road (old)			82	
Lincoln		145		
Linwood		81		
McKinley			80	
California			15	
Morgan		165		
Mt. Adams		30	20	
North Fairmount		99		
Oyler		175		
Oyler—State Avenue			5	
Raschig		130	15	
Riverside (new)		92	14	
Riverside (old)			11	
Sherman			190	
Special			53	
Vine Street			93	
Warsaw		65	15	
Washington		256	7	
Webster		155		
Westwood		126		
Whittier		162		• • •

SCHOOLS	Run of Mine Tons	Lump Tons	Nut and Slack Tons
Windsor	55	90	
Winton Place	35	30	
First Intermediate			498
Second Intermediate		120	
Third Intermediate			
Fourth Intermediate		105	
Hughes High (old)		76	
Hughes High (new)	612		
Walnut Hills High	236		
Woodward High			
Manual Training Center		43	
Warehouse	64	,•••	
	4,940	2,995	1,456
Price per ton		\$2.48	\$1.93

# BOOK REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

The following text books were purchased during the year:

Regular, Elementary	15,514	98
Supplementary, Elementary	2,903	82
High School text books	2,848	32
-		
Total	\$21,267	12

Cost of maintenance, including all material and supplies, required, in connection with the covering and repair of text books, \$1,015.87.

# REGULAR TEXT BOOKS DISBURSED.

	On Hand Sept. 1, 1910		Balance on Hand Sept. 1, 1910	Books Rejected	Books Repaired
McGuffey's First Reader	. 361	3,650	956	2,239	1,430
" Second Reader	. 362	3,450	894	2,088	1,363
" Third Reader		2,050	724	1,506	2,111
" Fourth Reader	. 229	1,350	685	586	2,775
Baldwin's Fifth Reader		1,350	664	838	2,083
" Sixth Reader	. 328	1,100	789	811	2,092
" Seventh Reader		800	677	501	2,079
" Eighth Reader				65	696
First Days at School	. 231	1,700	1,009	1,575	1,148
Natural Elementary Geography		2,800	932	2,073	4.466
Natural Advanced Geography	. 194	2,500	1,430	1,332	5,967
White's Complete Arithmetic	. 285	1,400	751	976	6,209
White's First Book of Arithmetic	234	1,850	957	961	4,625
Metcalf's English Grammar	. 265	1,700	916	1,123	5,527
Patterson's Word Book				850	2,959
Baldwin's Speller		5,000	1,509	3,317	7,872
McMaster's History U. S	. 82	1,500	726	251	2,429

McMaster's	Scho	ol Histo:	ry				878	1,014
Milne's Ele	ments (	of Algeb	ra	58	1,000	499	419	1,420
Overton's .	Applie	l Physio	logy	96	500	316	82	1,513
Harmonic	Music	Primer.		500	1,000	353	514	3,440
"	**		No. 1	500	1,000	500	586	2,271
"	66	66	No. 2	500	200	343	169	1,903
"	66	66	No. 3	500	700	462	70	1,032
44	66	44	No. 4	500	300	390	9	768
66	66	"	No. 5		500	416	9	1,005
German Fi	rst Sch	iool Boo	k	351	3,300	821	1,967	1,546
" Fi	rst Rea	ider		162	1,900	992	894	704
" Se	cond I	Reader		147	1,400	650	861	672
					1,050	664	529	713
New Ad. G					1,250	832	597	2,033

#### MAINTENANCE EXPENSE.

Building stock rooms, partitions, shelving, additional electric

lighting, etc., \$160.98.

Expense of stable of nine head of horses, including salary of stable boss, feed, wagon and buggy repairs, shoeing, harness repairs, veterinary services, livery charges, and sundry supplies, \$2,495.73.

Expense account for maintenance of Business Manager's and Mechanical Engineer's offices, \$763.54.

# GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

The general expense incurred, which can not be charged to any particular department or school, such as material required in construction and repair of equipment necessary in connection with the maintenance of schools, amounts to \$2,069.58.

The labor charge involving general construction, and which can not be charged to any particular school, amounts to \$4,161.50.

																				21,860	10
Heating																				2,253	72
Furnitur	e																			705	72
New bui	ldings																			9,142	33
I	urnitur	furniture	Heating       2,253         Furniture       705         New buildings       9,142																		

Discounts earned, \$346.93.

Sundry assets, such as machinery, wagons, horses, harness, furniture, etc., \$1,758.13.

# RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of moneys received from sources as indicated below, and turned into the city treasury, as evidenced by the treasurer's receipt numbers given herewith:

Old buildings	1,455	00
	2,225	00
School furniture	352	02
Old iron	830	36
Old books and paper	384	85
Second-hand motor	137	50
Cash discounts and rebates	88	26
Old blackboard slate	72	
Old safes	25	
Sundries	100	25
		~~
Total	\$5,659	47

Receipts Nos. 404, 406, 451, 452, 487, 499, 607, 608, 644, 645, 646, part of 668.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. Handman,

Business Manager.

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#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS of CINCINNATI

#### **EIGHTIETH**

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Public Schools of Cincinnati

for the

School Year Ending August 31, 1909



CINCINNATI PHINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD 1910



#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI

#### **EIGHTIETH**

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OF THE

### Public Schools of Cincinnati

FOR THE

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MMY

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#### BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, FOR THE YEAR 1910

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

George F. Osler
John Schwaab
George W. Harper
S. Edwin Hamilton
CHAS. A. CORRY
ROBT. E. COGHILL
J. H. BAUER
S. B. Marvin
Chas. Gregory Smith
GEO. FRIEDLEIN
WM. F. Hess
Anton Berger
G. Deutsch
Christian Erhardt
ROBERT INGRAM
REINHART W. PAGELS
John Gros
RAPHAEL W. MILLER
A. L. Tischbein
JOHN B. PEASLEE
Jas. F. Clayton
J. C. Evans
EDWARD J. DURR
Fred E. Wesselmann
A. D. Shockley
EMIL POLLAK
JOHN M. WITHROW

STEPHEN B. MARVIN, President.

JOHN SCHWAAB, Vice-President.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

#### FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1910.

AUDITING
Boundaries, Transfers Miller, Ingram, Hamilton.
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS { Withrow, Friedlein, Tischbein, Durr, Corry, Erhardt, Hamilton.
COURSE OF STUDY AND Schwaab, Osler, Hess, Shockley, Deutsch.
Deaf Mute SchoolIngram, Gigos, Miller.
DISCIPLINE AND MORALSClayton, Deutsch, Bauer, Harper, Peaslee.
Funds and ClaimsPollak, Berger, Tischbein, Hess, Wesselmann.
FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES. Durr, Berger, Bauer, Pollak, Erhardt.
$ \begin{array}{lll} \text{German Department.} & \text{Schwaab, Peaslee, Deutsch, Bauer, Wesselmann.} \end{array} $
HEATING FIXTURES AND Friedlein, Ingram, Bauer, Clayton, Evans.
LawCoghill, Wesselmann, Tischbein.
LotsBerger, Harper, Friedlein, Corry, Erhardt.
$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Manual Training and} \\ \text{Domestic Science.} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Harper, Coghill, Clayton, Withrow, Tischbein.}$
NIGHT SCHOOLSSmith, Pollak, Osler, Gigos, Corry.
Printing
Rules and RegulationsTischbein, Coghill, Durr.
Special TeachersCoghill, Clayton, Pagels.
Special SchoolIngram, Pollak, Gigos.
School for BlindMiller, Ingram, Hamilton.
TEACHERS' INSTITUTEHess, Smith, Peaslee.
TEACHERS AND SALARIESSchwaab, Osler, Harper, Peaslee, Shockley.
PLAY GROUNDSCorry, Miller, Schockley, Pagels, Ingram.
Dedication of New Buildings





#### Report of the President

On April 22, 1909, the so-called "large" Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati, was re-established by a decision of the Circuit Courts of the Southern District of Ohio, and the decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Board now consists of twenty-seven members, twenty-four of whom represent the various wards of the city and three members are elected at large.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the relative value and usefulness of the two types of Boards. The "large" Board being nearer the people and being more distinctly a representative Board, seems more in harmony with the spirit of our free American institutions. The advocates of the "small" Board, while not large in numbers, are persistent in spirit. It would be a wise move, in my opinion, to submit the question to a vote of the people, as the principle involved might apply with equal force to City Councils and State Legislatures. If Boards of Education not representative in character are the best Boards to enact school legislation, why not apply the same theory to City and State legislative bodies? There has been considerable discussion in the past concerning tax levies for school purposes and the rank of Cincinnati, as compared with other cities of the State in regard to the tax rate for school purposes.

The Cincinnati Board, for the year 1909, levied 9½ mills. The amount of the bond issues, \$480,000, is equivalent to an additional levy of 2 mills, making the total revenues equivalent to those available under a levy of 11½ mills, showing conclusively that the City of Cincinnati is not at all niggardly in caring for its

youth.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

During the past year the Highlands and Westwood new buildings, the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second District Annexes, have been completed and occupied. Satisfactory progress has been made on the two High Schools and they will be ready for occupancy September, 1910. Contracts were awarded for the construction of the Eleventh District, Kirby Road buildings and an addition to the Twenty-third District; plans and specifications adopted for the erection of new Winton Place and

Douglass School buildings and the architect instructed to proceed with the preparation of plans for a thirty-room school building for the Fourteenth District.

Additional sites have been purchased as follows:

Evansten, cost\$25,100 00	23rd District, cost\$13,980 63
Walnut Hills, cost 1,167 98	Sherman, cost 44,606 09
30th District, cost 1,175 00	

The Board has resolved to acquire title through condemnation proceedings to a tract of land bounded by Fourth, Ludlow, Arch and Iola streets, for a site for the new Guilford School building, the cost of which is estimated at \$100,000.00; also a lot 50x180 feet on the southwest corner of Vine and University avenue, estimated cost, \$15,000.00, and the Evanston Presbyterian Church property on Langdon avenue, at a cost of \$4,600.00.

During the year ending September 1, 1909, the following amounts have been expended for new buildings and permanent improvements:

Westwood\$111,853	55	Woodward\$	295,624	59
Hughes 398,767	39	Highlands	103,875	20
11th District 64,322	38	18th District	92,179	31
16th District 4,082	53	1st Intermediate	18,803	79
Clifton 886	00	Whittier	1,200	00
Avondale 12,145	50	Kirby Road	16,782	61
Douglass 40	00	23rd District	105	43

The erection of another new school building in the western part of the city is also being contemplated, and the location of same will be determined after a careful census of the school population is taken.

Heating and ventilation, temperature regulation and vacuum cleaning systems have been installed in the Sixteenth and Whittier School buildings. Flush closet systems in the McKinley, sprinkling systems in the Bond Hill, Linwood, Warsaw, Winton Place, and other improvements and repairs aggregating \$80,000.

An architect has been employed to prepare plans for the alteration of the Sixth District School building, so that heating, ventilating and shower baths may be introduced.

The following table of statistics regarding the new buildings is of great interest. All of them will be beautiful and substantial and will reflect credit on the Board and on the city.

## NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

NUMBER OF STORIES AND CONSTRUCTION	Three stories, Brick, cement and steel. Terra cotta trimmings.	Three stories. Brick, cement and steel. Terra cotta trimmings.	Three stories. Brick, cement and steel. Terra cotta	Two stories. Brick, cement and steel. Terra cotta trimmings.	(Three stories. Brick, cement and steel. Terra cotta trimmings.
Cost per Cubic Foot	\$0.17	221/2	181/2	161/2	17%
Yo redunt X ni 1994 bidu Buibling	,312,493	387,282	904,320	738,000	089,606
Estimated fortof Building	12 \$223,784 00 1,312,493 \$0	86,965 00	168,302 00	121,500 00	160,000 00
Spower Baths	12	ಣ	12	13	16
Inside Indi- vidual Closets	4	¢;	63	Ø3	63
roilets.	Ø3	<b>c</b> 3	©3	<b>ं</b>	C3
Gymnasiums		-	-	-	-
Auditorium	-	-	-	-	_
Kindergarten		-	-	_	_
Play Rooms	63	Ø3	Ø3	63	©5
Теасhers'	-	-	-	-	_
Principal's Office	-	-	-	_	-
Varadid	-	-		-	-
Science Rooms	-	н	-	-	_
RainierT.neM	-	П	-	-	-
Glass Rooms	27	ಣ	19	10	16
SCHOOLS	Bleventh District	Twenty-third District	Kirby Road	Winton Place	Douglass

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

A continuation school has been opened September, 1909, for the purpose of permitting boys working in shops to continue their studies, especially such as are closely connected with their work in the shops. The manufacturers realizing what benefit this action by the Board will be to them, have agreed to allow each employee desiring to attend the school one-half day per week without loss of pay. The attendance has been very good, averaging 186 per week, divided into nine classes of twenty-one each. An extension will soon be necessary as at present but eighteen manufacturers are co-operating, and more are clamoring to do so but cannot, owing to lack of room. A continuation school of like nature is also contemplated for the young women in stores and factories.

I believe such a school should be established, and the teachers who visited Europe to make a study of school conditions there, should be consulted as to their opinions of the methods to be pursued in conducting these schools. Germany undoubtedly owes much of her present prosperity to her trade schools, and these expert teachers who have had an opportunity of observing their methods, should be in a position to render valuable advice.

#### PLAYGROUNDS.

Dr. Carl Ziegler, Supervisor of Physical Training, was a delegate to the annual convention of the Playground Association of America. A committee was appointed September 22, 1908, to devise means of establishing systematic playgrounds and recreation work and training. Playgrounds were opened at the Jackson School, Fourteenth District and Sinton Park. The attendance at the Fourteenth District was very large, but owing to the proximity of Sinton Park, the attendance was poor at the Jackson School. It is earnestly recommended that the playgrounds be established at as many downtown schools as possible. On June 7, 1909, an amendment to the rules of the Board provided for the establishment of a Standing Committee on Playgrounds, and the future of this important addition to the activities of the Board seems assured.

#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

The increase in attendance in the past five years is 100 per cent. This permits of a better system of grading. Formerly the attendance consisted largely of those who were fitting themselves for high school or those who had had no previous schooling, but now all grades are represented about equally. The number of pupils of foreign birth has increased recently, and the problem of Americanizing these students is one of the important functions of these schools.

The Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, Dr. Chas. Gregory Smith, has recently advocated the establishment of an evening course at the university, to afford the graduates of the evening high schools an opportunity to continue their education.

The suggestion is, in my opinion, a valuable one, and I trust that it will be given serious consideration.

#### Annexation.

The Board has acquired through the annexation of new ter-

ritory by the City of Cincinnati, control of the following:

Spencer Township, East Columbia, California, Three Mile, South Bend School District No. 4 School Districts, also a part of Section 34 adjoining Mt. Airy. The annexation of the village of Delhi is nearly completed, and then will also become a part of the School District of Cincinnati. Through this annexation, the Board has become the owner of two school buildings, one in East Columbia and one in South Bend, which being no longer in use, should, in my opinion, be sold.

#### DEATH OF DR. W. W. BARBER.

The Board has sustained a loss in the death of Dr. W. W. Barber who represented the Twenty-second Sub-District.

The Doctor's genial manner and uniform good nature had en-

deared him to his fellow members.

His services as a member of both the large and small Boards will not soon be forgotten.

The Board is to be congratulated on the high standard of work

done by it in the past year.

Serving without compensation, your unselfish devotion should and doubtless does, merit and secure the approbation of your constituents and the happiness consequent on the consciousness of a duty well performed.

Permit me to thank you for the honors and for the confidence

you have bestowed upon me.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN B. MARVIN, President.

#### Financial Statement

CINCINNATI, September 1, 1909.

To the Honorable The Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

Gentlemen—Herewith I submit to your honorable body a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909:

Balance September 1, 1908		\$307,137 94
RECEIPTS  Taxes— Balance August, 1909, settlement	2,784,439 07 9,022 82 1,700 00 6 00 2,833 26 309 50 711,191 74 150 00 150 00 150 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00	
Refunded by principals account change of parrolls—Jessie K. Dunn.       \$ 4 50         W. H. Remley.       \$ 80         Louis Rottenberg.       5 50         John S. Hauer.       6 99         S. T. Logan.       2 25         Geo. H. Denham.       10 96         H. C. Towell.       2 90         H. C. Towell.       2 90         H. C. Towell.       2 90         Ge. F. Sands.       98 90         Al. Schwartz       2 92         J. H. Carson.       3 74         J. H. Locke.       18 90         F. E. Crane.       62         Nettic Small       1 00         Transfer of funds	196 36	3,532,899 42 215,551 29
Total		\$4,058,588 65
	ł.	

## EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS	Surrountator	Surroundiation Institute	Furniture,	Fuel and	Repairs and		;	
	auper vision	morrage magnitude	Apparatus	Light	Improve'nts	went	Jamitors	Totals
	00 000 00	010 004 51	00 010	000 000	2 CO. D.			
	9,000 00	12 222 00	00 844	\$210 65	71.585 17		\$1,837.30	\$22,601 31
	2,200 00	99 076 66	969 14	96 9US	100'T		1,136 20	15,952 96
	2.064 55	16 345 69	178 95	420 16	9 206 19		1,040 11	00 000 12
		20,217 45		395 41	1 956 99		1,495 25	62 818 25
		16 978 80		195 07	0 492 90		1,24# 00	20,23/ 08
	00 000 6	15,665,08		07 016	20, 200 000		02 664,1	22,245 30
	2,200 00	19,758 09	50 95	360 61	66 061		1,100 25	19,705 65
	2,194 50	19.032 04		177 04	758 01		1,244 00	04 000, 42
Ţ	2,200 00	22,508 65		150 77	10 200 6		1,692,00	80 400, 45 90 404 66
	2,200 00	14,319 77	405 00	FL 006	1 909 54		1,001 00	20,404,02
	2.194.50	17,620,74	841 50	200 30	1,600 04		1,232,29	07 647 70
-	9 200 00	18 115 61	OO TEO	130 25	0,404.0		1,111 30	20,000 05
+	1,600 00	12,413,01	20 00	904 05	7 157 07		1,180 00	22,868 &
+	00 000 6	15, 176 69	00 00	00 100	1,000 01		05 115,1	23,303 21
28th District	9 200 00	15,886.45	115 65	80 FC0	1,288 34	97.50	1,298 40	21,014 94
+	00 000 6	18,806,97	10 000 0E	000 000	1,97± 01		07.01#1	21,987 74
diata	9,300 00	95 959 10	10,000 20	8/4 04	6,382,39		1,729 85	40,331 48
disto	* 1000	00,000	70,101,00	0,041 10	4,455 95		3,089 00	49,279 86
disto		11 991 95	00 00	1 200 00	2,119 81			2,276 61
diato	9 900 00	02 122,11	06 06	1,709 31	1,802 31		1,908 55	22,030 95
		10, 100, 01	0.000	046 29	632 32	240 00 540 00	1,132 50	21,650 65
	1,000 00	00 044,11	1,205 50	10 /86	2,054 80		2,739 50	26,288 67
	0,000,00	77 FCI.4		158 IG	932 45		725 55	7,545 68
	2,200 00	16,019 63		E 22	477 92		1,632 75	20,872 63
Surface Earling unit	2,200 00	8,926 25		384 53	735 76		2,083 70	14,330 24
	1,800 00	9,807 91		75 90°C	1,608 03		2,083 70	15,856 48
Olumbian	2,200 00	16,995 72	7 50	456 91	1,887 08		1,757 15	23,304 36
	1,440 00	10,517 62		275 10	223 68	75 00	2f 108	13.332 85
	1,800 00	0,895 00		378 75	204 08		1.865 10	14,442 93
	1,590 40	7,918 50		194 59	1,457 90		808 60	11,969 99
	2,190 10	15,641 68		362 64	987.52		1.405 95	20,587,84
initiona	2,123 80	14,201 75	92 25	754 69	1,756 56		1.088 50	20,017 55
Highiguds	1,700 00	8,140 13		5+ 60	29 866		808 60	11,672 00
	1,850 00	7,942 25		132 62	326 90		1,290 65	11,542 42
	2,000 00	17,156 72	88 29	521 14	943 38		2,065 85	3. Th. 3.
	5,200 00	17,892 87		390 60	491 53		1 363 10	92,338,10

# EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOLS—Continued.

SCHOOLS	Supervision Instruction	Instruction	Furniture, Fixtures & Apparatus	Fuel and Light	Repairs and Fermanent Improve'nts	Rent	Janitors	Totals
Kirby Road	1,900 00	10,686 11		130	259 55		933 00	13,918 17
Lincoln	2,200 00	15,605 St	2,530 W				07 435,1	10,500,40
Trumwood poomuri	1,047,20	7,030 07					1 500 00	11 997 01
Mann	00 000	7, LOS 05	900				00.250	11 901 08
McKinley	00000	17 917 67	17.50				9, 976 50	23 954 22
North Edinmount	1.850 00	9,618.96	4.383 00				1,177 90	17,523 79
Orler	2,200 00	15,300 76				00 06	2,083 70	21,716 45
Riverside	1,700 00	8,949 19					994 40	12,641 25
Sherman	2,200 00	18,883 55	277 50		1,342 14		1,670 30	24,974 46
Vine	1,700 00	10,369 06			4,924 52		925 20	18,128 29
Warsaw	1,600 00	5,891 75	09 250	244 64	7 909 45		703 50	9,884 St
Webster	00 00%	11 100 10	2,840,00	674 90	1 941 06		2 051 96	20,685 04
Westwood	9, 500 00	15.978 09	40 25	249 59	5.967 19		1,772 25	26,210 37
Windsor	1.840 00	13,917 08	8 00	501 45	535 61		1,303 55	18,105 69
Winton Place	1.800 00	9,140 68		132 95	1,070 58		855 25	12,999 46
Deaf Mare	1,111 85	5,513 75	20 40	134 56	49 48	817 33	00 839	8,200 36
Hughes	3,100 00	34,930 00	224 57	1,039 47	403 37		1,244 00	40,941 41
Woodward	2,700 00	42 899 25	414 20	1,018 99	3,841 00	312 72	1,124 55	52,310 71
Walnut Hills	2,839 10	47,173 00	395 20	830 00	3,085 83		2,037 05	56,309 33
Special Schools	1,280 95	1,110 05		258 90	322 80		00 230	3,873 70
Manual Training	2,100 00	17,128 15	:	630 14	372 69		816 00	21,076 95
Domestic Science	1,700 00	11,885 04						13,080 05
College	10,233 25							10,233 20
Drawing	2,200 00	6,936 76						0,130,70
Music	2,300 00	15,901 99						25,201 99
Penmanship	2,200 00	4,820 00						10 182 69
Fligsical Culture	2,200 00	20 006,1						2 300 00
Night Schools	00 020 6	99, 131, 50					1.556 10	25,757 60
Vacation Schools	6,010 00	3.425 00	442 71				300 00	4,067 71
Summer School		8,380 00					20 00	2,430 00
Play Grounds.		1,680 00					30 00	1,710 00
Kindergartens	1,532 05							1,582 05
Superintendent of Schools								0,000 00
Totals	\$151,953.95	\$978,570 25	\$45,486 92	\$30,752 36	\$110,400 41	\$1,632 54	\$86,798 73	\$1,405,604 16
T. Creation								

#### EXPENDITURES 1908-1909

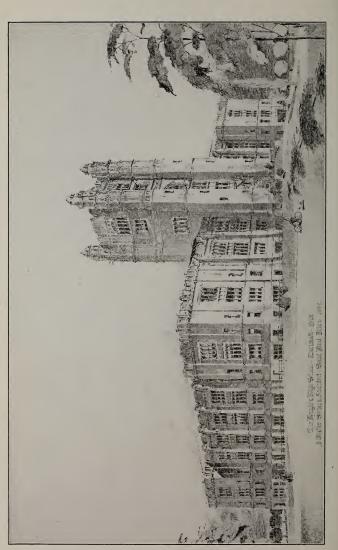
Amount brought forward				1,405,604 16
GENERAL ACC	OUNT			
Furniture, fixtures and apparatu			12,556 07	
Stationery and supplies			7,004 06	
Fuel and light			460 00	
Repairs, material, hauling			20,166 08	
Textbooks and supplementary re			27,677 62	
Miscellaneous, advertising, etc			23,054 12	
Special School for Boys			1,790 59	
Kindergarten			2,678 06	
Manual training			8,595 85	
Domestic science			4,019 27	
School for the Blind			938 39	
Gymnasia and play grounds			10,059 31	
Laboratory supplies			1,378 99	
School Teachers' Pension Fund.			13,731 51	
				134,109 99
SITES AND NEW B	UILDINGS	S		
	Sites N	NewBuildings		
Sixteenth District		16,979 82	16,979 82	
Twenty-second District		37,290 87	37,290 87	
Whittier		1,200 00	1,200 00	
Westwood		111,853 55	111,853 55	
Woodward		295,624 59	295,624 59	
Hughes		398,767 39	398,767 39	
Highlands		103,875 20	103,875 20	
Fourteenth District		40 00	40 00	
Eleventh District		64,322 38	64,322 33	
Eighteenth District		92,179 31	92,179 31	
First Intermediate		18,803 79	18,803 79	
Clifton		886 00	886 00	
Avondale Douglass	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12,145 40 40 00	12,145 40 40 00	
Winton Place		25 00	25 00	
Kirby Road	34 00	16,782 61	16,816 61	
Twenty-third District	13,984 50	105 43	14,089 93	
Evanston	25,100 00		25,100 00	
	\$39,118 50	\$1,170,921 34	\$1,210,039 84	1,210,039 8
BONDS, INTEREST AND	SINKING	FUND		
	Bonds	Interest		
Cincinnati	20,255 00	68,437 50	88,692 50	
Riverside	2,600 00	1.010 00	3,610 00	
Warsaw	1,000 00	550 00	1,550 00	
Winton Place	1,000 00	250 00	250 00	
Bond Hill		720 00	720 00	
	\$23,855 00	\$70,967 50		94,822 5
Amount carried forward				2,844,576 4

#### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$2,844,576 4
ADMINISTRATION		
Clerk Board of Education	3,000 00	
Assistant Clerk Board of Education	2,000 00	
Truant Officer and assistants	5,556 03	
Clerk Superintendent of Schools	1,800 00	
Secretary Union Board		
Business Manager		
Superintendent of Buildings		
Clerk Business Department		
Assistant Clerk Business Department		
Mechanical Engineer	2.666 18	
Custodian of Supplies	1,200 00	İ
Assistant Custodian	575 74	
Chief Engineer—Janitor		
Draughtsman		
Sergeant-at-arms		
Stenographers		
Master Mechanic	1,227 06	
		34,185 53
Board of Examiners		1,200 00
Transfer of Funds		218,551 29
Total		\$3,098,513 24
Balance August 31, 1909		\$960,075 41
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS		
No. 7290\$1,200 00		
No. 8376		
No. 8843 2,800 00		

Respectfully submitted, WM. GRAUTMAN, Clerk.





WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



#### FACE OF LEDGER

Tuition, Contingent, Building, Bonds, Interest and Sinking Funds

Receipts during the year (transfers included)	FACE OF LEDGER		ng r unus
Balance September 1, 1908. \$12,495 34 Receipts during the year (transfers included) \$1,188,995 15 21,201,491 49 \$1		Dr.	Cr.
CONTINGENT FUND *  Balance September 1, 1908.	Balance September 1, 1908	\$1,188,996 15	21,247 03
Balance September 1, 1908. 817,222 00 Receipts during the year (transfers included). 844,016 16 Disbursements during the year. 8648,423 00 Balance August 31, 1909. 212,815 76  BUILDING FUND Balance September 1, 1908. 8273,645 76 Receipts during the year (transfers included). 1,607,950 80 Disbursements during the year. 81,881,596 56  Totals. 81,881,596 56  BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND Balance September 1, 1908. 84,771 35  BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND Balance August 31, 1909. 83,774 24 Receipts during the year (transfers included). 8109,394 00 Balance September 1, 1908. 81,881,596 56  SUMMARY Balance September 1, 1909. 811,261 84  SUMMARY Balance September 1, 1909. 8307,137 94 Receipts during the year (transfers included). 8307,137 94 Receipts during the year (transfers included). 837,51,450 71 Disbursements during the year (transfers included). 83,751,450 71 Disbursements during the year (transfers included). 83,093,513 2. 83,093,513 2. 83,093,513 2. 960,075 41	Totals	\$1,201,491 49	\$1,201,491 49
BUILDING FUND  Balance September 1, 1908. \$273,645 76 Receipts during the year (transfers included) 1,607,950 80 11,607,950 80 11,607,950 80 721,144 81 81,000 80 721,144 81 81,000 80 81,160,451 61 81,000 81 81,881,596 50 81,88	Balance September 1, 1908	844,016 16	\$648,423 06 212,815 70
Balance September 1, 1908. \$273,645 76 Receipts during the year (transfers included) 1,607,950 80 Disbursements during the year . \$1,160,451 61 721,144 88 Receipts during the year . \$1,881,596 36 \$1	Totals	\$861,238 76	\$861,233 76
Balance September 1, 1908. \$3,774 24 Receipts during the year	Balance September 1, 1908.  Receipts during the year (transfers included).  Disbursements during the year.  Balance August 31, 1900.  Totals.	\$1,881,596 56	\$1,160,451 63
Balance September 1, 1908       \$307,137 94         Receipts during the year (transfers included).       3,751,450 71         Disbursements during the year (transfers included)       \$3,093,513 2         Balance August 31, 1909.       900,075 41	Balance September 1, 1908	110,487 60	\$109,394 04 4,837 80
Totals\$4,058,588 65 \$4,058,588 6	Balance September 1, 1908	3,751,450 71	\$3,098,513 24
	Totals	\$4,058,588 65	\$4,058,588 65

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. Henry Klein, superintendent of buildings, has \$3,000 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for payrolls of workmen in the employ of the Board. \*Mr. C. W. Handman, business manager, has \$100 of the Contingent Fund in his possession for petty expenses, postage, etc.

SCHOOL EXPENSES CINCINNAT! 1831 20 1909 INCTIISIVE	
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10	Lightieth Annual Report
Average annual salaries — all teachers included	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal's	表
Cost per pupil —total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	<ul><li>※ しょうのととくようなこののののなりようもっちゃくとくしははいる。</li><li>・ はないののないようなこのののもっちゃくとしてはいるののできます。</li><li>・ はないののないます。</li><li>・ はないののないます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないのののののできます。</li><li>・ はないののできます。</li><li>・ はないのののののできます。</li><li>・ はないののののののののののののできない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののできない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののののできない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののののののののできない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののののののののののののではない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののののののののののののののののではない。</li><li>・ はないののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののではない。</li><li>・ はないのののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののの</li></ul>
Cost per pupil —av'ge daily attendance on total expenses.	888 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	### 844   855   856   85
Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	11.80 11.80 12.80 13
Number enrolled pupils	2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
Number teachers employed.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Teachers' Salaries	88 92 92 92 92 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93
Total Expenses	28, 175 cs. 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28,
FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN	8885 8887 8887 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8889 8898

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CXPENSES, C

	Financial Statement	17
Average annual salaries — all teachers included	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	
Cost per pupil  —av'ge daily attendance on teachers' sal's	588886578786688866667774684666488	
Cost per pupil —total enroll- m't on teach- ers' salaries	899914886886594584589595555555555555555555555	
Cost per pupil  -av'ge daily attendance on total expenses.	& 3.2 1 5 8 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
Cost per pupil —total enroll- ment on total expenses	\$568446866648888888888888888888888888888	
Number pupils in av'ge daily attendance	8.85 8.87 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.89 8.89 8.89	34,842 35,507 35,779 33,373 34,085 35,602 35,602
Number enroll- ed pupils	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	43,884 45,583 44,227 42,812 44,018 46,927
Number teachers employed.	5.07 5.07 5.07 5.07 5.07 5.07 5.07 5.07	956 1,005 1,004 1,017 1,069 1,106
otal Teachers' salaries	## 19, 229 8.8 ## 19, 229 8.9 ## 19,	801,032 65 813,003 12 824,040 80 800,118 44 910,518 15 1,015,268 31 1,130,533 20
	28,17,89 a. 32, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 2	1,051,882 19 1,056,770 57 1,155,524 71 1,642,245 76 1,962,761 55 2,872,407 28 3,008,513 24
FISCAL YEAR BYDING IN	1817 1817 1817 1817 1817 1817 1818 1818	1900 1904 1906 1907 1907 1908

### ESTIMATED TAX DUPLICATE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI FOR 1909.

Cincinnati	\$251,782,250
Columbia Township, No. 1	
Columbia Township, Linwood	22,530
Delhi Township, No. 1	11,960
Green Township, No. 1	61,450
Cheviot School District No. 1	364,180
Millcreek Township, Nos. 2 and 18	56,200
" No. 3 (annexed to Cincinnati)	
" No. 5	800,360
" No. 7	45,420
Norwood School District No. 3	305,360
Total	.\$253,518,080

TAX LEVY, 8.50 MILLS.

#### BONDED DEBT SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

OF BONDS	No. of Bonds	Amount of Bonds	Rate of Interest Percent	Interest Payable	Principal Payable	Option
liverside	65	\$6,500 00		June & Dec.	\$1,300 an'ally	
Riverside	48	4,800 00		May & Nov.	700 an'ally	
Riverside	16	8,000 00	5	Mar. & Sept.	500 an'ally	
Varsaw	22	11,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	1,000 an'ally	
Sond Hill	10	4,000 00		Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 1, 1913	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00		Feb. & Aug. June & Dec.	Aug. 1, 1923	
Bond Hill	10	4,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	Dec. 23, 1923 Sept. 1, 1913	
Vinton Place.	10 4	5,000 00 400 00	5	Apr. & Oct.	\$100 annually	
South Bend	16	1,600 00		May & Nov.	100 annually	
South Bend	15	7,500 00		June & Dec.	500 annually	
incinnati	85	42,500 00		Apr. & Oct.	Apr. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 190
inclinati	500	250,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	
"	1	42,500 00		Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 190
"	500	50,000 00		Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 191
٠	100	50,000 00		Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	
"	€0	30,000 00	3	Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	
"	67	33,500 00		Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 1, 1940	
"	200	100,000 00		May & Nov.	May 1, 1945	
"	300	150,000 00		Apr. & Oct.	Oct. 16, 1945	
"	500	250,000 00		June & Dec. Nov. & May	June 25, 1946 Nov. 26, 1946	
****	400	200,000 00 250,000 00		Apr. & Oct.	Nov. 26, 1946 Apr. 13, 1948	
	500 400	200,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	Sept. 8, 1948	
	600	300,000 00		Mar. & Sept.	Mar. 30, 1949	
	360	180,000 00		June & Dec.	June 21, 1949	

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FUNDS AND CLAIMS.

May 24, 1909.

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Funds and Claims respectfully presents the following report of estimated receipts and expenditures together with the tax levy for the year 1910, which is recommended for adoption:

#### ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

ESTIMATED RECEIT IS.	
Estimated balance January 1, 1910	\$ 134,825 00
State Appropriation	200,000 00
Section 16	4,000 00
Deaf Mute Appropriation	4,000 00
Interest on Deposit	12,000 00
Woodward and Hughes Rents	11,000 00
Foreign Tuition	2,000 00
Examination Fees	300 00
Miscellaneous Sales	700 00
Local Tax	2,159,000 00
	\$2,527,825 00

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES—TUITION FUND.

Salaries of Teachers,	Elementary Schools\$	953,100	00
"	High Schools	154,000	00
**	Special Schools	3,900	00
ee	Evening Schools	31,000	00
**	Vacation Schools	13,500	00
44	Manual Training	28,000	00
44	Domestic Science	19,000	00
44	College	10,500	00
44	Kindergartens	31,000	00
44	Superintendent of Schools	6,000	00

\$1,250,000 00

#### BONDS, INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

SINKING FUND AND REDEMPTION. \$23,7

Cincinnati																		
Riverside			 	 	 					 		 			2,60	0	00	
Warsaw .		 	 		 							 			1,00	0	00	
														 		_		\$27,3

\$27,300 00

#### INTEREST ON BONDS.

Cincinnati	\$ 80,135 00	
New Issue 1910		
Riverside	880 00	
Warsaw	500 00	
Bond Hill	720 00	
Winton Place	250 00	

\$92,485 00

Total.....\$119,785 00

#### BUILDING FUND.

BUILDING FUND.		
New Buildings, Improvements and Sites	\$ 538 480	00
Tien Danange, Improvemente una Diteeritiiniiniinii	φ 000,100	•
CONTINGENT FUND.		
Janitors, Elementary Schools	.\$ 85,000	00
Janitors, High Schools	12,500	
Janitors, Evening Schools	2,000	00
Administration	36,000	
Board of Examiners	1,200	
Secretary Union Board	600	00
	\$137,300	00
NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.	. 4101,000	00
Hughes Woodwar	d	
Furniture		
Laboratories		
Gymnasia 6,500 00 6,500 00		
Manual Training 11,000 00 49,700 00		
Domestic Science 9,000 00 4,000 00		
Lockers		00
High School Apparatus, Laboratories, etc	\$176,000 3,200	
New Text Books, Elementary	10,000	
New Text Books, High Schools		
Renovation of Books, Covers, etc	4,000	
Supplementary Reading	4,000	
Manual Training		
Domestic Science		
Kindergartens Vacation Schools		
Evening Schools, Lecture Course, etc	1,500	
Special School, Matron, etc	1,500	
Furniture, Old Buildings	5,000	00
Furniture, New Buildings	22,300	
School Supplies, Pencils, Chalk, etc	5,000	
Teaching Apparatus, Maps, Globes, etc	6,300 4,000	
Gymnasium, New Buildings	4,000	
Printing	2,000	
Rent	1,800	
Light and Power		
Incidentals		
Census		
Institute		
School for the Blind, Bus Hire, etc	1,000	
Commencement Exercises	1,000	
School Teachers' Pension Fund	25,000	
Fuel	25,000	
Heating Fixtures, Castings, Labor	6,000	
Steam Heating, McKinley Building	10,000 20,000	
General Repairs	50,000	
Water Meters		
Sixth District Shower Baths		
Auditor's Fees (Suit Pending)		
Contingencies	33,260	00

#### SUMMARY.

Tuition Fund\$1,250,000	
Bonds, Interest and Sinking Fund	00
Building Fund	
Contingent Fund	00

\$2,527,825 00

The estimated receipts from State appropriation together with the estimated balance on January 1, 1910 and receipts from other sources being \$368,825.00, it becomes necessary to raise the sum of \$2,159,000,00 from local taxation.

Your Committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following tax levy upon the taxable property of the School District for the year 1910.

Tuition Fund	3.80
Bonds, Interest, Sinking Fund	
Building FundMills	
Contingent FundMills	2.14

Total......Mills.... 8.50

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL POLLAK, Anton Berger, Fred Eggers,

Committee on Funds and Claims.

In connection herewith Mr. Pollak presented the following communication:

CINCINNATI, May 24, 1909.

To the Honorable Board of Education, Cincinnai, Ohio:

 ${\tt Gentlemen-With}$  the report of your Committee on Funds and Claims, I beg to offer a few words of explanation.

When the budget for 1909 was prepared, your Committee was confronted with a new situation, brought about by the law which had taken effect requiring that for all contracts entered into by this Board the funds have to be in the Treasury or provided for by taxes actually levied. The Hughes and Woodward high schools were at the time under construction, and it was necessary to procure the necessary funds to comply with the law, not only for these buildings but also for all other improvements under way. To accomplish this it required a tax levy of 9.5 mills, and your Committee issued a statement explaining the existing conditions.

I am pleased to report to you that we are able to reduce the levy to 8.5 mills for 1910, without abandoning any of the improvements contemplated, providing for equipping and furnishing both Hughes and Wood-

ward High Schools at the estimated cost of \$175,000.

We provided for the increased budget in the tuition fund, and can continue the march of progress marked out by the Board of Education, to place Cincinnati again in the front rank for its school system amongst the cities of America. However, to accomplish this, a great deal of earnest work is still before us, but it will be done and as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL POLLAK. Chairman, Committee on Funds and Claims.

#### Annual Report of Superintendent of Schools

December 31, 1909.

At the present time school reports are undergoing searching criticism. The reports of different cities are so various in form as to make comparison valueless. Different portions of the same report seem to be in conflict with one another. Estimates and expenditures are sometimes considerably at variance. It is easier to account for these conditions than it is to remedy them.

In the State of Ohio, schools must work under two calendars. The statistical year ends August 31, at which time a report must be rendered to the State Commissioner of Schools. The financial year ends December 31, at which time all unexpended moneys revert to the Contingent Fund, and a new apportionment must be made for the year beginning January 1. Further, the budget for the appropriations must be itemized and certified in May preceding the year they are to be available. The expenditures for the half year beginning next September were determined last May, two summers thus intervening between estimates and expenditures. In a system so extensive as this, it is sometimes impossible to foresee needs so far in advance. It is also unreliable to use the statistics of a school year ending August 31, in determining the needs for a fiscal year ending December 31.

Other States have different systems, so that comparisons of results in different cities can not be made upon a uniform basis. Many matters which could be unified have not been attempted because of no central organizing authority. There is need of a uniform system of reports. Societies of municipal research have made good suggestions, and the National Commissioner of Education is now giving the matter serious attention. In the near future, it is hoped that statistical forms will be standarized so that facts may be more accessible and intelligent, and comparisons may

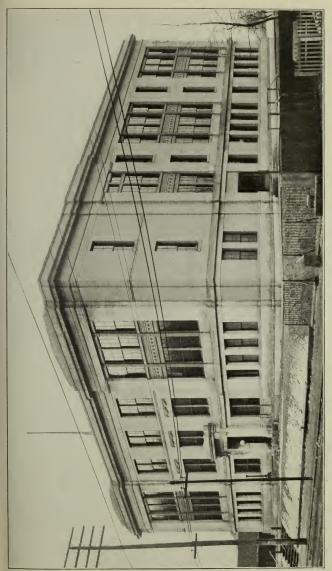
be made more readily and accurately.

#### **LEGISLATION**

The following will show the vicissitudes of school legislation as applied to this city. In 1903, the Board consisted of 31 members, in 1904, of 24 members. In 1905 it consisted of 24 members, elected by wards, and 3 members elected at large. In 1906 the entire responsibility of determining the tax levy was placed upon



ELEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.



HIGHLANDS SCHOOL BUILDING.



the Board; the law fixing a minimum of 6 mills and a maximum of 12 mills, and giving the power of issuing bonds to the extent of two mills a year upon the tax duplicate. In June, 1908, under a new law, the Board was reduced to 7 members to be elected at large. The Board was in operation one year, when the lower courts decided the law unconstitutional. The former Board of 27 members was reinstated in April, 1909. The decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court in November, 1909.

Fortunately, all the Boards have been thoroughly friendly to the interests of our teachers, who have looked on, not with any feeling of personal danger, but with considerable nervous apprehension as to changes of policy. The teachers have endeavored to keep out of all controversies, recognizing that it was their part to do their duty faithfully in due subordination to those who are in authority over them, and that it was for the public to decide

what form the authority should assume.

Fortunately, also, a progressive and liberal spirit has characterized the Boards since they have been responsible for the tax levy. The tax levy in 1905 was 3.83 mills; in 1906, 5.5 mills; in 1907,

8 mills; in 1908, 9.5 mills, and for 1910, 8.5 mills.

While there can be only commendation of the liberality and good intentions of the various Boards, there is a profound need of a fixed and permanent form of administration. No institution can long remain steadily progressive while undergoing so many changes. No other school system in the nation, within the last decade, has been subjected to so many vicissitudes because of legislation, as has the school system of our city.

#### Annexed Territory.

The city has acquired, by annexation in the past year, a long strip along the river, both on the east and on the west. The eastern strip includes: The district of Spencer Township, which has been abandoned, and the children transferred to the McKinley School; the California School, of four rooms, three of which are in use; and the one-room school at Three Mile. The western strip includes three schools of two rooms each, one at Anderson's Ferry, one at South Bend, and one at Delhi. The total school enrollment of the annexed territory is only 305. The eastern territory has been placed under the supervision of the McKinley principal; the western will probably be added to the Riverside District. The new schools are not easily accessible to teachers of special subjects nor for general supervision. The river front of the Cincinnati School District is now 16 miles long.

## **BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

Details of the work of the Business Department will be found elsewhere. Only a resume of buildings completed and under way, is given here.

The Westwood building was occupied early in 1909, but it has not been dedicated owing to the parking of yard not being

completed.

The Highlands School was occupied in September, 1909, and

is to be dedicated January 21, 1910.

The Eighteenth District School is completed and the furniture

is being placed.

The large annex to the Twenty-second District School was completed and occupied in September, 1909, and was dedicated in October.

The annex of the Sixteenth District School was completed

September, 1909.

New heating and closet systems were placed in the Whittier and Sixteenth District Schools during the summer of 1909.

The following buildings are under way: The Eleventh District, containing 27 class rooms, auditorium, gymnasium, manual, kindergarten, and all modern conveniences, now under roof; the North Cumminsville School, to take the place of Kirby Road, a complete school plant, like the Eleventh District, now up to the second story; the Twenty-third District excavations nearly completed; the Winton Place School, plans accepted and advertised; the Douglass School, plans ready; the New Hughes High School, 18 rooms now occupied; and the new Woodward High School, to be ready in September, 1910.

The following buildings are now under consideration: Four-teenth District, plans submitted; the Guilford; and the Fifteenth

District.

# **HIGH SCHOOLS**

Both new high schools are nearing completion. Eighteen rooms of the Hughes are already occupied by an overflow from the Walnut Hills territory. It is expected that the Hughes and the Woodward Schools will be able to abandon their present

quarters and occupy their new homes next September.

The prospect of entering the new high school buildings has been a stimulus to teachers as well as to pupils. In the equipment of the buildings the teachers have been consulted. They have done more visiting of other cities in the past year, probably than in any other year in the history of the schools. They have made extensive trips both east and west at their own expense in order to determine the most approved methods of equipping laborator-

ies. The principals have visited St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cleveland, giving especial attention to the organizing and administering of large schools with such a variety of courses of study as ours will offer.

## EQUIPMENT.

The furnishings and apparatus of both schools have been worked out in detail, and the purchases for the Hughes have been contracted for. The following are the estimated expenditures for equipment outside of the furniture for class rooms and auditoriums:

		Hughes.	Woodward.
1.	Gymnasia—2 each	8 6,500	\$ 6,500
2.	Manual Training	11,000	49,700
3.	Domestic Art and Science		4,000
	Commercial Department	2,400	2,400
	Drawing	2,500	1,800
6.	Laboratories—Biological	4,048	3,245
	Chemical	6,000	4,800
	Physical	4,000	3,475
	Geographical	700	700
7.	Library and Illustrative Apparatus	2,000	2,000

A complete description of the equipment would consume too much space, but in order that the Board may understand how thoroughly details have been worked out, I append a description of the Department of Chemistry at the Hughes, written by O. W. Martin, the head of the department.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Ample in accommodation, liberal in furnishings, dignified in appearance, durable in finish and made to wear, the equipment in this department of high school work is rarely equaled and is unsurpassed anywhere in the country.

1. The Lecture Room—Entering the Chemical Lecture Room from

1. The Lecture Room.—Entering the Chemical Lecture Room from the corridor the visitor observes in front the teacher's demonstration desk equipped with a sink and pneumatic trough, a hood, a water faucet, two gas cocks, a cupboard and drawers, electric wiring, etc.

Adjoining the demonstration desk is a movable table on which rests a Bausch & Lomb projection apparatus focused to a screen on the oppo-

site wall and ready for use at a moment's notice.

Facing the demonstration desk and rising tier on tier are rows of

arm chairs for the accommodation of the students.

To the right is a cabinet with compartments for 840 minerals, while the space under the platform in the rear is utilized for the storage of supplies.

Behind the demonstration desk is a large hood, through which noxious gases are carried away through the flue.

Shelves well stocked with chemicals and an abundance of blackboard

complete the furnishings.

2. Between the lecture room and the laboratory are located the
teacher's room, the supply room and the dark room for the development
of photographic plates and for any other uses requiring exclusion of light.

The teacher's room is supplied with desk for papers and records, a bookcase filled with carefully selected books of reference, cases for chemicals, a work table, and a stationary washbowl and sink.

The supply room is shelved on all sides for chemicals and glass ware, and a large case in the center of the room provides for the more delicate

apparatus.

3. To the left of the entrance to the Chemical Laboratory is the key cabinet with four movable key boards, each one of which is provided with hooks and numbers for 35 keys, and near the door by which the pupils leave the laboratory is a stationary washbowl provided with hot

and cold water, soap and towel.

To the right and left arranged around the walls of the room and occupying every foot of space are hoods for generating large quantities of poisonous gases, cases for storing chemicals and apparatus, shelves for balances and side desk reagents, a table for the assay and combustion furnaces, and blackboards for illustrating and emphasizing the work. Underneath all and resting on the floor are cupboards for storing supplies for daily use in laboratory work.

In a small room adjoining the laboratory a Parson's Automatic Hydrogen Sulphide Generator for making the gas on a large scale is installed and the gas is forced through the pipe to the hoods by out-let taps convenient for use with no escape of the gas whatever into the room.

Thirty-five Altaffer cabinets, sufficient for 140 pupils, each desk being provided with four drawers for individual apparatus, occupy the center

of the room and face the teacher's demonstration desk.

All are covered with acid-proof alberine stone and equipped with

pneumatic troughs of the same material.

Every desk is plumbed for water and gas and is furnished with a hood through which the poisonous gases are carried away through the flue by a powerful exhaust produced by a rapidly revolving fan run by a motor. The fume-ducts and pipes for gas, water and drainage are placed beneath the floor and nothing rises above the level of the desk to obstruct the view.

A water still, an instantaneous water heater, a long table in the center of the room provided with the daily supplies, and a case for holding the note books of the pupils complete the provisions for teaching the

science.

The pupils, thus provided with individual desks, isolated and seated as they work, equipped with all necessary apparatus and supplies, and under the watchful eyes of the teacher, work with the least amount of friction and confusion, and with the least expenditure of time and energy.

Compact in design, substantial in finish, generous in equipment, the Chemical Laboratory provided by the Board of Education is typical of the character of the work which should be carried on within its walls in the generations to come—sincere, solid and durable.

The other laboratories and departments of both schools have been worked out with equal fidelity. It is intended that these schools shall represent in equipment, as well as in architecture, and teaching ability, the best there is in this country.

The machine shop in the Hughes will not be equipped at the present time, as there will be no necessity for offering but the first two years of manual work there, the coming year. There are now three years of shop work offered in the temporary quarters on Webster street, in connection with Woodward, so

that it will be necessary to provide equipment for the full four years for both girls and boys at the new Woodward. The Supervisor of Manual Training, himself an expert foundryman and machinist, has spent two weeks in the past year visiting shops in trade schools and high schools in Boston, New York, Rochester, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and other places. He has also thoroughly acquainted himself with the manufacturing plants of this city, and has conferred both with manufacturers and with workmen. The equipment of our shops at Woodward will be adapted to local conditions, and will reflect the best educational thought of the country.

# NEW COURSES OF STUDY.

The high school curriculum has hitherto grown by the accretion of one study after another. Perhaps a dozen studies are offered in a grade from which the student is to select a group of four or five. In some schools there is no limitation of the student's privilege of election; in others, such as ours, a few studies are required, and the student elects others under certain limitations. The latter is a group-system of studies. In several cities there are different kinds of high schools: Commercial High Schools, Technical High Schools, and Classical High Schools. In these the student's entire course is closely limited, his liberty to choose being exercised when he selects his high school. These schools make the claim that their whole group of studies is selected with a specific end in view. If the student goes to a Commercial School, he gets what he goes after, and not a make-believe commercial course, in which the most of his studies are nothing but the ordinary academic curriculum. The whole group of studies is arranged with some regard to their cultural value, it is true, but fundamentally because of their bearing upon the knowledge and training indispensable to a business man.

In an Industrial High School, in like manner, the whole group of studies relates as closely as possible to the needs of an in-

dustrial vocation.

In a Manual Training High School, on the other hand, the manual training itself is not given primarily for its vocational value, but for its educative value, and there is no attempt usually to apply other studies, such as physics and mathematics, to industrial problems. In most Manual High Schools the manual training is not even required. It may be elected as one study, along with three or four distinctly academic subjects or omitted altogether.

The educational value of manual training is not disputed; an opportunity to take it along with other cultural subjects, should be permitted; but to confine the use of our well equipped schools

to this purpose, would be to deceive or disappoint the public. The expenditure of a million dollars for so limited an addition to our curriculum as a course in stenography and a course in manual training, would be unnecessary and extravagant.

Our great schools provide an opportunity for us to offer a

series of courses:

1. An Academic Course, with such groups of studies as have hitherto been offered, and the privilege of electing manual training or domestic science (household arts) as one unit of the four or five required. This course would give a general cultural education, or would lead to a college of liberal arts, law school,

medical college, or college for teachers.

2. An Industrial or Technical Course for Boys, with a group of studies closely related to industrial activities, and in the last two years of the course, with strong emphasis upon some particular phase of industry with applied drawing, applied science, and applied mathematics. The last two years of this course might also be offered on the co-operative plan, week about in shop and school.

3. Domestic Arts Course, giving strong emphasis in the

last two years to industrial work for girls.

4. A Commercial Course, with a group of studies large enough to allow some selection, but all having positive value in many phases of commercial activity, and leading either to com-

mercial pursuits or to colleges of commerce.

The courses would therefore, group into two distinct divisions: The Academic Group, any one of which would lead to college, or the distinctly Technical Group, in which the studies are applied to the specific end, whether commercial or industrial.

#### CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL COURSES.

FIRST GROUP-Academic Courses for General Culture and leading to Colleges and Professional Schools.
SECOND GROUP—Technical and Industrial, and leading to vocations.

# ACADEMIC COURSES.

Elocution 1, Music 1, Gymnasium 2 periods a week throughout the four years.

#### FIRST YEAR,

GENERAL	CLASSICAL	DOMESTIC SCIENCE	MANUAL TRAINING
Algebra 4 Latin or 5 German (Adv.) German (Beg.) Botany or 4 Zoology 1 dbl.	English 4 Algebra 4 Latin 5  Botany or 4 Zoology 1 dbl. Drawing 2	Algebra 4 Latin 5 German (Adv.) 5 German (Beg.) 5	Latin
	SECOND	YEAR.	
Geometry 5 Latin or 6 German (Beg.) 5 German (Adv.) History (Anc.) 4	English Composition 1 Geometry 5 Latin 5  French 4 Greek 5 Drawing (Opt.) 2	German (Adv.) German (Beg.) Domestic Science 8	Geometry 5 Latin

French, 4. English Composition, 1. An option in the General Course for English for those preparing for colleges requiring three years of French.

#### THIRD YEAR.

			English 4
		One from-	One from—
German (Beg.) 5		3d Yr. Latin or 1st Yr. German 5	3d Yr. Latin or 1 1st Yr. German 5
German (Adv.)		1st Yr. German (	1st Yr. German \ 5
Two from-		Or German (Beg.) 5	
French or Spanish 4	French 4	German (Adv.) 5	German (Adv.) 5
Algebra, ½ Yr /	Algebra, Half Year 4	French 4	French 4
Trig'try, 1/2 Yr ) 4		Spanish 4	Spanish 4
Physics (1 dbl.) 5			Algebra, ½ Yr ( 4
History (Med.). 4		History (Anc.) 4	Trig'try, 1/2 Yr ( *
History (Mod.).		Chemistry 5	Physics (1 dbl.) 5
Drawing (Opt.) 2	Greek 5	Domestic Science 8	Manual Training 8
		Applied Art 2	Mechanical Drawing 2

Elecution, Music and Gymnastics optional first half year,

FOURTH YEAR.								
Latin	English 4 Latin 5	Two from—  2d Yr. German,  4th Yr. Latin or  German (Beg.) 5  German (Adv.) 5	One from—  2d Yr. German,					
History (Amc.) 5 Civies 5 Drawing (Opt.)	History (Auc.) 4 Greek 5	History (Amc.) 5 Civics	History (Amc.) 5 Civies					

One year of Science required in Third or Fourth Year.

# TECHNICAL COURSES.

#### FIRST YEAR.

COMMERCIAL	BOYS' INDUSTRIAL	GIRLS' ART	GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL
English 5 Arithmetic and Algebra 5 German or Spanish 5 Commercial Geography 4 Penmanship and Applied Art 5 Physical Training. 2	English 4 Arithmetic and Algebra 4 Industrial Geog- raphy 4 Turning, Pattern and Cabinet Making 16 Phys.Training (Opt.) 2	Algebra 4	English 5 Arithmetic and Algebra 5 Applied Art. 5 Cooking 4 Sewing 8 Physical Training. 2 Music 1
	SECOND	YEAR.	
English 4 Arithmetic and Geometry	App. Mathematics. 4 Physics 4 Drawing 4 Foundry, Forge and Machine 16	English	English 4 Geometry and Arithmetic 4 Ohemistry 5 Applied Art 2 Cooking 6 Millinery and Dresmaking 8 Physical Training 2 Music 1
	THIRD	YEAR.	
English	App. Mathematics. 4 Chemistry 6 English 2 Drawing 5 Shop (Co-operative Plan).	English	English 4 Physiology 4 Applied Art. 5 Elect Specialty 20 Millinery, etc.; Dressmaking Tailoring and Art Needlework; Home Economics.
	FOURTH	YEAR.	
Commercial Law and Economics 4	S.) and Civics 5 Shop Science and Mathematics 6 Drawing 5 Shop (Co-operative Plan).	Art	Ame. History and Civies 5  English 4  Applied Art 5  Elect Specialty 20

## ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF OF TEACHERS.

The following method of organization is suggested for the two new high schools:

1. The principal, the administrative officer of the whole

school, and in authority over the heads of departments.

2. Heads of departments. The Boys' Technical or Industrial Course, the Girls' Domestic Arts Course, and the Commercial Course should each have a head. These should be highly competent teachers chosen wherever they can be found, and paid according to their worth up to the limit of the present salary schedule of high school teachers. To the head of the department each student in that department would report.

He would be the adviser also of the teachers of the special staff (in conjunction with the principal) and would be supervisor of all work of the group of students in his department. He should also teach, but the amount of time he gives to class teaching should depend upon the size of his department. It would be the duty of the head of the department, say of the Commercial Course, to keep in touch with business interests in the city, to keep the course of study abreast of the needs of business houses, and to suggest suitable positions for his students, especially if

the school is conducted on the co-operative plan.

3. The staff of teachers and instructors. These should be organized in departments under the above heads, and when appointed it should be with reference to their fitness for the special department. If a teacher conducts classes in two departments, the work done in each department should be under supervision of its respective head. Teachers not in sympathy with a commercial or industrial course, should not be permitted to teach students in such a course in any subject. This is highly important if the courses are to preserve their integrity and are not to be made a mere blind or decoy to lure students into other courses. If we offer a commercial course the course must be what it pretends to be and it must be taught by expert teachers, who believe in it, and there must be no proselyting into other courses. This is the strong admonition of superintendents in cities that have had long experience with such courses. Such courses have frequently proved failures because of lack of integrity as a course, or lack of unity and sympathy in the teaching staff. It is for this reason that many cities are going back to separate schools for separate conrses.

The teachers of Manual Training and Domestic Science now at work in the high schools have not been appointed as high school teachers, awaiting the time that the department is ready to be organized. The rule devised for "instructorships" provides that when high school instructors are appointed they shall receive \$100 more than their former salary. This rule will enable us to organize the new departments with reasonable economy next September.

## Additions to Teaching Staff Needed.

To carry out the above courses in the two new high schools next September, there will be needed the following teaching staff:

	Woodward.	Hughes
Head of Department of Commercial Course	. 1	1
Commercial Arithmetic and Geography		1
Head of Department-Boys' Industrial Course		1
Shop Instructors		2
Head of Department of Girls' Industrial Course		1
Shop Instructors	. 3	1
Gymnasium Instructors for Girls		1
Librarian	. 1	1
Office Stenographer for Principal	. 1	1
Lunch Director and Matron		1
Drawing	. 1	1

Eight instructors in the shop work are already employed in high school work, and will need only to be transferred to the high school pay roll.

# HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

The State Legislature, in 1908, enacted a law designed to eliminate fraternities and secret societies of all sorts from high schools. The law was passed at the urgent request of school superintendents and high school teachers from all over Ohio. The sentiment of our own staff of teachers was practically unanimous in favor of such a law. In September, 1908, all students of our high schools, in registering, signed a statement that they did not now and would not, while pupils of our high schools, belong to such a society.

In June, 1909, a letter was received by the Union Board and by the Superintendent, stating that a certain high school fraternity was still in existence, and proposing that legal steps be taken by the Board and the society to test the validity of the law in the courts. The Union Board, after some discussion, referred the

matter to a committee, which has not reported.

In December, 1909, definite information was received by the Superintendent of the existence of a secret society, and the acknowledgement of certain students that they continued to be members. In compliance with the statute, notice was at once given again to the Union Board. The Board summoned the students, who appeared. Again the matter was referred to the committee. There seems to be an opinion on the part of some of the members of the Board that the statute is defective or does not apply to the kind of societies which are composed in part of alumni.



WESTWOOD SCHOOL BUILDING.

WESTWOOD SCHOOL AUDITORIUM.



As these are about the only kind of fraternities that exist in any school, and are the ones that the friends of the Bill especially designed to eliminate from high schools, the law should be tested,

and if defective, should be amended or repealed.

In several states, Boards of Educations have prohibited secret societies of all sorts in high schools, without any express statute giving them authority, and the courts have upheld the Boards in every instance that has come to my knowledge. The statute in Ohio is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any pupil of the public schools of the State of Ohio in any manner to organize, join or belong to any fraternity or sorority or other like societies composed or made up of pupils

of the public schools.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every teacher, principal or superintendent having knowledge or reason to believe that such fraternity, sorority or like society is being organized or maintained in any of the schools of the State, or that any of the pupils attending such schools are organizing or belonging to such fraternity, sorority or like society to advise immediately the president or secretary of the Board of Education in charge of such schools of such facts. Upon receipt of such notice, it shall be the duty of such Board of Education within thirty days after the receipt thereof, and after not less than ten days' written notice to the persons charged with violating this act, or to their parents or guardians, to investigate the charges therein contained, and if such Board of Education find the same to be correct and true, it shall be the duty of the secretary of sucn Board to notify immediately, in writing, any and all pupils organizing, joining or belonging to such fraternity, sorority or like society to disband and discontinue the same and to withdraw therefrom within five days from receipt of said notice.

And if within such time any pupils guilty of organizing, joining or belonging to any such fraternity, sorority or like society shall fail to obey said notice, said pupil shall have violated the rules of the school and shall be immediately suspended from the public schools of this state by the superintendent or principal in charge of the same in cities or districts having such superintendent or principal, or by the clerk of the Board of Education in villages, special and township districts not having superintendent or principal, until such pupil shall comply with the order of the

Board.

Section 3. Any officer, principal, teacher, superintendent or other persons mentioned in this act, neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after

the first day of July, 1908."

## High School Luncheons.

In the new buildings elaborate lunch accommodations are provided. We have been trying two systems of serving lunch this year. In one high school, a directing cook is employed at a fixed per diem, and she makes the purchases, employs the help, and

directs the serving under the direct supervision of the principal. Everything is sold at as near cost as possible. All the help is paid out of the proceeds. The lunch has been conducted on a three-cent basis; soup, three cents; sandwiches, three cents; milk, three cents, etc. In the other two schools the luncheon has been served by an experienced caterer, who is not on a salary basis, but who makes what she can. Her luncheon is conducted on a five-cent basis.

The former plan is preferable, the only question being whether she should be paid a stated salary, say \$600 to \$800, to act as general matron of the house and conduct the lunch, all other help to be paid out of the proceeds. In St. Louis, I understand, this is the plan and it works well. A caterer for two or more schools is neither economical nor satisfactory. She must have direct oversight to prevent waste. To allow a caterer to make profit off of school children is repugnant, even though her service is excellent and reasonable. At the present high and fluctuating prices of food, our caterer this year has found her profits small and precarious and she does not desire to continue upon the present basis.

I therefore recommend that next year a lunch director for each high school be employed at a fixed sum, to be paid as a salary by the Board, or out of the proceeds of sales, as the Board may prefer; lunches to be sold to the children at cost.

## HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND STANDARDS.

	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
No. enrolled		1,996	2,198	2,559
No. in first grade high school	917	932	1,277	1,494
No. in second grade high school	511	507	619	812

The percentage of the first grade, continuing in the second grade in 1905-6, was 49 per cent; in 1906-7, was 55 per cent; in

1907-8, was 66 per cent; and in 1908-9, was 64 per cent.

While the percentage of those who drop out in the first year is not so great as formerly, the first year of high school is still the critical period of school life. This is the dawning of the adolescent period, and youth are subject to physical changes and mental vagaries greater than at any other time. The compulsory law releases them at 14 years of age, and they feel a new sense of freedom greater than at any other time.

The change of new environment, new teachers and new studies are all trying. Our high school teachers have endeavored most earnestly to give encouragement and personal help, to make the subjects interesting and the lessons definite and clear. Teachers have remained an extra period each day whenever necessary, for conference with students needing individual instruction. The attitude of teachers has been increasingly kind, forbearing and cheer-

ful. Children are made to feel that their teachers are profoundly interested in them.

It does not follow that the more humane treatment of children means a lowering of the standards. Formerly, only a few bright, selected pupils went on through high school, but with the enlarging purpose of high school education, many of only mediocre ability are going on. The slow should not be compelled to keep pace with the quick, the short should not be measured by the long. There has been considerable discussion of ways of securing the same effort on the part of brighter pupils as on the part of slower pupils. The variety of courses will help to solve the problem. The stronger pupils may be urged to take heavier courses. Sections can also be formed for doing advanced and extra work.

The spirit of our students and teachers, that indefinable something called the "Corporate Spirit of the School," is worthy of remark. I may not be able to give a disinterested opinion, but in this respect I do not find better high schools than ours anywhere. This opinion is confirmed by the report of the inspectors of high schools to the North Central Association of Colleges and High Schools. They thoroughly inspected Woodward and Hughes this year, and Walnut Hills last year. The following is a part of their report on Hughes, and they state the same with necessary modifications of the other schools.

"There is no city in the State nor probably in any State of the Union wherein the teacher is more fully recognized as a trained professional man or woman, and probably no body of teachers in any city is more worthy of being so recognized. This condition has always prevailed here to a very considerable extent, but never so completely as at present.

The school authorities work hand in hand with the forces of the University of Cincinnati in the selection, supervision and professional training of teachers and the system of co-operation is such that no one gets into the high school faculties who is not professionally fit.

Furthermore, these men and women are incessantly studying at the University of Cincinnati and elsewhere to broaden and intensify their scholarship. Several of them are authors of well known text books.

Prominent among the causes for the excellent work and fine spirit among these teachers is the fact that Cincinnati has the most liberal salary scale in this section of the country. Under these circumstances nothing but an excellent high school could be expected; and that is what was found, in spite of the fact that the building is old and out of date and some of the classes overcrowded.

A new building of the most modern construction and equipment is now within a year of completion and when the school has moved into such a building, a still further approach to ideal school standards in all departments may be confidently expected."

[The foregoing report on high schools is submitted for the consideration of both the Union Board of High Schools and the Board of Education.

# **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

#### TEACHERS.

#### Professional Work.

That most of our eleven hundred teachers are endeavoring to improve themselves so as to keep abreast of the times, is shown by the number taking courses either on Saturday or in evenings after school. The total number of courses taken last year by our teachers was 1,268.

In addition to the numerous "general courses" offered teachers at the university, the following program of courses for teachers

is at present offered:

Monday Afternoons-Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle and

Principals' Meetings.

Tuesday Afternoons—Course in Supervision for Principals, at Tenth District; Course in Hygiene for Women, by Dr. Nora Crotty, at the Second Intermediate; Biology by Professor Guyer, at Avondale School; German, by Dr. H. H. Fick, at Sixth District; Earth Structure, by Dr. Beekman, at Sherman School.

Wednesday Afternoons—Eighth Grade English, by Dr. Hall and Miss King; English, by Miss McVea; Geography, by Profes-

sor Fenneman.

Thursday, Afternoons—History for Eighth Grade, by Professor Ballou; Philosophy, by Professor Tawney; The Teaching of Civics, by Mr. Goodwin; Water Color for Teachers, by Drawing Department; Teachers' Conference, for Male Teachers, Dr. Hall; Teachers' Conference, for Grades I, II, III, by Miss King.

Saturday Mornings—Course for Teachers on School Use of Public Library, by the Librarian, Mr. Hodges; Method in Arithmetic, by Mr. Hall and Miss King; Course for Vacation School Teachers, by Miss Armstrong; Course for Playground Teachers, by Dr. Ziegler.

The above list is by no means a complete one, but is sufficient

to show the various activities of our teachers.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

In the year 1909 there were 92 appointments of teachers, 85 to elementary and 7 to high schools. Of the elementary teachers appointed, 36 are English grade teachers, 7 German grade teachers, 5 manual training, 5 domestic science, 3 drawing, 2 physical training, 14 kindergarten directors, and 13 kindergarten assistants. Of the grade teachers, 38 are college graduates and one a re-appointment of a former teacher, 6 of the kindergarten appointments and 2 of the domestic science, are college graduates; all the drawing teachers are graduates of the Normal Art

Course of our College for Teachers, and the other special teachers are from special training schools. All high school appointments are college graduates. Of the 85 new appointments, 47 are college graduates and 34 special teachers with special training. Two of the others have State certificates and the remaining two were in the German Department in which we occasionally have a dearth of well-qualified candidates.

Without an exception in the entire year, the rules for appointment have been rigidly adhered to, including promotions to high

school positions on the basis of merit.

## Pensions.

In accordance with law, the Board contributes one per cent of its gross receipts to the Pension Fund. Teachers who accept the provisions (optional) contribute \$20 a year. Teachers who have taught twenty years may be retired for disability; when they have taught thirty years they may retire voluntarily. The amount of the pension received in the latter case is \$300 a year (pro rata for less time).

Balance, September 1, 1908	\$ 12,646	78
RECEIPTS.		
Deductions from salaries of teachers\$18,090 00		
Local taxes		
All other receipts	38,431	70
	51,078	48
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Pensions paid\$27,070 00		
Purchase of bonds 20,400 77 All other disbursements 1,826 00		
All other dispursements	40.206	77
Balance August 31, 1909	1,781	
Permanent investments	87,500	00
Total balance	89,281	

#### Examinations.

The following is the report of the Board of Examiners for

the school year 1908-9.

Three examinations were held, one in December, 1908; one in June, and one in September, 1909. Total applications: Men, 105; women, 538; total, 643.

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES	Elem	entary	High	School	Special		
GRANTED	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
For 8 years	5	67	11	11	1	22	
For 5 years	4	33		4	5 2	14	
For 2 years	8 8	132 30	11 7	16 5	10 19	68 111	
Failed	3	12	6	5	5	8	
Total	28	274	35	41	42	223	

Amount paid City Treasurer, \$321.50.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The following table shows the relative amount of time devoted to the several subjects in a group of large cities.

For the data from other cities I am indebted to Superintendent Elson of Cleveland. Those for Cincinnati are compiled from the current English Time Table.

# Percentage of Time Given to Each Study in Different CITIES.

Cincinnati	Boston	New York	Chicago	Rochester	Cleveland	Indianapolis	St. Louis	Milwaukee	Kansas City	San Francisco	Average Per Cent
8.83				5.28	5.94	5.33	6.39	8.07	10.70	5.23	7.20
17.00	16.41	13.40	11.02	18.60	16.40	11.97	14.98	14.71	15.10	16.59	15.14
76.28	72.8C	32.48	65.81	74.05	79.56	72.81	71.87	73.25	75.26	79.90	72.43
5.60	6.85	8.90	6.95	4.78	4.91	9.45	9.98	6.92	11.50	4.52	7.58
		-			-						
	14.20 8.83 2.25 17.00 5.00 17.00 12.00 76.28 4.50 5.60 2.16 6.83	14.20 26.25 2.85 17.00 20.14 12.00 10.06 76.28 72.86 4.47 5.60 6.85 2.16 6.18 6.83 7.00 2.25 2.51	14.20 26.25 22.50 8.83	14. 20 26. 25 32. 50 40. 26 8. 83	14. 20 26. 25 32. 50 40. 26 17. 77 8. 83	14.20 26.25 32.50 40.26 17.77 26.31 5.83 5.28 5.94 2.39 3.63 17.00 20.14 7.96 12.18 5.00 5.81 4.88 5.09 5.73 17.00 16.41 13.40 11.02 18.60 16.40 12.00 10.06 10.77 9.65 16.95 9.35 76.28 72.85 32.48 65.81 74.05 79.56 4.50 4.47 4.85 6.37 4.78 5.40 6.85 5.60 6.85 8.20 6.95 4.78 4.91 2.14 6.15 4.66 9.88 7.83 4.93 6.88 7.09 13.05 5.17 6.57 5.31 2.25 2.51 6.01 5.80 1.99	14.20 26.25 32.50 40.26 17.77 26.31 17.80 8.33 5.28 5.94 5.33 2.25 5.28 5.94 5.33 2.25 2.35 7.98 12.18 18.03 5.00 5.81 4.88 5.08 5.73 7.88 17.00 16.41 13.40 11.02 18.60 16.40 11.70 12.00 10.06 10.77 9.65 16.05 9.33 9.66 76.28 72.80 32.48 65.81 74.05 79.56 72.81 4.50 4.47 4.55 6.37 4.78 5.40 6.85 5.60 6.85 8.90 6.95 4.78 4.91 9.45 2.16 6.15 4.65 9.87 7.88 4.53 2.16 6.88 7.00 13.05 5.17 6.57 5.31 8.65 2.25 2.51 6.01 5.80 1.99	14.20 26.25 32.50 40.26 17.77 26.31 17.80 17.90 8.53 5.28 5.94 5.38 6.39 1.53 6.39 1.53 6.39 1.60 17.00 20.14 7.98 12.18 18.03 10.05 5.00 5.81 4.88 5.09 5.73 7.88 11.05 17.00 16.41 13.40 11.02 18.00 16.40 11.97 14.08 12.00 10.06 10.77 9.65 10.95 9.38 9.66 11.50 76.28 72.80 32.48 65.81 74.05 79.56 72.81 71.87 4.50 4.47 4.85 6.37 4.78 5.40 6.85 8.18 5.60 6.35 8.90 6.95 4.78 4.91 9.45 9.38 2.16 6.15 4.65 9.86 7.88 4.03 2.16 2.38 6.88 7.09 13.05 5.17 6.57 5.31 8.65 5.32 2.25 2.51 6.01 5.80 1.99 2.22	14.20 26.25 32.50 40.26 17.77 26.31 17.80 17.90 22.79 8.53	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14.20 26.25 32.50 40.26 17.77 26.31 17.80 17.90 22.79 14.50 80.93 8.83 5.28 5.94 5.33 6.39 8.07 10.70 5.23 2.25 7.00 20.14 7.08 12.18 18.03 10.05 13.27 11.20 10.50 5.00 5.81 4.88 5.09 5.73 7.86 11.05 6.86 9.66 3.77 17.00 16.41 13.40 11.02 18.60 16.40 11.97 14.98 14.71 15.10 16.59 12.00 10.06 10.77 9.65 16.05 9.35 9.66 11.50 9.55 14.10 12.82 76.28 72.80 32.48 66.81 74.05 79.56 72.81 71.87 73.25 75.26 79.90 4.50 6.85 8.90 6.95 4.78 4.78 4.91 9.45 9.98 6.02 11.50 4.55 5.60 6.85 8.90 6.95 4.78 4.78 4.91 9.45 9.98 6.02 11.50 4.50 2.16 6.15 4.66 9.85 7.88 4.93 2.16 2.38 6.23 1.80 6.83 7.00 13.05 5.17 6.57 5.31 8.65 5.32 4.61 4.00 5.32 2.25 2.51 6.01 5.80 1.99 2.92 3.11 3.11

In certain of the above named cities as Boston and New York, the spelling, grammar and composition are not separated from the reading proper. In these cases they are included in the Time for Reading, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy in the amount of time given to reading in the different cities. Boston also includes writing with English, so that to compare Boston with Cincinnati, the English and writing must be added, giving for Boston 46.39 per cent of time to English and writing, and to Cincinnati, 47.28 per cent.

It will be seen by a study of this table that the relative amount of time given to each subject of the curriculum is much the same in most of the leading cities at present. This is a matter of some surprise when we consider that the courses of study in the various cities were arranged independently of one another. It may also surprise some who suppose that modern schools have drifted away from the old essentials to note that 76 per cent of the school time in our city is devoted to those branches which have always

been considered fundamental.

The elementary course of study was revised during the summer. The instructions for teaching arithmetic and English were considerably expanded. Much of the formal instruction in grammar in the sixth grade and below was omitted and composition was substituted.

It is now generally conceded that drills in grammar are out of place in early childhood. The child learns to use the language not by rule, but by much practice and by the imitation of good models. He must learn to think clearly, and must have something worth saying. Constructive English exercises must take

the place of the formal composition.

The Schoolmasters' Club has rendered great assistance in studying conditions in the teaching of English. The composition work of all the Fifth Grade classes in the city has been examined and the committee that investigated made an extended report. Their suggestions are epitomized in the following series of propositions upon constructive work in English.

To compose is to put one's thoughts together with a definite end in view; to so group and interrelate them as to make them available for orderly use.

Composition is essentially a thinking exercise.

Teaching information that is to be used as a basis for composition work is not composition. It is Geography, History, Literature or something else.

The material to be composed must be familiar to the child before composing can begin. The composition work proper then should be the reorganization of that material for the solution of a genuinely new and interesting problem. If it is to be written, it should seem, so far as possible, to need that form.

To give reality and immediacy to the work in composition, and to make it socially serviceable, we should continue to keep in view that it is in most cases, to be undertaken with the idea of being used in helpful and entertaining ways in the class or in the school or elsewhere.

Merely reproducing a story or any piece of information from memory contains the minimum of genuine composing.

The problem selected for Composition should be of such a character as to furnish a strong motive for the best form in the first draft. The practice of copying corrected compositions encourages careless work in the originals and overemphasizes the mechanical points involved in copy-

The ideal in the finished composition should be, to have both the thought and the form childlike and natural. The imposing of adult standards of expression and mechanics hinders the necessary freedom and

spontaneity.

For the Eighth Grade a course in civics has been outlined for tentative use the present year. This course is local in its application. It is designed to interest children in this city, and to develop in them a desire to do their duty as members of the community. Some of the topics discussed are: "The Family and Its Relations to the Community." "The Protection of Health," "The Protection of Property and Life," "Business Life of the Community," "Government and Business," "Education," "Civic Beauty," "Charity and Correction," "How the Community Governs Itself." "The Government of Our City in Detail," etc. The Eighth Grade teachers are meeting weekly under the leadership of Mr. F. P. Goodwin, teacher of Civics and History in the Woodward High School, and are working out the details of the course. Next September I hope to see the course in full operation.

#### GERMAN.

The number	of	teachers	giving	instruction	in	German	are:
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MaleFemale	41 139
·	
Total	180

# Number of pupils in German:

r or a contract of the contrac	
In district grades12,5	85
In three upper grades	96
In high schools9	78
	_
Total16,6	59

These numbers indicate the great interest taken in the German language in this city. Nowhere in America can a parallel be found. The progress of our children in mastering the language and the activity and spirit of the teachers in the German Department were never more in evidence than during the last year. An exhibit of the German work of our schools was made in the Art Hall of the Carthage Fair Ground during the National Gymnastic

Festival. The bulk of the exhibit consisted of work done during the school year, without reference to an ultimate display. The exhibition included the work of all grades, from the lowest primary through the Teachers' College. It attracted universal attention and most favorable commendation by visitors from other

cities as well as from Germany.

Dr. H. H. Fick, Supervisor of German, has prepared a supplementary reader, "Dies und Das," which has been introduced the past year, and has been remarkably successful. The teachers have long desired suitable reading matter, and this exactly meets the needs. There is an allowance of \$800 a year in the budget to keep up the teaching apparatus of the department. At present Dr. Fick is giving an extension course in German, under the direction of the University of Cincinnati. It is one of the most largely attended of all the external courses and is of great value to the teachers. There have been numerous teachers' meetings and occasional lectures for the discussion of matters pertaining to the course of study and the modes of teaching the German language. Especially valuable have been the visits of two German professors, namely, Professor Carl Hauptmann at the instance of the German Literary Club, and Professor E. Kuehnemann, through the medium of the university; the former to give selected readings from his own poetical works, and the latter to give a series of lectures on Goethe and Schiller.

Many of the above matters are from the report of the Supervisor. In all matters concerning the German Department, and in many other matters pertaining to the welfare of the schools, I find myself increasingly indebted to his wise counsel and willing

helpfulness.

#### Art.

The art work of our schools is under the direction of a Supervisor, W. H. Vogel, and eight assistants. Each goes to a series of schools, conducts the classes, and instructs the grade teachers how to continue the work. In the two lower grades, the special teachers give little class instruction, but regular meetings of the teachers of these grades were held at eight different centers, thus making sixteen meetings per month. Each center was in charge of a special teacher, who made a brief exposition of the month's work.

Emphasis in the primary grades this year has been placed on illustrative drawing, and in the upper grades on design and object drawing. In high school, courses of craft work have been introduced, giving practice in design, both constructive and applied, and affording pupils a choice between academic and industrial

work.

The most popular work with teachers and pupils is nature representation in color. This work is interesting from the standpoint

of structure, as well as of color. While it is not the function of the art teacher to teach nature study as such, the lessons in nature representation incidentally open the way into the delightful mysteries of nature to the children, especially in downtown districts, and they become familiar with the names, characteristics

and beauties of plant life.

An exhibit of more than two hundred charts, displaying the work of all grades, was sent to the National Convention of Art Supervisors at St. Louis, where it was given a prominent place. On its return, it was placed on exhibition at the Public Library. The Librarian reports that exhibits of this kind attract more attention from the public than any other, and that he believes them

to be a source of education for the masses.

There is increased interest in school room decoration. The tinting of walls and interior color schemes are now submitted to the judgment of the Art Supervisor. Local dealers are respond-ing to the demand for a better class of pictures for school decoration. More suitable pictures can now be found in a single stockroom than could have been found in all the stores of the city, collectively. The Supervisor is frequently called to address clubs in the community upon art education. The Schoolmasters' Club gave an entire session to the subject. The following is an abbreviated outline of their conclusions:

Present conditions in this city.

#### 1. Architecture.

In New Buildings—Special adaptation to purpose of education; lines symmetrical, harmonious, beautiful.

In Remodeled Buildings-Much improved and conformed to educa-

tional requirements as nearly as possible.

In Old Buildings—Generally ugly and box-like, violating architectural and educational laws.

#### 2. Interiors.

In new and remodeled buildings, effort to suit tinting to location of room or corridor, to aid the sight in dark rooms and to relieve eye-strain in bright ones.

In many old buildings but rapidly growing less in number-tinting

same in all rooms and often trying to eyes.

Recent removal of blackboards from rear of rooms and from between windows has given larger areas for decorative treatment and better chance to hang pictures properly.

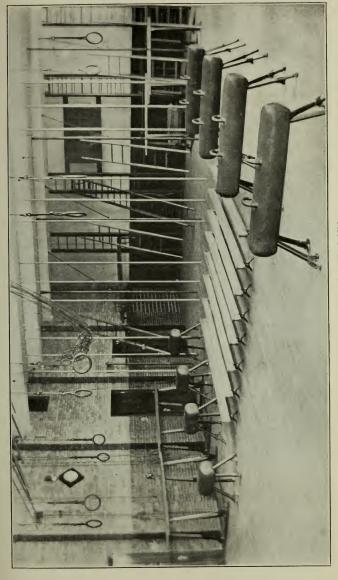
In all city schools—apparent disposition to let the Department of Art

or other competent authority dictate the color scheme for walls and ceil-

Kindergarten influence—Supervisor's power to dictate arrangement and coloring has brought about excellent results in securing harmonious effects and beautiful tinting.



WESTWOOD LIBRARY.





#### 3. Art Productions.

In last five years, considerable effort has been made to beautify rooms, auditoriums and corridors with art objects. Several thousand dollars a year are raised in city by municipal, school and class art leagues, entertainments, art exhibits, mothers' organizations, donations by teachers or private individuals.

Art objects have been selected for schools—By Municipal Art League, e. g., Guilford and First District-inappropriate for grades, though quite

artistic.

By Teachers-Some good, some poor, according to judgment and art

knowledge of the individual.

By Art Supervisor or other judge of art and children's needs, e. g., Hyde Park, Clifton, Avondale, Chase, Central Fairmount and Hoffman

Schools.

Color, story or action, or a combination of them, suitable to the needs and desires of the children, is embodied in pictures for lower grades. Ethical, classical or historical subjects in artistic representation are preferred for higher grades. Present means of providing art works are teachers, by private purchase, entertainments given by schools, Art Leagues in various schools, and kindergarten or other mothers' associations.

#### 4. School Gardening.

Little artistic treatment thus far in Cincinnati—lots too small, but landscape gardening has been done at Avondale, Clifton and Westwood. Fine school garden at Douglass. Window gardening in new schools and at Avondale and Westwood.

Steam heated buildings permit keeping of plants through the winter if janitors are accommodating, adding much to beauty of room and interest of children.

#### 5. Suggestions.

The treatment of rooms and corridors in accordance with general plan of decoration and treatment.

The selection and arrangement of decorative effects and the purchase of art objects by a competent person or committee in conjunction with

teacher or principal.

The educational, ethical and social aim must be consciously kept in view in all cases where art is used in or about schools, so that pupils leaving school after eight or twelve years' attendance may have taste and appreciation for good art in its various expressions. Everything about the school should be selected and arranged with an eye to its beauty as well as its utility. Beauty is utility and is coming to be recognized in American life and industry. To create ideals of beauty for industrial uses is one aim in giving the pupils beautiful environment, artistic objects and en-couraging self expression in art work. The great problem in the industry of nations has come to be the aesthetic one, how to give attractive and tasteful forms to productions so as to gain and hold the markets of the world.

School and Home Gardens should be officially encouraged, seeds and bulbs furnished at cost or, if necessary, free and the effect on the neigh-

borhood and pupils observed.

The enlargement of school lots to permit beautifying of part of the

grounds and the gardening of part is recommended.

While local effort for securing works of art is a proper and commendable function for mothers, civic and students organizations, we believe that we are approaching a time when such work will and should be considered the duty of school-boards.

At the beginning of last year a Normal Art Department was arranged between the Art School and the Board of Education, through its College for Teachers. A course of one year in normal art was designed for students who were already expert in art. Fifteen students took the course last year. All have secured positions as art teachers this year, most of them in nearby suburban towns. Heretofore we have been compelled to send to distant places for teachers of art. The course is maintained by the Board of Education as a department of the College for Teachers. is taught by an expert teacher in our Drawing Department, under the guidance of the Supervisor of Art and the Dean of College for Teachers, but there is the closest affiliation possible with the Art School of our city, and the teacher conducting the work must be approved by that school. The class taking the work at present, numbers fourteen. The course will be extended to two years. A prerequisite for entrance is high school graduation and three years' special work at the Art School.

The Art Museum of our city is becoming such a prominent factor in assisting our teachers in the aesthetic education of our children, that it is given special consideration elsewhere in this report, among the institutions that are co-operating with the

public schools.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE.

There are now fifteen well equipped gymnasia in the elementary schools and another will be added this year in the new building for the Eleventh District. Three schools have outdoor gymnasia, three others have some apparatus in the playrooms, and forty-five schools have jumping pits and horizontal bars for the boys, and circle swings for the girls. All new buildings are being planned not only with gymnasia, but with apparatus in playrooms

and on playgrounds.

The department is composed of a supervisor, three male assistants in the high schools, eight male assistants and two female assistants in the elementary schools, and one female assistant employed only in the evenings schools; a total of fifteen. They visit classrooms every two weeks, giving fifteen minute lessons. Where there are gymnasia, they give weekly half-hour lessons. At the First Intermediate, both gymnasia are running all the time, day and night, special teachers conducting all the work. In some schools the gymnasia are not used enough. Where there are not special teachers to conduct all the work, it is sometimes slighted. Good teachers are very scarce in this special branch. In the Avondale school a teacher has been employed to give extra lessons after school, a plan which would work well if there were sufficient teachers to do the work.

The events conducted the past year under the direction of the Public Schools Athletic League have been as follows:

Button Test. 179 seniors and 163 juniors, a total of 342 passed

the test and received the Athletic Button.

2. Cincinnati Gymnasium Indoor Meeting held January 23, at the Armory. Seven schools entered relay teams and ten boys entered for individual events.

3. Celts Indoor Meeting held March 13th at the Music Hall Rink.

Ten Relay teams and twenty-five individuals were entered.

4. Annual Field Day. Thirty-eight Relay Teams of 8 boys each and 420 individuals, a total of 724, were entered for the various events of the field day. 42 medals (in the shape of watch fobs) and 14 ribbons for the individual events were donated by the Turnfest Committee which committee also paid practically all the other expenses of the Field Day. A handsome loving cup was donated by Mr. Fred Strunk as a Field Championship trophy; this is to be held for one year by the school scoring the largest number of points for individual work. This trophy was won by the Hoffman school which had an aggregate of 31 points. Kirby Road second with 25 points. Besides the "Post Cups" donated in '07 for the Relay Teams, another beautiful cup was donated by Mr. Theodore Newheats for a new division to be known as Group B2. The various curps were won as follows: Group A Seniors, Kirby Road; Group A Juniors, Kirby Road; Group B, 11th District; Group B2, 10th District; Group C, Windsor. Kirby Road Juniors, having won their cup three successive times, are now permanent owners of it.

The Athletic League is indebted to A. G. Spalding and Bros. for a handsomely gotten up "Hand Book of the Public Schools Athletic League." The entire edition of 3,000 copies was donated to the league.

5. High School Athletics-The high school athletics are on a very sound basis, better, I think, than in most high schools, because they are sound basis, better, I think, than in most high schools, because they are more fully under the control of the faculty and the physical director is responsible for this line of work as well as for the gymnastics. This is not the case in high schools generally. The schools are now affiliated with the Public Schools' Athletic League and are governed by the rules of the League in all their athletic work. During the year each school had Foot Ball, Base Ball and Center Ball Teams, each school took part in the indoor events of the Cincinnati Gymnasium and the Celts Athletic Club. They also had a school Field Day each and then an Interscholastic Field Day was held. They also participated in the Open Field Day for High and Preparatory Schools held in connection with the Turnfest. A Button Test was also held and 35 seniors and 33 juniors passed the test and received buttons. received buttons.

During the Thirtieth National Turnfest, June 19-27, the pupils gave two exhibitions of gymnastic work on the Stadium on Government Square, about 400 taking part each evening, and another in the base ball park, in which pupils from every school participated—about 8,000 altogether. The work was especially praised by the visitors from Germany, the home of school physical training.

The same week Walnut Hills gave an exhibition of parallel bar work, of which the German representative said: "During all my years of teaching in the German gymnasium, I have never seen work equal to this." The gymnastics of the girls of Hughes was also commended as unusually fine. Woodward was not represented, because the school has been without a gymnasium for nearly two years. A gymnasium has been recently completed at the latter school, however, which is an excellent one, and will for years serve the purposes to which the building may be put.

The Board of Education has several times considered grounds for a public school athletic field, the activities of elementary and

high schools make this each year more urgent.

Gymnasium Work for Teachers.—The success of gymnastic work is dependent upon co-operation of the class teachers. Many of these would willingly "co-operate both for the good of the pupils and for their personal benefit, but are timid because they have not the requisite training. A course is offered at present by Miss Kolling, one of the special teachers, in gymnastic games, and gymnastic dancing. A large class of teachers, more than 80, are in attendance. In this way we hope to get teachers who are well enough qualified to take charge of much of the work in the gymnasia.

A course in play and games was given last year on Saturdays from 10 to 12, by the Supervisor, Dr. Carl Ziegler. The members not only learned the theory of the games, but played them, thus getting the practical knowledge, and incidentally, physical exercise. All the Summer Playground Directors were chosen

from this class. The course is again given this year.

Playground.—The summer playground work is described in connection with vacation work. The Jackson School playground apparatus was kept in use last spring from the close of school till dark, under the direction of trained teachers. The experiment was not an unqualified success. There were too many counterattractions in the neighborhood. It is proposed, the coming spring, to open several playgrounds after school, from 3 to 5 o'clock, under trained attendants, probably at the Oyler, the Fourteenth, the Fifteenth, and other districts, if there is a demand for them. Most of the downtown schoolgrounds are too cramped to be of service. The only possible places would be in the small park back of the Raschig and at the Third Intermediate, when the old buildings are removed. It is hoped the playgrounds under the control of the Park Commission, Sinton, Wade, Lytle, Inwood and Hunt Street, will be provided with competent attendants, for afternoons and Saturdays, as a playground without a director is a doubtful good. It becomes a rendezvous for reckless characters, and the moral harm is likely to overbalance the physical benefit. At least the cost of an attendant is slight, compared to the risk without one.

The practice of opening our school-grounds without supervision, has had to be abandoned in most of our downtown districts.

Evening Use of Gymnasia.—Details of the gymnastic instruc-

tion at night are given under evening schools. There are eight of our gymnasia now used at night. There is considerable need of baths in connection with evening gymnasia. At the First Intermediate the baths should be supplied with hot, as well as cold water, and they should be made available to the pupils at-

tending the gymnasia.

The Fire Drill.—The Physical Training Department is held responsible for the observance of the law in regard to fire drill. It reports once a month to the Superintendent, upon each school. The requirement has been generally observed, and in all instances is executed very satisfactorily. In any case of neglect, immediate notice is sent to the principal. The department reports the fire escapes installed in many schools not satisfactory. It takes as long to empty one room by this means as to vacate the whole school by the usual exits. Some become so rusty that they would be almost useless in time of real need.

#### KINDERGARTENS.

The rapid growth of the kindergarten movement in the public schools is indicated by the following statistics:

In September, 1905, 2 kindergartens were organized. By the close of 1906, there were 11. In 1907, there were 22. In 1908, there were 31. And now, December 31, 1909, there are 37.

Kindergartens are not established in schools except where there is a demand for them. There must be a petition from 50 homes, each pledging the attendance of a child. The increase in the number of kindergartens shows, therefore, that they are thoroughly favored by public sentiment. There is probably no department in the school system which mothers more fervently believe in.

This phenomenal growth could not have come about if good seed had not been sowed long in advance. Private kindergartens were introduced in Cincinnati in 1880 and the Kindergarten Training School was established at that time. Two of the pioneer kindergarten patronesses, Mrs. Markbreit and Miss Laws, are still on its Board of Trustees. It soon took rank with the leading training schools of the country. Its standards are high and progressive. It admits only high school graduates as students, and in its course of instruction and training, it recognizes the latest teaching of the child-study movement.

It is now closely affiliated with the University of Cincinnati, and many of its graduates are graduates also of the University. Five of the appointments made since last September (1909) are graduates of the University, as well as of the Training School. The students serve an apprenticeship of one-half year in our schools as cadets, and then are appointed in the order of their rank, as

determined by their success in practice, and their standing in examination.

There are two classes of positions: Directors, receiving a salary of \$500 to \$750; if college graduates, \$600 to \$1,000; and assistants, receiving a salary of \$300 to \$500. The children attend upon the half-day plan. The teachers give two afternoons to instructing the primary children in construction work, games, music, etc.; two afternoons to visiting homes or holding parents' meetings, and one afternoon to the supervisor's meeting. addition to the instruction given the teachers by the supervisor and the faculty of the Training School, Dr. Earl Barnes gave them a course of lectures on The Child's Ideals, Manners in Education and Moral Education; Miss Patty S. Hill, on Work and Play in Education; Mr. Hubbard, on the Method of Work of the Associated Charities and Possible Ways of Co-operation on the Part of the Kindergarten Directors; Dr. Schaar, on the Work of the Board of Health in the Public Schools; and the Superintendent, Conferences on Home Visiting.

As indicated in the last report, the Supervisor, Miss Mina Colburn, resigned last February. Miss Julia Bothwell's long association with Miss Colburn and intimate acquaintance with her methods, together with her own excellent training and experience, has enabled her to continue the work without diminution

of interest or progress.

A monthly meeting of mothers was held in nearly every kindergarten, aggregating about 300 meetings for the year, with an average number of members present each month of 852, or 27 for each kindergarten. The largest meetings were held at Evanston, Linwood, Guilford, these averaging over 50. In addition to the members present at the meetings there were 2,050 visitors. More than 50 different speakers addressed these meetings, to whom we are greatly indebted for their instruction. This year an allowance has been made in the budget to employ two lady physicians to give the mothers definite instruction in the physical

care of children at the monthly meetings.

The home visiting has been carried on systematically, resulting in greater regularity in kindergarten attendance, and in the growth of mothers' meetings. Much good comes to the kindergartner from sympathetic, cordial relation with the home, and she usually finds a ready response from those who need help, material or spiritual. Many children have been provided with necessary clothing, sick and unhappy people have been cheered and helped, and mothers have found in the kindergartner an intelligent friend with whom to talk over problems of various kinds. The number of visits made to homes was over 6,000 and the number of hours given to visiting was 1,838. The largest number of visits was made by the kindgartner at the Jackson, the Jewish Settlement on

Clinton street, and the Fifteenth District, with the Fifth, Sherman, Central Fairmount, Oyler, Sixth, Twenty-eighth, First, Hyde Park, Guilford and Twelfth, following in close order. Each of these made over 200 visits in the year, a remarkable record. The number who in return visited the kindergartens was 3,854. These figures show what the kindergartens are doing to bring the home

and school into intimate relations.

A kindergarten "Farm" on Price Hill has been rented by the Mothers' Club and has been satisfactorily equipped by the Board of Education for playground purposes. Each pleasant day in May and June, two kindergartens were taken out to visit the farm and garden and to enjoy the playground. Many mothers went with the children and seemed to appreciate the opportunity. In addition to this, almost every kindergarten had some kind of a garden and many excursions were taken to parks, to the Zoo, and to suburban places.

The following is a statistical summary of the kindergarten department. Number of kindergartens at close of 1909, 37; Supervisor, 1; number of kindergarten directors, 37; number of

assistants, 18; other schools have cadets.

For the year 1908-9, number enrolled, 2,071; average number belonging, 1,290; average daily attendance, 1,123; number of visitors to kindergartens, 3,854; number of mothers' meetings, 265; average monthly attendance at mothers' meetings, 852; total number present at mothers' meetings, 9,540; number of visits of teachers to homes, 6,101; number of hours spent in visiting, 1,838.

Total salaries for the year (tuition), \$22,981. Total annual cost of tuition per pupil enrolled, \$11.10; per average number

belonging, \$17.76; per average daily attendance, \$20.46.

Salaries—Supervisor, \$1,500-\$1,800; Directors, \$500-\$750; University graduates, \$600-\$1,000; Assistants, \$300-\$500; cost of equipment kindergarten, \$300.

#### Music.

The Supervisor, W. H. Aiken, has given especial attention the past year to the typography of the music books used in primary grades. In going from the large forms used on blackboards and charts to the text-books, there has been a noticeable loss of time which has been attributed to unnecessarily small type used in the composition of the text-book. This year books have been prepared and introduced into the second grade containing much larger type in both English and Music, as a step between the large note of the chart and the note of normal size.

Most schools have been supplied with fresh song material in book and pamphlet form in order to acquaint children with the works of the masters and bring them up in an atmosphere of good music. A great deal of attention is now given to the appreciation of musical compositions. The Supervisor made an extended trip to Teachers' College, Columbia University, and to Damrosch College of New York, to ascertain what is being attempted in the way of cultivating the critical faculties and in giving the student sufficient analytical knowledge to enable him to name and classify a composition when he hears it. With the reorganization of the Cincinnati Orchestra this year, a remarkable series of concerts has been given. The programs have been obtained in advance, and the various numbers analyzed and discussed with High School classes and their attendance upon the concerts encouraged in order that they might be familiarized with classical compositions and be taught to recognize the style of the different composers. The future of music depends as much upon well trained listeners as upon performers. Young people can be and should be made to understand the richness, variety and power of music, which make it approach nearer to literature than any

During the year, the Blind and the Special School have each been provided with a piano player, with the purpose of giving special training to these types of children. The Supervisor has given these schools especial attention, as well as the students in the Kindergarten Training School and the University, who are

preparing to teach.

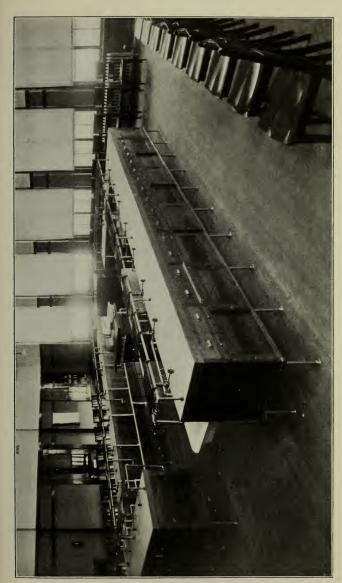
The schools participated in two important musical events in the past year. One was the composing and rendering of an ode to Lincoln, the words by Principal W. C. Washburn, and the music by Joseph Surdo, of the Music Department. The composition and its rendition made a remarkable impression. It is due Mr. Surdo to say that the whole musical conception was his own, and upon him fell the arduous task of training the children. It is recognized as holding an honored place among the works of musical art which have been written within the powers of the child's voice.

The other noteworthy event was the singing of 1,150 children at Music Hall at the close of the school year in honor of the National Convention of Turners. For this occasion, "The Fairy Festival," a cantata, was prepared and rendered. It was also used very generally at the closing exercises of the various schools to the delight of thousands of visitors.

The singing of more extended musical compositions than the average sixteen-measure school song is beginning to form a marked feature of public school music throughout the country. With the numerous assembly halls in the schools of Cincinnati, there has come new opportunities to our Music Department, to which thoughtful consideration is being given by our Supervisor and his assistants.



WESTWOOD KINDERGARTEN.



WESTWOOD SCHOOL DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.



## Manual Training and Domestic Science.

Statistics of Manual Training and Domestic Science—Number of students in 1908-9, boys, 4,849; girls, 4,313. Number of students in High Schools, boys, 410; girls, 385. Number of centers in 1908-9, shops, 31; kitchens, 29. Number of teachers in 1908-9, men, 18; women, 18. Expense for salary in 1908-9, shops, \$19,228.15 domestic science, \$13,585.04; per pupil manual training, \$3.96; domestic science, \$3.15. Running expenses in 1908-9, shops, \$1,443.85; domestic science, \$2,462.43; per pupil manual training, .29; domestic science, .57. New equipment in 1908-9, shops, 8; continuation school, 1 room. New equipment in 1908-9, domestic science, 4 kitchens. Average cost of equipment for each center in each department, \$500. Salaries-Manual training (male), \$900 to \$1,500. Salaries—Domestic science (female), \$650 to \$1,050.

The course in shop work extends from sixth grade of elementary to third year of High School, and is to be extended throughout the High School next year. It also is given in all grades in the retarded and other special classes and schools, and to fourth and fifth grade children in a few places where these children are unusually mature. In the eighth grade many useful pieces of furniture for school or home are made, such as hatracks, bulletin boards, tables, plant boxes, library chairs, book racks, sewing cabinets, hall seats and stereopticon stands.

Sewing is given in the sixth and seventh grades, cooking in the eighth, and the same provisions for domestic work are made in special schools as for manual training. The domestic science work parallels the shop work throughout the elementary grades.

In the High School the domestic art work continues through two years at present, to be extended throughout the course next year. As the pupils enter the High School with a knowledge of the stitches and their application, there is only a short review of handwork given. The main work of the first year is the use of the machine, taking of measurements and drafting of patterns, and the making of garments according to the drafted pattern. During the year, the students make a four-piece suit of underwear, a simple shirtwaist suit of wash material and a more elaborate skirt or waist, or both. These garments are made by machine, but a certain amount of handwork is required on them and most of the final dresses are embroidered by hand.

The second year's work includes a fall and spring term of millinery and a winter term of dressmaking. In the millinery work the students are taught the principles of the work, such as making of bandeaux, making of frames according to measurement and from sketches, making and covering of wire and buckram frames according to measurement, making of folds, facing bows, and trimming. This includes study of design, fitness of material and color scheme. The winter period is devoted to dressmaking of woolen materials and the making of a cloth skirt and a waist of wool or silk or a whole dress. The spring term

is devoted to the making of an elaborate thin dress.

In the first year patterns are drafted by the students for two reasons: First, that the students may have a knowledge of the principles upon which the patterns are drafted and thus be able to handle patterns intelligently; and secondly, because the bought patterns rarely fit the growing girl. In the second year bought patterns are used so that the student may have experience in fitting the pattern to the particular needs of the person. During both years much attention to, and instruction concerning, fabrics is given. The fitness, durability, style and cost of material are considered and each student keeps a record of the materials used, cost of each, and total cost of each article made. The first year, eight periods a week are given to the work and one period for drawing; the second year, ten periods a week, one of which is devoted to drawing and design.

### TEACHING APPARATUS.

Free text-books are supplied in all grades except the last year of High School, an allowance for which is in the budget for next September. The policy for supplying free text-books began by introducing them into the lower four grades. They were added to, one higher grade each succeeding year. The expenses for free text-books the past year, January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909, were as follows:

New Books Purchased for Elementary Schools\$	9,497	98
Text Books for High Schools-Three Grades		
Cost of Repairing, Distributing and Covering	5,543	24
_		_

20,912 19

# The expense per pupil is as follows:

In the Elementary School (excluding Kindergarten) for		
Free Text Books, including Repairing for the Year 1909,		
was: per capita enrolled	5 0	40
Per Capita Average Number Belonging	0	48
In the High School, per capita enrolled	2	40
Per Capita Average Number Relonging		65

In the High School, the largest expenditure was the purchase of a complete set of books for the first time for the third grade. This initial expenditure made the per capita cost probably twice as large as it will be when the High Schools are completely equipped. It is to be noted that these figures are for free textbooks alone and do not include drawing and other supplies.

The expenditures for all supplies in the way of teaching apparatus for the year 1909, are as follows:

Text Books, including repairs	\$20,912	19
Supplementary Reading		
Small Supplies, as Chalk, Pens, Pencils, etc	. 3,396	45
Drawing	. 2,283	90
German Supplementary Reading and Apparatus	657	00
Stereopticons and Supplies	400	75
Maps and other Teaching Apparatus	1,374	00
Cooking and Sewing Supplies	2,314	31
Manual Training Supplies	2,325	29
Gymnastic Apparatus and Supplies	2,551	76
Kindergarten Current Supplies	1,487	00
High School Laboratories and Libraries	2,178	76
Total for Current Teaching Apparatus	44,139	62

This is the cost for current teaching apparatus for all our schools from kindergarten to High School inclusive, making an average cost per child, on total enrollment approximately \$1.10, and on average number belonging in day schools of \$1.28.

The above does not include the following equipment:

Two new Centers for Manual Training and Domestic	
Science—Permanent Equipment\$	2,000 00
New Kindergartens	2,471 19
New Gymnasia	3,582 00
Blind School	956 75
Night Schools	117 63
Vacation Schools	669 55
Boys' Special School	

# SCHOOLS AND CLASSES FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN.

The Board of Education provides schools for special children as follows: Deaf, established many years ago; Blind, established in 1906; truant and unmanageable, 1907; children of defective mentality, 1907, and retarded children, 1908.

#### DEAF.

Number of teachers, 5; enrollment, 35; average daily attendance, 30; expense of the school for the year 1909, \$5,921.60, which includes rent, salaries, supplies, fuel and all other expenses. This school is for children who are congenitally deaf. The "oral" method of instruction is used. It offers the entire elementary curriculum. At present the school is housed in a rented residence on Sixth street. It will be unnecessary to continue the school in these quarters next year, as there will be school property available. It should probably go to the hill tops, possibly, to the Hughes building on Clifton avenue.

#### BLIND.

Number of teachers, 2; enrollment, 22; average daily attendance, 17. Total expense of school, including transportation, \$3,286.39. The children are given free transportation in a carriage owned by the Board of Education. This year the advanced pupils have been taken each day to the Jackson School, nearby, where they have been placed in appropriate classes of normal children for a few hours. Teachers of the blind believe it is well for blind children to have considerable association with other children to get proper adjustment with the world as they will find it, not to the exclusion, however, of the special instruction which must be given them. In seeking a permanent home for the school of the blind, this must be kept in mind.

One or two rooms in one of our most accessible new schools will probably be placed at the disposal of this school next

September.

This school is not growing. The enrollment in 1908 was 25; in 1909, it was 22; this year it is 14. As a vigorous effort has been made to reach every blind child in this city, the decreasing enrollment is probably a matter of congratulation. The older pupils which the school collected at first have gone to work or to institutions and the number of younger pupils is not increasing.

There is great difference of opinion among experts as to the system of typography which should be used in teaching the blind. As most of the publications in this city are in the New York Point System, that is the one that is taught in our schools, though the brighter pupils are also given enough of the American Brail

to be able to use books in that system.

### Foreigners.

Number of teachers, 1; number enrolled, 38—boys, 25; girls, 13; Russians, 18; Hungarians, 8; Germans, 8; Italians, 4. Promotions to first grade, 1; second grade, 4; third grade, 21; fourth grade, 9; fifth grade, 2. Average age, 11 years. Average time in the room, five months. It takes the foreign children about five months to acquire such a knowledge of the English language that they may take their place in appropriate grade with English speaking children. This was well illustrated in the special class at the Eleventh District, where the teacher, in addition to her duties as teacher of children of defective mentality, took a child of fifteen, just arrived from Austria, who did not even know our "yes" and "no." In three months she had read and reproduced all the reading matter through the fourth reader, both orally and in writing, and on the first of February she was sent to the High School, where she has since done superior work, her English being especially commended.

The most of our immigrants are adults without children, or families with small children who go to our kindergartens. The instruction given to adult foreigners is detailed under evening schools. The day school for foreign children is at the Sixth District building. Children from the surrounding districts are sent there, if nine years of age or over.

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Number of teachers, 4, and one more appointed to begin work January 3, 1910. Number enrolled, 93; average attendance per teacher, about 18.

A request was sent to principals in September for a list of pupils who seem to come under this head. About 150 names were sent in. They were referred to Dr. Schaar, of the Bureau of Hygiene, Board of Health. She investigated many of the cases and they were sent either to the special teachers at the Sixth Street School or to the Eleventh District School, if in walking distance. An arrangement was made by the Board to have the wagon for the blind children make a second trip each morning and get a load of children from more distant places. These are taken to the Sixth Street School, where there are two classes.

The expectation is to place these classes in the Old Hughes building next September and open other classes so as to accommodate all children of this type, in easy reach of the building. Much better progress is made when a group of teachers can work together. There can then be some classification and much more attention can be given to manual work.

### Retarded Schools.

A school of six rooms for children who were more than three years behind normal children of their age was established at the

First Intermediate in September, 1908.

Number of teachers, 6, including a manual training teacher. Number enrolled, 176, including 105 boys and 71 girls. Number of pupils advanced four years, 1; three years, 5; two years, 39; one year, 71; not advanced, 7; went to work, 23; to school for children of low mentality, 7; to truant school, 1; to House of Refuge, 3; withdrew to other schools, 14; removed from city, 2; withdrew on account of sickness, 3. Total, 176.

It was intended that this school should take the retarded children from all the surrounding districts, but enough were found in the Sherman School alone to fill it. This school serves as a clearing house. To it were sent all children in the Sherman School, four years or more behind their grade. There they received expert attention of physicians and teachers. A careful physical and mental examination was made and their homes visited by Dr. Schaar, the head of the Bureau of Hygiene. Such as needed medical attention received it. Glasses were provided, operations performed for adenoids, etc. A truant officer reported

each morning to look up all absentees.

All the causes usually assigned for backwardness were found to hold good here, but especially it was found that the children had gotten out of harmony with school work and most of them were in school because they had been coerced by parents or school officers. On the street and in their games they were able to play their part, but in the school room they had been grouped with children who, though much younger, surpassed them.

Now that they have been grouped with those of their own age, and work assigned them that interests them, their attitude towards school has changed. They are classified in groups that average from 28 to 30 per teacher, the course of study has been modified so as to meet their special needs; they are given a great variety of handicraft and a half-hour of physical training a day in the gymnasium. Under these conditions the children have become tractable and regular in attendance, and the progress they have made is encouraging to them and to their teachers. It has been demonstrated that under favorable conditions most over-age children can do creditable school work and become serviceable citizens.

When the Hughes building is vacated there will be an opportunity to enlarge the special work. There are four schools in the immediate vicinity to draw from. Those children who are more than two years behind in this group of schools should be collected in this building, classified and given a maximum amount of manual work, arranged in a four years' course, including a practical course in household arts for girls, and a large variety of handwork for boys. The more manual and physical training they get, the better seems their interest and progress in ordinary studies.

The great advantage of collecting a large number of special pupils into one school, over the old method of establishing an ungraded room in each school is apparent. Classifications with groups of children with similar needs enables teachers to handle twice as many with greater ease, the enthusiasm that comes from numbers is obtained, the teachers themselves have companionship and an opportunity to interchange ideas and get counsel, and, above all, manual and physical training can be given in a systematic way that will lead to usefulness.

We have gotten together a staff of teachers for special work in whom I have confidence, and there are excellent applicants for this work on the waiting list. We pay these teachers only \$50.00 more than grade teachers. There is an advantage in this, for those who do not feel a genuine interest in such work will not be tempted to go into it because of money consideration. When teachers of special aptitude go into special work, they will not voluntarily leave it. There seems to be a fascination about it; every child is a problem; there is something distinctly interesting each day and each hour; there is a continual call for sympathy, energy, skill and tact; there is a feeling of unity and harmony and mutual helpfulness in the teaching corps; and, finally, there is the sense of mastery and the exultation of victory over the unusual. This seems to apply to the teachers in all types of schools for special children.

## SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number of teachers, 3, and a matron for the detention department. Total enrollment, 101; average monthly enrollment, 46; average daily attendance, 44; number committed to the detention department (over night), 40; number of these paroled to day department, 14; number committed to other institutions, 13; number permitted to go to work, 5; number held in detention to end of year, 9; average number in detention department, 7.

Cost of Schools—Salaries of teachers, \$2,400; janitors, \$622; fuel, \$528.90; matron and assistant, supplies, car fare for boys more than one and one-half miles from school, \$1,790.59. Total, \$5,341.39. Repairs of buildings amounting to \$322.80 are not included. Cost per pupil—on total enrollment, \$52.58; on average number belonging, \$116.11; on average daily attendance, \$121.39.

Pupils are sent to this school by the Juvenile Court or by the Superintendent. It includes boys who are wilfully and persistently absent from school and those whose conduct, while not criminal, is not amenable to ordinary treatment. The school is a last resort in school discipline. To a decided extent it has removed the necessity for corporal punishment. The number of cases of corporal punishment now is not one-half what it was five years ago. It is now restricted by stringent rules and can be administered only in presence of a third person.

The Superintendent commits boys only to the day school. If this proves insufficient to break up truancy, the Juvenile Court commits to the detention department, where the pupil is kept at night, attending the school (in the same building), by day. Of those who were removed to other institutions only three were for truancy; that is, the school failed in only three cases. Almost all who have remained under its influence for some time have completely changed their ideas and their attitude toward organized authority. Most of them have gone out and lived up to their expressed intention to "make good."

A record is kept of each pupil assigned to the school. The following are conclusions drawn from a study of these records:

1. About 35 per cent of those sent to the Boys' Special are of average intellect or above, and about 65 per cent are below. About 20 per cent are quite capable.

2. Destructiveness is a marked characteristic. This comes more from want of training than from wantonness. Certain forms, such as

marking buildings and cutting desks, are almost unknown. 3. Lying is very common, to escape punishment, to shield companions,

or to get some one into trouble who is in their bad graces.

4. Stealing even of articles for which they have no use, is not deterred by any moral compunction, but only by the fear of being caught.

5. Indecency is almost unknown. Only once has a case been discovered. Sometimes coarse epithets are used, but it seems to be a street

habit without any thought of the significance of the language.

6. The disposition of the boys, almost without exception, is tract.

The boys have willingness but lack application. About 10 per cent

are serious, but most of them happy-go-lucky and care-free.

7. Sixty per cent have been committed for truancy, 40 per cent for incorrigibility and other causes. About sixty per cent have been committed by the Superintendent of schools and forty per cent by the Juvenile Court.

8. Much of the truancy is traceable to bad home conditions—poverty, indifference, lack of control, or vice. Some of it is caused by the failure of the schools to interest them. They do not care for books, they have fallen behind, the restraint of the school is irksome, etc.

9. All are given one hour in the shop, one hour in the gymnasium, and three hours in the schoolroom where emphasis is given to the commercial side of the essential branches and to drawing and writing. Most of the work is individual.

10. The discipline is so free as to create some criticism. There is a spirit of good will, however, that could not be obtained by a spying, cruel system of government. The teachers insist upon gentlemanly behavior and try to secure it from properly cultivated motives rather than from forms and rules. The school is very popular with the boys who do not want to be sent back to their own schools. Parents frequently report that the boys behave much better and show more willingness to help. The purpose of the school is not punitive, it is to develop in the boys the power of self government and a desire for self-control.

## EXTENSION WORK OF SCHOOLS.

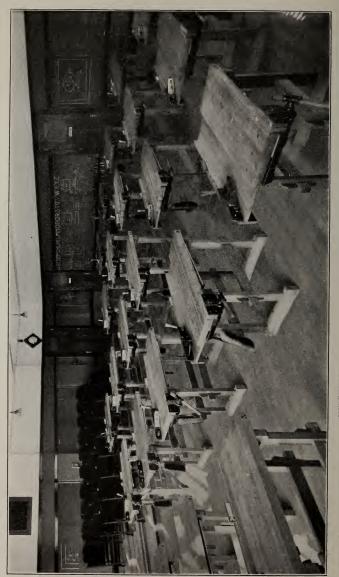
Under this head are here included those activities conducted outside of the conventional school hours under the direction of the Board. The vacation schools, the summer academic school, the evening schools, playgrounds, and continuation (day) school.

## Vacation Schools and Playgrounds.

Vacation school centers: First Intermediate, Sixth District, Morgan and Douglass. Term: Six weeks—June 25th to August 7th, mornings only, except Fridays, which were spent in the country.

Supervisor, Miss M. Louise Armstrong. Directors, four, one for each school. Number of other teachers, 62. Total enrollment, 2,400. Average number belonging, 2,254; average daily attendance, 1,866. Cost of teachers and janitors, \$3,625; supplies,





WESTWOOD SCHOOL MANUAL TRAINING ROOM,

FIRST INTERMEDIATE GYMNASIUM NIGHT CLASS.



\$442.71; Total cost, \$1,067.71; per capita cost on enrollment, \$1.69; on average number belonging, \$1.80; on average daily at-

tendance, \$2.18.

Sufficient teachers were appointed to eliminate the waiting lists of previous years. An average of 60 colored children a day were taken from downtown to the Douglass School on Walnut Hills. The expense of transportation was met by a fund raised by subscription, and by an entertainment given by the schools.

The pupils of each school were classified into advanced, primary and kindergarten, upon the basis of age. The advanced classes were conducted on the departmental plan, classes changing every forty-five minutes. The nature of the work was as follows:

For the Boys.—Bent iron, wood-sloyd, basketry, raphia-weaving, drawing, water-color work, clay modeling, cardboard, nature

study, stories, songs and games, gymnasium and baths.

For the Girls.—Sewing, millinery, cooking, basketry, raphia-weaving, drawing, water-color work, clay modeling, cardboard, nature study, stories, songs and games, gymnasium and baths. The millinery department was a new feature this year and was so pronounced a success, that it is safe to say it will always be one of the attractive features of the vacation school curriculum. Paper flower making and beadwork were introduced into one or two of the schools by way of experiment, and both were found worth while. Cooking, notwithstanding the warm weather, was one of the attractions for the girls.

Primary Department.—Much of the work mentioned above was carried on in this department, adapted, of course, to the little fingers that were to perform it. These little folks had their songs, their storytime and their playtime and were as busy and as happy

as could be.

Kindergarten.—In this department regular kindergarten work was carried on, carefully planned, of course, for a six weeks' course. The children of this department were given as much of the outdoor life as possible, excursions to the parks near the several schools being made two or three times a week.

All the children were given occasional dips into the outdoor life under the guidance of the games teachers, being taken by

them to the parks for their games.

Excursions.—Friday of each week was outing day for all the schools, the children on that day being given an entire change from the routine of the other four days. A fund for the expense of these excursions had been provided by private subscription, and the children, themselves, very willingly subscribed for car fare. The Traction Company was most obliging in that it sent as many cars to each school on excursion days as that school needed; those having these outings in charge always most heartily appreciated these favors, for they were thus saved much worry. Places visited

were Burnet Woods, Eden Park, Harvest Home, College Hill and Coney Island. One Friday was given to a delightful concert

at Music Hall.

In preparation for the vacation schools next summer, Miss Armstrong has been conducting bi-weekly training classes on Saturday mornings. All who desire to teach in the summer are invited to attend these meetings. There are 75 teachers enrolled, who are acquainting themselves with the wide variety of handicraft and games that are of use in vacation schools. This will provide us with a staff of expert teachers, sufficiently large to open an additional school next year.

### Playgrounds.

Locations.—Fourteenth District, Fifteenth District, Jackson, Sinton Park. Term: June 28 to September 1; 6 days per week; 9 A. M. to 12, 2:30 P. M. to 5:30 and 6:30 to 8. Expense: Equipment of playgrounds and gymnasium, \$10,059.31; salaries, \$1,710. Teachers, 16; average daily attendance, at the Fourteenth yard, 275 boys, 200 girls. At the Fourteenth Kindergarten, 42. Total at the Fourteenth District center per day, 626. On the field day at the Fourteenth, 900. The other playgrounds were not continuous. The teachers went from the Jackson to the Fifteenth and then to the Sinton in August. Daily attendance at the Jackson and Fifteenth was 55, at the Sinton, 425.

As the summer playground is comparatively a new feature in

our city, the program of the Fourteenth is given here.

# General Morning Program.

8:30 to 9:00—Free play with material and on gymnastic apparatus.

9:00 to 9:30—Morning exercises, songs, nature talks, or

9:30 to 10:00—Marching and free exercises.

10:00 to 10:30—Games of low organization in which all could participate.

10:30 to 11:00—Work on gymnastic apparatus; track and field

11:00 to 11:45—Character and folk-dancing for girls; team games.

General Afternoon Program.

 $2\!:\!00$  to  $2\!:\!30$  —Free play with material and on gymnastic apparatus.

2:30 to 3:00—Patriotic songs; games of low organization in

which all might participate.

3:00 to 3:30—Track and field sports; quoits, ring toss and other games of skill.

 $3\,:\!30$  to  $4\,:\!00$  —Occupation work; specially arranged program for boys.

4:00 to 4:30—Light work on gymnasium apparatus. 4:30 to 5:00—Team games of high organization.

6:00 to 8:00-Lectures and talks. Team games for work-

ing boys and girls.

It was discovered very early in the term that, while all the children loved their play under the direction of these enthusiastic teachers, a number of them wished to do handicraft work as well. There was no possibility of responding to the wishes of the boys along these lines, but sewing and crocheting classes were organized for the girls, and once formed, they continued through the summer. One young blind girl took great pains in initiating some of the girls into the mysteries of raphia-work, and presently she had quite a flourishing class. There were story classes for both boys and girls, and there were occasional lantern lectures.

The kindergarten was a most interesting feature of the work of this playground, and it was well patronized. All summer this class of little people held its own as to numbers, and without doubt many housebound mothers took comfort in the thought that their little folks were free from the dangers of the streets, because of this safe and beautiful place. These kindergartners had their playtime at a regular hour each morning, and then the sandboxes, the slides, the seesaws, the rings and the swings,

proved quite as fascinating as the lovely games indoors.

In addition to the playgrounds, it must not be forgotten that each of the four vacation schools gave attention to the games and

play, each school having two teachers for this purpose.

The difficulty with our downtown schools is that their yards are too small for anything but a very limited playground. That was the trouble at the Jackson School. It was not large enough to attract the boys and girls. As soon as Sinton Park was opened the attendance there was tenfold what it was at the Jackson.

The city conducted its own playground at Lytle Park. It also has opened a playground at Hunt street, Wade Park and Inwood Park. It equipped Sinton Park and let the Board of Education operate it last summer. There is at present no understanding between the Board of Education and the Park Commission concerning playgrounds. There should be, in order not to duplicate them in the same regions.

The Board has in mind to open a playground the coming season at the Oyler School at the foot of Price Hill, and at the Fifteenth District, at the head of Main street. It expects to operate these and the one at the Fourteenth in afternoons after school hours, in favorable weather, as well as in the vacation season.

The Avondale gymnasium was kept open for use after school hours last year for special volunteer classes. The plan operated well, and could readily be applied to other gymnasia. For night use of gymnasia, see evening schools.

## SUMMER ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

Session from June 28, six days a week, to August 15, 1909. Summary of all departments.

	High	8th yr.	7th yr.	6th yr.	5th yr.	Total
Enrolled	144	91	116	120	150	621
Withdrawn		11	16	17	31	106
Remaining		80	100	103	119	515
Average daily attendance		78	95	102	119	511
Promoted		67	96	89	108	445
Failed		13	4	14	11	70
Number of teachers	7	3	3	4	4	21

Total cost of school, \$2,430; cost per capita on enrollment, \$3.91; cost per capita on average daily attendance, \$4.75. This school is designed to give pupils who have failed in one or two subjects, an opportunity to catch up with their class, also to give an opportunity to those who are somewhat deficient in certain studies, a thorough review before going on. Students are admitted only on recommendation of the school principals. It is not intended in this school to push the children through an entire grade in all subjects. They take two studies, in the high schools preferably one, and devote four hours a day to them for forty days under the very best instructors that can be procured. A report of their work in detail is sent to their principal and a statement whether the student's work entitles him to go on to the next grade. The increase in attendance over the year before was more than 50 per cent. This school was opened for the first time in 1908, and has been a pronounced success. The number of students who saved a year by attendance on this school in the summer of 1908 was 290; in the summer of 1909 it was 445.

## **EVENING SCHOOLS.**

The increase in enrollment in the evening schools for the last four years is as follows: Enrollment in 1906, 2,124; in 1907, 2,439; in 1908, 2,876; in 1909, 4,418. The reports at this time (1909-10) show an enrollment of 5,109, distributed as follows: High schools, 1,638; elementary evening schools, 1,599; industrial and physical training, 1,872. The expense for 1908-9 was: For salaries of teachers, \$22,131.50; for janitors, \$1,556.10; total, \$25,757.60. The cost per pupil enrolled in 1907-8 was \$6.55; in 1908-9, \$5.83. The cost per pupil in average attendance in 1907-8 was \$10.37; in 1908-9, \$9.86. The decrease in per capita cost is due to our ability to classify to better advantage when there are large numbers. The rule is to maintain classes as nearly 30 in number of pupils as possible, except classes in manual work, which are kept between 20 and 25 as far as possible.

### STATISTICS OF EVENING SCHOOLS 1908-9.

1.	Cost of evening schools	\$25	,757 60	
2.	Number of elementary night schools		4	
	Number of night high schools		2	
3.	Time elementary schools were in session		20 v	reeks
	Time high schools were in session		32	"
		Male	Female	Total
4.	Number of teachers, elementary schools	18	23	41
	Number of teachers, high schools	26	17	43
5.	Average number teachers, elementary schools	16	21	37
	Average number teachers, high schools	25	16	41
6.	Average attendance, elementary schools	869	721	1.590
	Average attendance, high schools	713	405	1.118
7.	Enrollment in elementary schools	1,480	1.131	2.611
	Enrollment in high schools	1,163	644	1,807
8.	Total enrollment, evening schools	2,643	1,775	4,418

Two new night schools were opened in September, 1909; one at the Twenty-second District building on Walnut Hills, and one at the Fifth District, which was afterwards removed to the Sherman on Eighth street. The attendance at the latter school is almost

exclusively of foreigners (Russian, Yiddish, etc.)

The Third Intermediate is used exclusively for high school; the First Intermediate for high, elementary, industrial and physical training, and foreigners (Yiddish and German); the Fourth Intermediate for elementary, foreigners (Hungarians, Roumanians and Germans), and industrial; the Second Intermediate for elementary, physical training, and for foreigners (Greeks, Italians, Germans in separate classes). The Douglass School on Walnut Hills for colored people in industrial, commercial and elementary branches.

The industrial branches offered consist of sewing, dressmaking, millinery, art needle work, and cooking; cabinet making, carpentry, wood turning, patternmaking and mechanical drawing.

As we enter our new high schools next September, we shall have an opportunity to extend and systematize our industrial work. A two-year industrial course will probably be offered for each sex, and distinctly trade work for apprentices in several trades.

It is found that a continuous course, arranged in an orderly sequence of topics or principles, and running for at least two years holds students better and is altogether more profitable than short, take-what-you-please courses. Our commercial students were for a time fluctuating and irregular but when a full two-year course of hard work was arranged, they became serious in their work, faithful in attendance, and their number in a year or two increased four-fold. There are now 800 enrolled in the commercial department. It was the same in our academic night high school, when a systematic four-year course leading to an acaccredited diploma was established, some feared it was a death

blow, but on the other hand, it was a new birth, since which time our high schools have grown not only in the confidence and respect of higher institutions, but many fold in numbers and in the character of the work done. The number of graduates last May from our evening high schools was 199, 83 from the academic four-year course, and 116 from the commercial two-year course.

### EVENING USE OF GYMNASIA.

The following gymnasia are provided with teachers and are open to regularly formed classes: At the First Intermediate, one for each sex, five nights a week; at the Second Intermediate, a class for boys on Friday evenings, and for girls on Saturday evenings; at the Third Intermediate, on Friday evenings for boys; at the Horace Mann, one evening for boys; at the Sixth District, one evening for boys, under the direction of the University Settlement; at the Westwood and Evanston gymnasia, under the direction of local organizations. Total, eight gymnasia in evening use.

### EVENING CHORUS.

The Supervisor of Music offers evening choral work, free to all, at the auditorium of the Raschig School on Friday nights. The average attendance is about 60. The work done is of a superior order.

The attendance should be larger, for there is no better course

offered anywhere for amateur singers.

### EVENING LECTURE COURSE.

A course of fourteen lectures was offered last year by the Board of Education at each of the following centers: North Cincinnati Branch Library, First Intermediate Auditorium, and Third Intermediate. The course was as follows:

Mr. A. O. Kramer: Beauty Spots in and around Cincinnati. Mr, J. P. Cummins: Early Cincinnati. Dr. Alfred Friedlander: The Hygiene of Childhood. Dr. H. H. Fick: Here and There in Germany. In Sunny Italy. Dr. J. W. Withrow: The Cincinnati Public Schools. (With The Cincinnati Public Schools. (Without

charge.) Dr. B. F. Lyle: Tuberculosis-Its nature, causes, prevention and

7.

Dr. B. F. Lyle: Tuoccuosis Its Manna, Consequence of Mr. Wm. H. Ellard: True to the Cause.
Dr. Frank Lamb: Economic and Nutritional Value of Foods.
Dr. W. C. Washburn: Abraham Lincoln,
Dr. W. E. Murphy: The Influence of Diseases of the Eye, Ear,
Nose and Throat Upon the Progress of School Children.
Mr. J. L. Shearer: Rome—Old and New.
Dr. M. A. Brown: What Cincinnati Is Doing for the Health of its 10. 11.

12. Citizens.

Dr. L. M. Schiel: An Illustrated Talk on Birds. Dr. S. Rauh: Teeth and How to Preserve Them. 13.

The total attendance at each of the three centers was as follows:

North Cincinnati Branch Library2,670	Average	per	evening	200
First Intermediate School3,815	"	- 66	"	293
Third Intermediate School2,555	"	46	"	196
Total per three centers9,040	"	"	66	232

The cost of the lectures was: For lecturers, \$10 each, \$360; attendant, \$3 per evening, \$117; total, \$477. The cost for janitor service and advertising was paid through the clerk's office.

The auditoriums were also extensively used for evening lectures and entertainments by the schools and local organizations.

### CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

Last June the Board of Education discussed the advisability of opening a part-time school for machine shop apprentices. The Board agreed to provide the school and the teacher, if there were 150 students. The school was opened September 1st, 1909, with an enrollment of 198. The following is the plan agreed upon:

### CONTINUATION SCHOOL FOR MACHINE SHOP APPRENTICES.

The school is to be considered a part of the Department of Manual Training and under the supervision of the manual training supervisor. The teachers shall be subject to such of his directions as shall be authorized by the Superintendent of schools and shall be open to his inspection and examination.

The course shall in general be technical with as close application as possible to the shop work of the boys. It shall be the aim to develop continuous courses along the following lines:

1st. A period each day for general shop questions, shop practice,

economic questions and civic questions. This work may be either individual or class discussions.

2nd. Shop Arithmetic and other Mathematics.

3rd. Mechanics, beginning with the simple elements of the machine. Mathematics and Mechanics to be taught together as far as convenient.

4th. Free Hand Drawing, Designing, Drafting. 5th. Practice in Spelling, Writing, Reading in connection with the

story of Industries.

It shall be the aim to develop a course in each of these subjects that shall proceed connectively to definite ends. A series consisting of all the lessons in each subject shall be carefully preserved by at least one student of each group to form a basis for inspection and for a course of study. It is expected that the course will be of four years' duration, corresponding to the four years of apprenticeship, but advanced students may complete the course in less time.

The first duty of the instructor shall be to classify the apprentices The first duty of the instructor shall be to classify the apprentices into groups, according to their general attainments, getting each group as nearly homogeneous as possible in proficiency, so that the general character of the work of the pupils of a group shall be somewhat the same. In the first course noted above, shop questions, individual instruction and much freedom is expected. In the other courses definite results are expected and necessarily much more uniformity of work, not, however, to the exclusion of individual instruction where the instructor is able to give it. The progress of each pupil must be looked after individually in all

The morning session shall be from 7:30 to 11:30; the afternoon session from 1:30 to 5:30, subject to change by Superintendent. There shall be no Saturday afternoon session. The instructor shall be granted two half days a week to visit shops upon pay.

He shall report to the employers, upon blanks prepared, the attendance of his students each day and shall keep a register of the same for the inspection of the Supervisor of Manual Training and shall make such reports as are required by the Superintendent.

The school shall continue 48 weeks in the year, five and a half days a week, providing the attendance justifies it. Groups of students should as a rule contain as a minimum, 14, and as a maximum, 20, to one Instructor. General visitors other than the members of the Board or the Industrial Committee shall be admitted only upon permit from the Superintendent or Supervisor of Manual Training. This is ordered to prevent the annoyance which is likely to come from curiosity over any new movement.

The school has now been in operation four months with an average attendance of 186 per week and 21 per class, 9 classes a week. Reports from manufacturers, foremen and students are decidedly favorable to the method of operation of the school and the effect upon the boys. In most cases the output of the boys in the shops is greater than when they worked full time. Their attitude toward their employer, the foreman and the machine is wholly changed. In the school the boys show commendable progress and a remarkably earnest and serious spirit.

The chief difficulty encountered in the school was in the classification of the students. In the original class division the apprentices were classified according to the service, the older in service being assigned to the latter part of the week. jection to this plan was that the shops could not well spare all the boys of a department at the same time. The result has been that it has been necessary to follow more or less an individual system of instruction, each group containing older and younger boys in the service. This condition causes an expenditure of energy on the part of the instructor that is exhausting. A reclassification has been going on from the first, as rapidly as the shop can arrange for it, but an additional teacher is needed, as the strain is too great at present.

The reclassification is based upon a course of instruction covering four subjects: Mathematics, Science, Shop Practice, General Culture. The first year apprentices studying Mathematics, Shop Arithmetic, Science, Geographical Relations of the Shop Materials. Shop Practice: Making and Reading of Drawings. General Culture: Much reading, spelling, writing. The second year apprentices studying: Mathematics, Objective Geometry. Science, Iron, its Manufacture and Founding. Shop Practice: Shop Conventionalities and their Necessities. Culture: Much composition on observed facts in shop life and reading of lives

of the world's improvers.

The third year apprentices studying: Mathematics, Algebra. Science, Physics. Shop Practices, Foreman's Question Box. Culture, History and Literature, Civics.

Fourth year apprentices studying: Mathematics, Trigonometry. Science, Physics. Shop Practice, the shop sense of proportion. Culture, the man a wage-earner and voter, a debate.

In operating the course of study it is difficult to find material which can be taught without great labor in preparation on the part of the teacher. An abundant supply of all sorts of text books has been provided by the Board, but to select and adapt for a four-year course requires time and energy, and as the session is eight hours a day for the teacher, there is but little left of either for the preparation of the next day. The first year's work is especially trying, as the course must be worked out from day to day. For these reasons an additional teacher must be appointed in the near future as soon as the school is given commodious quarters, which we hope will be by the middle of February.

No machine work is done in the school. The boys get that in the shop five days a week. Most of the apprentices are scrupulously conscientious about their school work, and appreciate the opportunity. The boy just entering this apprenticeship appreciates it least, but a few weeks of shop life change his attitude towards the school, as with the older boys a few weeks of the school change their attitude towards the shop. The apprentices soon form friendships with the boys of the shops and all the conversation one hears concerns methods of doing work in in various shops.

When the boys return to their shops they are quizzed by the workmen and foremen, and the lessons given in the school are quite generally discussed in the shops. Many of the workmen express a desire to have the advantages of such schooling. To the foremen especially, the school is indebted. They have taken keen interest in the experiment. They have seen to it that the cost sheets in the shop have not been affected by the absence of the apprentices and have shown the greatest good will towards

the school and to the teacher as he makes his visits.

The teacher, a most capable instructor and an experienced shopman, is given two half days a week to visit shops, consult with the foreman, and gather practical shop problems. The manufacturers themselves have been generous of their time, have gone into the secrets of their business, have furnished sets of blue prints and catalogs, and have sought to strengthen the school in every way possible. The number of manufacturing plants now co-operating is eighteen. It is believed the number will be doubled when

the school is properly housed, and a sufficient staff of teachers is appointed.

### CONTINUATION SCHOOL EXTENSION.

An extension of the continuation school idea is contemplated. There are at least 15,000 young people under twenty years of age now at work in commercial and industrial lines in this city, who would be greatly benefited by having an opportunity to continue their schooling. The evening schools reach about 5,000. At least 10,000 need looking after.

The Women Teachers' Club has a capable committee now at work to see what can be done for girls. It is hoped that by next September we may have the demand for a continuation school for young women in stores and factories. There will be room at the Third Intermediate or at the new Woodward High School for such a department, and the Board, I feel sure, will welcome an opportunity to assist, by day as well as by night school, those

young people who must early go to work.

So deep is the interest in the "continuation idea" that a bill will probably be proposed in the present General Assembly of the State of Ohio to require Boards in cities to provide part-time day schools for those who go to work, and to require employers to permit the attendance of their young employees, certain hours in the week. Such a law should make attendance compulsory up to the age of sixteen, or better, eighteen. As it is now, most of our children leave school at fifteen or earlier, before their habits are formed, before they have correct ideals of conduct, and before they have reached the stage of mental development when their higher reasoning faculties may be trained. In this respect public education is failing, and it is because the State practically abandons control at the age of fourteen. So far from such a law working a hardship to employers, I believe the service of the young workmen will be of greater value because of their more serious attitude towards their work, and the increased power their educational training will give them. The expense to the city will not be commensurate to the good that will be done, for in parttime schools one teacher can care for at least 150 students, which is four times as many as in ordinary schools.

## COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

In the last two years of the course at the University of Cincinnati, provision is made for those who intend to teach, either to elect thirty units of work in education, or to enter the college for teachers regularly. The distinctive work in education is offered by a faculty of five professors, appointed and paid by the Board of Education. The expenditure by the Board for this purpose the past year was \$10,000. In addition, the supervisors of the various special subjects give the students a course in their special subjects, and an art teacher gives a two-year course to prospective teachers of art.

The College for Teachers is closely affiliated with the Kindergarten Training School, and gives the courses in theory to its

students.

### ATTENDANCE.

The following table, constructed last June, shows the number of children each year of age in each grade. The table gives the year of birth. This normal age for the grade is indicated by heavy type. Children born in any certain year, may be enrolled normally in either of two grades, depending upon the time of year of their birth.

Table I. Showing number of pupils enrolled at each age in each grade in June, 1909.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED AT EACH AGE IN EACH GRADE IN JUNE, 1909. TABLE I.

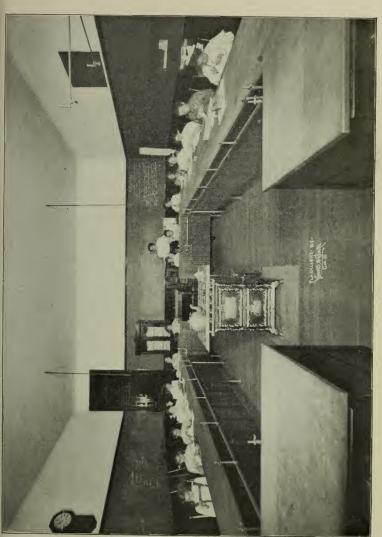
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	1895	14		13	186	391	675	922	1,027	646	132	19		:	4,052
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	1904	70	290	25		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	262
	Born in	Age in June, 1909.	Kindergarten	Second Grade	Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade	Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Elighth Grade	Ninth Grade	Tenth Grade	Eleventth Grade	Twelfth Grade	Totals by ages

Heavy type indicates number of normal age for grade.





FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL PLAY GROUNDS.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS AT WORK—SEWING ROOM.



Table II. Showing comparative enrollment by grades in 1907-8 and 1908-9, omitting special schools.

	1907-8	1908-9
Kindergarten	1,813	2,038
First Grade	7,092	7,145
Second Grade	6,102	5,622
Third Grade		5,807
Fourth Grade		5,321
Fifth Grade	4,296	4,567
Sixth Grade	3,621	3,777
Seventh Grade	2,747	2,999
Eighth Grade	1,865	2,192
Ninth Grade	1,064	1,191
Tenth Grade	517	703
Eleventh Grade	345	361
Twelfth Grade	266	304
Night Elementary	1,817	2,611
Night High	1,059	1,807
Total	43,837	46,443

In the above table it will be noted that from the fifth grade on the attendance for 1908-9 shows an increase.

Table III. Showing comparative enrollment by ages in 1907-8 and 1908-9, omitting night and special schools.

						1907-8	1908-9
Number	of pupils	6	years	of	age	1,602	1,582
"	- <i>ii</i>	7	"	**		3,786	3,711
"	**	8	**	"		4,277	4,263
"	"	9	"	"		4,139	4,358
"	"	10	"	66			4,241
"	"	11	"				4,489
"	"	12	44	"			4,278
"	"	13	"	"			4,390
44	"	14	"	64			4,052
"	"	15	"	64		0.00	3,247
"	"	16	"	66			1,688
44	44	17	"	"		394	810
"	"	18	"	64		295	397
"	"	19	44	64		123	179
"	"	20	"	64	and over	45	50

Beyond the age of fourteen the attendance for 1908-9 shows a considerable increase. The table shows that there are 1,648 more pupils in our schools beyond the age of fourteen than there were the year before, notwithstanding the great activity of business in the past year.

Table IV. Showing comparative statement of number who, according to age, are ahead of the age, normal, and behind, excluding night and special schools.

1907-8	1908-9
Two years or more ahead	108
One year to two ahead	1,723
Normal or less than one year ahead11,754	13,286
Nearly normal or less than one year behind 11,910	12,656
One year to two behind	7,839
Two years to three behind	3,890
Three years to four behind	1,656
Four years to five behind	653
Five years to six behind	213
Six years or more behind	83
<u> </u>	
39,151	42,107

The difference in total attendance in the two years was 2,956. The increase of those of normal age was 2,178 There are, however, 2,605 three years or more behind, compared with 2,339 the year before.

# WORK CERTIFICATES.

The compulsory law compels all children who leave school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to get certificates permitting them to go to work. The Child Labor Commission has compiled the statistics of this office, which are presented here.

TABLE V. WORKING CERTIFICATES ISSUED SEP-TEMBER 1, 1908, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Number of boys	161 103	95 112	87 83	86 86	72 97	94 93			129 118			107 103
Total number	264	207	170	172	169	187	267	257	247	273	347	210
Number 14 years old	206 58	158 47 2	131 39	129 42 1		45	91	176 81	75	81		
Number in Grade 10											2	
Number in Grade 9	9	5	4	6	2	4	4	6	5	6	13	
Number in Grade 8	38	29	34	33		33	43	36		46	74	
Number in Grade 7	56	49	42			30	67	65			80	
Number in Grade 6	62	58	38	35		41	81	71		64	79	
Number in Grade 5	68	35		37			51 16	54	-	66 26	58 29	
Number in Grade 4:	19	17 5	9			16	4	19		20	29	
Number in Grade 3	4	5	2	3		6	4	0	4	1	2	4
Number in Grade 2				• • • • •		2	1			2	2	1
Number with grade not given	8	9	3		2	z	••••	••••	4		2	
Average grade												

Number of boys for the year. 1,368  Number of girls for the year. 1,462
1,200
Total number
<del></del>
Number 14 years old
Number 15 years old
Number ages not given 8
Total number
_ <u></u> _
Average grade for the year

## Comparative Statistics.

	1906-7	1908-9
The total number of certificates issued	4,218	2,770
Number issued to fifth grade children	1,164	582
Number issued to fourth grade or below	547	244

This year work certificates are refused to those below the fifth grade, except in extraordinary circumstances so that the next year's report will probably show a still more favorable decrease of certificates to those in lower grades.

The law says children are not to receive certificates, who are unable to write and read the English language. A more specific educational qualification is desirable.

## Attendance in Intermediate Grades Compared with Primary.

In investigating the school population in various parts of the Fourth Intermediate District, which includes the Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Primary School Districts, it was found that 22 per cent of the pupils are in the three higher grades and 78 per cent are in the lower five grades. If there were equal distribution per grade, there would be 37.5 per cent in the Intermediate and 62.5 per cent in the lower grades. A comparison was made of other schools having both intermediate and primary grades in the same building, from which it would appear that a larger percentage of pupils remain in school in the mixed schools. It is to be remembered that a large part of the region of the Fourth Intermediate is a well-to-do section, among the best in the basin of the city.

Table VI. Showing per cent of children in the Intermediate Department of different schools on basis of average daily attendance.

37.5 per cent would be perfect. Hoffman School. 37.4 " Twenty-second District. 35.2 " 34.7 Avondale. 66 Whittier. 34.7 66 33.2 Linwood. 66 Sixteenth District. 31.3 66 Twenty-third District. 31.2 30.9 66 Clifton. 66 29.9 Evanston. " 29.9 Thirtieth District. 66 28.6 Hvde Park. " 28.3 Windsor. " 26.9 Warsaw. 66 26.9 Westwood. 66 26.7 Lincoln and McKinley. " Riverside. 26.6 66 Eighteenth District. 26.3 66 Horace Mann. 25.9 " 25.5 Columbian. 66 25.0 Highlands. 66 24.7 Twenty-fifth District. " 23.5 Guilford. 66 Fulton. 22.0 " 22.0 Fourth Intermediate. 21.9 66 Harrison. 66 Winton Place. 21.2 " 20.6 Garfield. 66 19.7 Morgan. 66 19.6 Ovler.

66

We have no way of computing other districts with accuracy. When any section of our city is not sending at least 25 per cent of its school population as far as to the Intermediate grades, it is a matter of serious concern to all the city. In the Fourth Intermediate Territory, the Twenty-seventh District sends 16.9 per cent to Intermediate grades; the Fourteenth District, the choicest residence region, 26.9 per cent, and the Twentieth District sends 22 per cent.

North Fairmount.

## TRUANCY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the chief officer is given elsewhere.

Two additional officers have been appointed in the past year, making a total of six. The Board a year ago appointed a "home visitor" for the Twelfth and Jackson Schools. It was her business to call at the schools on alternate days, get the total list of absentees and call on all, without regard to cause. If sick and not attended by a physician, she reported the case to the medical in-

spector; if destitute, to the Associated Charities or Jewish Charities; if truant, to the Truancy Department, and if the family neglected or mistreated the child, the case was referred to the Thus, she acted as a "middle man" be-Iuvenile Court. tween the school and the various charitable and corrective organizations on the one hand and the home on the other. The visitor was capable and industrious, making from 20 to 30 calls a day. She resigned in July, because the work was too arduous for the pay (\$40.00 a month).

The First District School, at the foot of Mt. Auburn, has been in the care of an officer of the Juvenile Court. He has taken care gratuitously of this and the neighboring parochial school. This is a fairly representative down-town district, certainly not below the average. The work was thoroughly done. I give his visits for the year to show just what work there is to do in a good average district that has been carefully looked after for a period of years by a thoroughly capable man.

Number of visits made to homes in First District in the year	. 830
Number of different homes visited	. 302
Number of homes visited once only	. 137
Number of homes visited ten to fifteen times each	. 11
Number of homes visited five to ten times each	
Number of cases of actual truancy	. 9

This shows how little the actual truancy bears upon the problem of absenteeism. The looking after the homes is the largest part of the work.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION IN CINCINNATI

As Boards of Health in Ohio have authority to make such regulations as they deem necessary for the public health, the Board of Health of Cincinnati, on January 1, 1907, established a system of school and medical inspection and appointed the district physicians of this city as a corps of inspectors under the following rules:

Each inspector shall examine and report upon the sanitary condition of each school and school yard as required by Section 1516 R. S.

Each inspector must put himself into communication with the principal of each school in his district every day.

If his services are required he shall visit the school and examine the pupils referred to him by the principal.

Three classes of pupils are to be referred to the Inspector:

(A) All pupils who return to school after an absence of four consecutive days. Such pupils will not be allowed to mingle with the other children until such inspection is made, or the consent of Inspector is given.

(B) All pupils whom teacher or principal may suspect to be suffering from contagious diseases.

(C) All pupils whom the teacher or principal considers in need of medical attention for conditions which may not require exclusion from school.

The Inspector will examine these pupils in a room set apart for the purpose and in the presence of the teacher.

He will issue to the principal one of two recommendations:

(A) Pupil referred to principal with recommendation of exclusion from school.

(B) Pupil referred to the principal with recommendation that the pupil be placed under medical treatment.

The Inspector will according to this plan examine none but referred

He will also take no action aside from a recommendation to the

principal.

The carrying out of the recommendations of the Inspector will lie entirely with the principal. The principal will notify parents or guardians and will exclude from school.

The Inspector will make no suggestions as to the treatment or man-

agement of rupils who are sick.

The Inspector will make a weekly report to the office on a blank adopted for the purpose.

The principals will also report weekly to the office, the attendance

of the Inspectors.

The Inspector will make his recommendation to the principal on blank approved by the Board of Health.

Each district physician (21 in all) receives as compensation

the sum of \$50.00 per month.

In addition to the above the Board of Health appointed in January, 1909, two trained nurses to follow up cases that are neglected by parents. Also a physician in charge, whose business it is to direct these trained nurses and also to take all such cases needing operations or expert examination for eye, throat, etc., to expert physicians for treatment. Consent of parents is obtained in these cases by the visiting physician, who goes to homes. The Board of Health has appointed a large staff of highly competent physicians who give their services in connection with special cases that cannot be handled by the district physician. All children assigned to backward, defective or incorrigible classes are examined by these physicians. This department is called the Bureau of Hygiene. Nine schools, totalizing about 10,000 children in the most densely populated part of the city, were assigned to them.

The nurses visited the schools daily. Each child examined by the Medical Inspector and recommended for treatment was visited at its home by the nurse until the parents were persuaded to institute the treatment advised. Free treatment was given

when requested.

The work of the nurses and the physician in charge up to June, 1909, may be better understood from the following summary taken from their reports:

No. visits to schools, 661 to 9 schools.

Old cases inspected, 5,994; new cases, 1,972. Total 8,221; cured, 1,583. Visits to homes, 1,161. Taken to Dispensary, 273. Sent to family

physiciau, 362. Sent to children's clinic, 318. Treated for pediculosis, 627; for acute conjunctivitis, 29; for defective vision, 356; (glasses obtained, 170); for scabies, 88; for ringworm, 138; impetigo, 26; for eczema, 108; other skin diseases, 161; wounds, 85; adenoids, 392; bad ear conditions, 79; deformity, 3; miscellaneous, 77. Sent to other dispensaries, 172. Reported to charitable organizations, 55. Operations performed, 126.

In connection with this work a special investigation of the condition of the teeth of the children of the Sixth District School was made by the Odontological Society of Cincinnati, under the direction of the Bureau of School Hygiene. Of the 920 children examined, only 85 were found whose teeth were not defective; 509 were found who did not clean teeth; only 258 had good condition of mouth; 606 had no dentist; 76 had irregularities of teeth needing attention; 112 had permanent teeth missing, though this school consisted of only the lower six grades.

Dr. Sidney Rauh, who has acted as chairman of the committee performing this work, has given a great many talks to teachers, parents and children. He has prepared a number of stereopticon slides and has, with several co-workers, undertaken a systematic campaign on the care of teeth. Pamphlets in simple language explaining the necessity of care of teeth have been sent to thousands of homes. At present the society is undertaking the inspection of a dozen or more schools, without expense to the Board of Health or the Board of Education. This is one of the most important movements that has been undertaken. It will result, it is believed, in the systematic care of children's teeth throughout the city.

With the reorganization of the Board of Health, the Bureau of Hygiene has been abolished and the work of the nurses has been placed under the immediate direction of Dr. Landis, the Health Officer. Three nurses have just been appointed and assigned to twelve schools. The prospects are favorable for continued progress in the medical inspection of our schools. It will not be out of place for me to express here the most hearty recognition and commendation of what has been done by the previous Boards and the Health Officers, Dr. S. E. Allen and Dr. Mark Brown and their staff of assistants. Dr. Allen instituted the system and gave it unremitting attention. Dr. Brown took up the work where Dr. Allen left it, and did everything in his power to promote its efficiency in every way. Since the establishment of inspection in 1907, there has not been a hitch or the slightest break in harmony between the Department of Health and the Department of Education. I believe the medical inspection of our schools has the cordial co-operation of our teachers, and the unqualified approval of the public.

# SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS CO-OPERATING WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Juvenile Court has placed several probation officers in close connection with certain schools. These social workers follow up closely all cases referred to them and in one instance relieve the school of the necessity for a truant officer.

The Board of Health not only provides medical inspection for our children, but also calls attention of the Board to any un-

hygienic conditions that come to its notice.

The Civic Department of the Woman's Club oversees the school and home gardening of children and takes much interest in the teaching of civics and hygiene in the schools.

The Civic League provides and conducts one of our school

lunches in a down-town school.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association provides a lecturer who goes from school to school and gives talks upon cleanliness and

hygiene.

The Odontological Society has given numerous illustrated talks on the care of teeth, has inspected one school, and is now preparing to make a thorough examination of the teeth of children.

The Associated Charities have undertaken to look up all cases reported to them by us, as to physical need, shoes and clothing being provided by the Board upon their recommendation.

The Jewish Charities have granted us two buildings—rent free—one for kindergarten, and the other for both kindergarten and defective children. They also provided us with a trained nurse to look after children in two schools. The Council of Jewish Women has offered to conduct a lunch in one of our schools, which has been accepted.

The University Settlement has granted us a room for a kindergarten and has conducted a recreation center at the Sixth

District building.

More than thirty-five parents' associations or mothers' clubs have rendered material assistance in ways too numerous to mention

The University of Cincinnati has, in addition to the work of the College for Teachers, offered twenty-one extension courses to our teachers.

The Kindergarten Training School has not only given the training to our kindergartners, but has given great aid to the

parents' meetings.

The Natural History Society has provided a traveling museum, which it sends from school to school, reaching all the schools in the city in the course of the year.

The Public Library has touched almost every school and teacher in the city. The Librarian is giving an extension course of twenty-five lessons to the teachers.

The Art Museum has begun a course of extensive co-operation

which, as it is new, is given a separate paragraph here.

## ART MUSEUM.

This museum contains one of the most valuable collections in the United States. A serious effort has been made to increase the use of the museum by school teachers and their classes, which

is meeting with an encouraging response.

While the Museum is not in position to create an office of docent who shall be ready at all times to act as guide, it has been arranged that the librarian or an assistant will render services of this nature in so far as may be practicable. An hour has been fixed for Saturdays when the Librarian will be pleased to meet any teachers who may care to come to the Museum to familiarize themselves, either with the permanent collections, the special exhibitions, or the material contained in the library. In this way the Museum hopes to ascertain and supply the specific wants of teachers from time to time. Furthermore, appointments may be made for guidance in conducting classes through the Museum.

An opportunity of utilizing much of the valuable material of the Art Museum in the interests of our school work will be afforded by a series of twenty-five lectures on the "Story and Art of Nations." These lectures will be given at the Art Academy during the coming year. Their aim will be to establish an intelligent and sympathetic relation between the art and story of various nations and to use these two elements as interpreters of times and peoples. The lectures will embrace the story of the historic nations from primitive times to the era of the Renaissance. Typical stories will be related and the lantern will be used to display illustrations of contemporaneous art. Collections of illustrative prints and a monograph with outlines of the stories and suggestions for handling the art work will be furnished to members of the lecture course. Each lecture will be followed by a directed study of certain of the collections in the Museum and it is hoped that the treasures of these collections will be brought into the active, helpful and beautiful service that their intimate connection with much of the history pursued in our public schools warrants.

This course will be given in collaboration by Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, Librarian of the Art Museum, and Miss Susie M. Best, a teacher in the Cincinnati Public Schools.

## HOME AND SCHOOL GARDENING.

The Civic Department of the Woman's Club has continued to direct the work of children in gardening. The Chairman, Mrs. George W. Kerper, and her co-workers, have addressed teachers, principals, and mothers' clubs on numerous occasions, giving instruction and inspiration to the movement. The club has employed a Supervisor of Gardening, who visits schools and gives illustrated lectures, procures and distributes seeds, and oversees the work at home and school. He made 1,922 visits during the season last year. Five school gardens were conducted: At Avondale, Columbian, Douglass, Windsor and the Fourth Intermediate. For the success of these gardens, the principals and their assistants deserve especial credit. Nearly or quite all the kindergartens had their own gardens.

The Home Gardening is described by the Supervisor, L. D.

Peaslee, as follows:

"The home gardens as a whole were a phenomenal success, and much credit is due to the children who have done so much under such adverse conditions. Many more seeds were sold than during the preceding year, and in nearly every case the seeds were utilized. The percentage of seeds planted advanced from 92 per cent. in 1908 to 95.3 per cent. in 1909, which, considering the fact that there were two new schools on the visiting list, is quite remarkable.

'A similar increase has been shown in the number of successful gar-

A similar increase has been shown in the number of successful gardens. The complete report from visits in all of the school districts shows that 80.7 per cent. of the little gardeners had something to show for their trouble at the end of from two to three months after planting.

"The First and Fourth Intermediate schools were the two new districts visited and both showed exceptional interest in the work. The very birth coverage of the Fourth Intermediate schools the effect of the result. high average of the Fourth Intermediate shows the effects of the garden work which was done in that district during the preceding year under the direction of the principal, teachers and parents, and much of the success of the gardens for the present year was due, without doubt, to that past experience.

"The remaining schools in every case showed markedly the results of the work done during the year before, and the averages show that in

every case the work as a whole has advanced.

"The Home Gardens were found to be as varied as ever, but all can be conveniently classed into four groups; large yards, small yards, paved yards, and no yards at all.

"The large yards were as a whole very beautiful, and in many cases showed the fruits of long and tedious hours of work. Some of them

were perfect masses of vegetation, and very beautifully arranged.

"The small yards also showed many a marvelous garden. Here, in the small space afforded by the down-town back yard were found every conceivable sort of gardens. One of particular mention could not have been over ten feet square and yet it bore sufficient vegetation for five times the area.

"Another small yard was found in which the seven children of the family had each staked off a claim, not over two by four feet at the most, at different places about the fence, and each in his own way had reared a garden. The rest of the yard was barren and even void of grass, yet clean. Cleaned every day, so they said, because the supervisor of

gardens was coming some day and he didn't like dirty yards.

"Even the paved yards showed the effects of the garden movement.

"Even the paved yards showed the effects of the garden movement.

Bricks were moved along the fence to expose soil enough for a tiny garden; a dilapidated baby-carriage minus the wheels was the seat of a delightful mass of herbage; the removal of a brick or two at intervals about the back-yard gave ample space for sunflowers to form a little grove in which the children played; a washtub swinging from four wires made a perfect little hanging garden; and one garden was planted high up on the wall, out of reach of the neighbors children, and was only accessible by a step-ladder, which was taken from its place, also on the wall, each night by the obliging father.

"Lastly among the home gardens and yet deserving of the greatest praise were those found where there was no yard space at all. These gardens were found to be more numerous than one would expect, and were all in the tenement districts. Window boxes of every form and shape were found, and many a dingy passage-way which looked hopeless in the search for gardens, appeared transformed when the eyes\_were turned upwards and a little box of green was seen clinging to every window. Roof-gardens were also not uncommon, and were found climbing against walls and chimneys on both flat and pitching roofs."

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Almost all the schools in the vicinity of the Branch Libraries were visited by members of the Library staff during the year and at the Eighteenth District Schools pupils were registered for library cards preparatory to the opening of the Branch Library in Camp Washington. The importance of knowing how to use a library is more apparent as the library grows from year to year, and no small amount of effort was directed to make the two educational institutions, school and library, co-operative. At the North Cincinnati Branch a course of six lessons was given to the pupils of the Twenty-third District School. The course was mapped out to include the use of the text-book, emphasizing table of contents, foot-notes and index, and the use of the library, emphasizing dictionaries, encyclopædias and library catalogues. Later, some of these talks were given to pupils in the Cumminsville Branch. The children's librarians carefully followed the outlines of work in the new Course of Study of the schools with the idea of systematizing the purchase and distribution of books for supplementary school reading and to insure better service.

At one of the bi-weekly meetings of the children's librarians the Superintendent of Schools spoke on the school work. He suggested a course of lectures for the teachers of the Public Schools on the Public Library and how to use it; also the issue at intervals of bulletins of information about the library and how it can help the teacher. The Public Library gladly adopted the suggestions and planned a course of twenty-five lectures, with practice work for the winter of 1909-1910. The lectures will include a study of the decimal classification, which is the system

of classification in use in so large a number of libraries; the dictionary card catalogue; the most useful reference books; public documents of value to the teacher; the make-up of the book; children's books and work with children. The course will be open free of charge to all teachers of Hamilton County and the teachers of the city schools will be given credits for attending.

Many teachers visited the library for research work and many drew books regularly for their general reading or for the lectures in the University Extension Courses which they attended. Three hundred and sixteen new teachers' cards were issued from July, 1908, to July, 1909, making a total of 897 cards in use during the

year.

Sixty-three libraries, containing 3,920 books, were deposited in schools in the city and county. A circulation of 24,212 resulted. As an aid to the teacher in selecting the books, a Reading List for Boys and Girls in Grades 1-8 was issued.

The Art Department of Woodward High School continued to make bulletins for the library. Several exhibits of school work

were shown in the libraries.

Beginning in September, 1909, the Public Library established a branch in the Westwood School, the Board of Education providing the room, apparatus, heat and janitor service, and the Public Library provides the books and librarian. It is kept open six days a week from 12 noon to 9 p. m., and up to this date has been remarkably successful.

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

One of the notable events of the last year was the Centennial Memorial at Music Hall in honor of Abraham Lincoln. was instituted by the Schoolmasters' Club at the suggestion of Principal W. C. Washburn, who was made President of the Lincoln Centennial Memorial Association general committee. More than one hundred civic and social organizations participated. Original music was prepared and a most impressive program was rendered. A sub-committee was appointed on a permanent memorial and through the influence of Dr. Grossmann, of this committee, Mrs. Fred Alms, one of our philanthropic citizens, has given \$100,000, to be expended on a suitable monument to be erected in some prominent location, probably Government Square. With the names of Mrs. Alms and Dr. Grossmann, should be associated that of Principal Washburn, whose initiative and indefatigable labor made this an event to be recorded in the annals of the city.

## CONCLUSION.

This has been a year of peculiar strain upon the teachers and other employes of the Board of Education, as well as upon the Board itself. In June, 1908, the large Board of Education went out, and a small Boad of seven came in; in April, 1909, the small Board went out and the large Board was restored by action of court. Since then, there has been a city election and many changes of Board members. Also there has been frequent agitation over new legislation. The teachers have feft deeply concerned as they witnessed all these changes, but they have had the grace to go on quietly with their work and keep their peace. They have arrayed themselves with no faction nor engaged in any intrigue. In the whole history of the city there has never been a time when the interests of the teachers and of the children alike have been treated with more kindly and generous consideration than throughout this transition period.

I desire to express the gratitude of the earnest and devoted teachers of our city to the public, and especially to you, gentlemen, for your loyalty to them and the best interests of our schools

throughout these troublous times.

December 31, 1909.

F. B. Dyer, Superintendent.

## Graduates for 1909

## WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

Edmund D. Lyon, Principal.

Arthur C. Angert Edgar H. Baker Ingle W. Barr Albert Bardua W. Clarence Binkley Charles L. Bloom Fred C. Buerger Edwin C. Buehler Ralph G. Carothers Carl B. Crumb Chester S. Durr Fred H. O. Fredriks Henry Gravenkemper Harry R. Hanson J. D. Jordan J. D. Jordan Herbert G. Keller Henry F. Krauss, Jr. Stanley Kreimer Edward Kuck Clifford C. Lang Llovd C. Lewis Victor Massa Harvey C. Mittendorf Allen F. Murphy Joseph H. O'Connell William B. Overbeck Millard Romaine John E. Rossell Harvey Schear Robert M. Schell Leo M. Schreck Leo M. Schreck
S. Richard Simickson
William J. Stenger
Howard Story
Walter F. Volgert
Raymond J. Woodruff
Carr W. Wright
Albert N. Zimpelman
Walter Zopf
Leone D. Apel
Catherine H. Barr
Louise Rennet Louise Bennet Anna P. Benson Elizabeth C. Brethauer Ruth Browneller Norma L. Brueckner Margherita O. Burns Elisa Dieckmann Ethel Dornseifer

Helen Kain Dudley Edna E. Dunholter M. Ethel Evans Martina A. Fettweis Hilda Froehlich Helen Gilpin Pauline J. Haffner Paula Happersberger Ruth C. Hartlieb Edna F. Hildwein Jeanette M. Hoover Helen A. Hoshour
Selma Juergens
Edith R. Keim
Gertrude C. Krebs
Florence B. Kreimer
Gretchen M. Kruckemeyer
Elsie C. Leikauf
Ella T. Leist
Elsie M. MacNutt
Frieda E. Margraf
Grace N. Matthews
Marion L. Maxon
Emily C. Meyer
Emma H. Meyer
Katherine J. Moran
Louise Mullen Helen A. Hoshour Louise Mullen Grace Nicholson Frances Olding Eva M. Otting Corinne W. Peale Mary Dudley Reinecke Lillian Grace Ruggles Flora M. Sabbert Martha Schmitt Edith Ida Schnuck Sara Schur Sara Schur Hilda M. Siebenthaler Gladys Taylor Luella D. Theye Eleanor Von der Halben Elsie N. Wagner Mary E. Wait Erna C. Weier Katharine M. Wendel Elsie C. Wilfert Juliette Williams Susie P. Williams Susie P. Williams

## WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL.

Wm. Taylor Harris, Principal.

Helen Annette Andrews Arthur Mills Batsner Eugenia Catherine Bardes Eldon Earl Beck Fannie Edith Bennett Gertrude Bloch Arthur Benjamin Bonnheim Mary Lenore Bookmyer Helena Boss Hortense Irene Braun Ethel Cantor Helen Louise Cloude Zelia Hudson Connor Jane Cowell Corinna C. Curran Marguerite Davis Norma Dee Davis Edith Ruth Deutsch Alice Marie Diggins Helen Eger Georgette Brightie Einstein Bertha Emma Eisenberg Eva Gertrude Elbinger Rudolph Rees Evans Mark Feinknopf Norma Fey Earl Dudley Foss Ethel Camille Friason Joseph Fox Edwin Frank Ethel Lillian Gensley James Arthur Glascock Hilda Glas Helen Gomersall August Philip Graef Grace Gregg Emma Grischy Emily C. Gruesser Clara Gertrude Hamburger Ferris Platt Harker Ruth Elizabeth Hawk Edna Louise Heins Stella Himmelreich Emma Eucebia James Oliver Tucker Jenkins Arthur Jenny Nina Kelly Dorothy Čarter Kendall William Maurice Kilduff Milton H. Klein Helen Augusta Kruse Harold C. Lang Rebie Beatty Langmead Novellia DeFrancois Leathurby Edith Ella Lemon Adele Levy. Ada Mae Lewis

Helen Marguerite Lindsey Corinne Natalie Loewenstein Harry Magly Edgar F. Magnin Mame Charlotte Mason Earl Franklin Mayer Felix S. Mayer Eleanor Louise Meyer Della Ruth Michie Lillian Minning
Walter I. Monaghan
Elizabeth Ursula Monheim
Vaughn Elmer Montgomery
Olga Fredda Moorhaus
Edith Martha Mueller Marie Marguerite Piper Raymond Harry Plump Paul Sheffer Poe Edith Harriet Pratt Charles Chrenshaw Raitt Marius Rasinsky Loretta Margaret Rechtin Eloise Reed Florence Reynolds Laura Katherine Riddell Isaac Nelson Ross Mary Emma Robinson Ross Clifford Ralph Runyan Marie Louise Schaarschmidt Alma Ida Schuler John Albert Schwarz Maurice Robert Schwebel Alma Ruth Sebastian Edith Elaine Shott Howard Sieverling Irma Esther Silverman Helen Abigail Stanley John Harold Stewart Ruth Stricker John Werner Suer Edna Louise Swope Lulu Evelyn Taber Edward Ulrey Thatcher Kathleen Eugenia Tracy Kathryn Marie Von Phul Stanley Eugene Wachs Iane Elizabeth Walker Marion Blakley Walter Cora May Walton Charles Mitchell Warrington Sara M. Wartcki Clara Wilhelmy Clifford Winkler Robert Wirth Russell Bennett Witte Burt Henry Wulfekoetter

#### HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

## E. W. Coy, Principal.

Helen G. Ahlers Blanche Baer Florence M. Barrett Marie Becker Amelia Berger Amelia C. Berger Josian Bridge Dorothy Caldwell Ruth Gordon Cunningham Margaret M. Daly Robert I. Daly Harriet Cullom Davis Henry S. Davis Augusta Louise Delabar Herbert L. Dinkelaker Walter H. Dobert Lydia Mary Dornette Irene Edwards Hilda Emshoff Frieda Englander Clement M. Fenker Louis Fernberg Marion Eleanor Fisher Kathleen Mary Fitzpatrick Ernst Fortmueller, Jr. Sylvia May Frank Mary Gehr Robert M. Green Robert Theodore Hance Ethel May Hartley Sibyl Marjorie Heck Minnie Frieda Hyman Garnet W. Kraemer Lillian Maloney Harry McDonald Ida Louise McLaughlin Robert James Lavell Bernard Levy Harold Norman Loeb

Helen Goodman Logan Olivia Marie Marckworth Helen Marqua Mildred Meador Freda Bernardina Meininger Rebecca Gdulla Miller Lucile Morris Elsie L. Morten Laura Henriette Nagel Eugene R. Ong Josephine Clark Peterson Katherine Phillips Carroll Ernest Phillips Margaret Beach Plimpton Raymond Arthur Potts Alma Grace Redkey Gilbert J. Rickel Hazel Marie Rodgers David Rosenbaum Carl B. Ross Stella Graham Roth Rose Rothstein Benedict Salkover Gertrude Amanda Schroth Evelyn Dallas Sherwood Elizabeth Kessler Shockley Martha M. Silver Mary Emma Simon Mary Edith Somermeier Edythe Henrietta Steinkamp Mabel Elizabeth Trisler Elizabeth Willamena Troxel Lucretia Margarete Walker Lucile Bertrand Wells Lillian Elizabeth Werk Alphonse Mueller Westenhoff Antoinette Dorothy Wilms Stanley Woodward







FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL SHOWER BATHS.



## **NECROLOGY OF TEACHERS**

MISS JULIA A. HARRIS was born in Cincinnati August 22, 1851. She began teaching in the old Thirteenth District and continued in the Webster School, teaching in all for a period of thirty-five years. She had resigned as teacher in our schools in July, 1908. Soon afterwards Miss Harris became seriously ill and died September 10, 1908, at the residence of her brother, Dr. James Harris in Wyoming, Ohio.

MISS LENA HARIG, another Cincinnatian, was born August 24, 1870. She attended the Fifteenth District School and then the Third Intermediate. She was a Woodward graduate. After having received a professional training of one and a half years at the Cincinnati Normal School, she entered upon her teaching career at the Warner Street School where she continued uninterruptedly for eighteen years up to the time of her final illness, to which she succumbed September 15, 1908.

MISS BLANCHE ROSIN was born December 12, 1881. She attended the Sherman and First Intermediate Schools and was a graduate of Hughes High School and the Cincinnati Normal School. Miss Rosin received her first appointment to the Jackson School Colony. Then she taught in the Highlands School where she had charge of the Second Grade for seven years. She passed away November 15, 1908.

MISS NETTIE HATMAKER was born in Cincinnati March 1, 1865, where she attended the Fourteenth District School and the Fourth Intermediate and graduated from Woodward High School. She then obtained a certificate as a teacher and began her life-work in the North Fairmount School where she taught until her death, December 29, 1908.

Miss Henrietta Reuschel was born February 18, 1846. She received her education in the Cincinnati public schools and graduated from Woodward High School. She began her career as teacher in the elementary grades of the Franklin Street School. She also taught in the First Intermediate. Fourteen years ago she was appointed teacher of Latin at the Walnut Hills High School. Six years later Miss Reuschel came to Woodward where she taught the remaining eight years of her life. She departed this life February 19, 1909.

MISS EDNA WINKELMANN was born November 17, 1879 in Cincinnati. She was educated in our public schools, graduated from Woodward High School and attended the University of Cincinnati two years. Miss Winkelmann was appointed teacher of German in the Chase School and taught the First Grade for a period of a little over five years, passing to the life beyond March 16, 1909.

Andrew J. DeHart died suddenly April 29, 1909. He was born in Woodville, Miss., December 25, 1855. He came to Cincinnati where he graduated from Gaines High School. Afterwards he took a course at Washburn College near Kansas City. When nineteen years of age, he became rastor of a Congregational Church in Cleveland and later of an-

other in Chattanooga. He was also pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Nashville. He returned to Cincinnati in 1884, and was appointed teacher in the East Seventh Street School and later became Principal of the Douglass School, which position he held at the time of his death, having been in the teaching profession twenty-five years.

HERMAN H. RASCHIG was born in Cincinnati March 18, 1841. He attended the public schools and graduated from Woodward High School in 1857. One year later he began teaching in the Ninth District School. The year following he was premoted to a First Assistant's position in the Fiftn District where he remained four years. Leaving the teaching profession for a while he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods house in Paducah. Upon his return to Cincinnati he became First Assistant of the Tenth District. In 1866 Mr. Raschig was appointed Principal of the school. But during the four years that followed he taught German, first in Hughes High School and for two more years had charge of the German in both High Schools. He again took up the work as Principal of the Tenth District School, which position he held for thirty-six years. Ht died June 15, 1909. It is generally known that our present teacher's pension law owes its existence more to Mr. Raschig's work and influence than to any other agency. He was also one of the founders of the Teacher's Club and always among its most efficient active members.

The teaching profession mourns its loss most reverently and tenderly. Our tribute to the departed would be the history of unobtrusive yet fruitful deeds, linked together by a golden chain of faithfulness, justice, devotion, and hope, tempered with patience, cheerfulness, gentleness and love.

Of them we can say with Thomas Moore:

Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled You make break, you may shatter the vase, if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

## **NECROLOGY REPORT**

## PUPILS.

NAME,	AGE	. CAUSE OF DEATH.
Margaret Merkle	10	Tuberculosis.
Fred'k Reutz	14	Appendicitis.
Frieda Kattleman	9	Typhoid.
Ida M. Cook	11	Heart Disease.
Amelia Kemen	13	Meningitis.
Herbert Hilgenberg	6	Scarlet Fever.
Mabel Oyler:	11	Diphtheria.
Jas. Cox.	10	Brain Fever.
A. Catanzaro	8	Accident.
Jos. Bachman.	6	Appendicitis.
Jas. Edmonds.	9	Pneumonia.
	6	Scarlet Fever.
Harry Brinkman	7	
L. Buhrman		Pneumonia.
Walter Whitehead	6	Accident.
Agnes Ridge	6	Accident.
Anna Hughey		Tuberculosis.
Geo. Steinnart	14	Heart Trouble
Florence Lacker	8	Pneumonia.
Norma Sess	12	Meningitis.
Henry Buckholz	7	Pneumonia.
Elmer Ross	11	Typhoid.
Leonora Geartlein	8	Heart Disease.
Richard Smith	8	Drowned.
Anna Kamphir	7	Meningitis.
Vera Frank	7	Diphtheria.
Sylvia Keller	11	Diphtheria.
Albert Dryer	11	Diphtheria.
John Bock	14	Accident.
Arthur Frank	10	Meningitis.
Helen Simpkins	11	Diphtneria.
Elder Pitton	12	Typhoid.
Gerald Briscoe	9	Diphtheria.
Clara Bitter	14	Consumption.
John Hart		Appendicitis.
Fred Queen		Whooping Cough.
Wm. Darnell		Epilepsy.
Charlotte Koth		Diphtheria.
Emma Miller		Consumption.
Nola Lamkin		Liver Trouble.
Nellie Beavers		Tuberculosis.
Emery Adams.		Pneumonia.
Robert Braun		Septic Fever.
Marcella Brodfuehers		Pneumonia.
Karl Metzgar		Accident.
Kenneth Tanner		Diphtheria.
Howard Lutherby		Meningitis.
Lavinia Edinburgh	15	Tuberculosis.
Lavilla Edilibuigh	_ TO	I unci cuiosis.



## Tables of Statistics

ACCOMPANYING

Superintendent's Report

TABLE No. I.

School Census of Unmarried Youth of the School District of the City of Cincinnati, 1909.

9.6	efecti <i>y</i>	a	t- 60 -	× 00 F	440	⊃ ∞	20	91	9	<u>ن</u>	-1	r0 00	10	4 6	17	& ∞	195
al	er of	Col'd	98	98.2	888	36	:: 33	.0.	175	13	452	181	13	% <del>Q</del>	137	911	3,226
Tota	Number o Youth	White Col'd	3,991	480,6	2000	1,395	3,784	4,555	3,501	3,020	7,068	5,632	3,544	8,097	3,000	3,840	86,117
	1	표	369	648	28.	288	406 813	1,016	458	1 093	280	2,028	263	75.75 25.75 26.75 27.75	541	1,020	5,834
UTH	No School	M.	868 376 469	629	919	273	888	1,206	424	649	919	1,740	64	3,00	517	1,132	941 16,534 15,834
х хо	ool 001	표	% H %	<b>69</b> 10	9	-6	8 91 9 91	တမွ	530	23	8	9.6	16	₩ F	117	88	941
ED B	Private School	M.	8 1 1 1 1 1	HE	44.5	9	35.22	10	306	56	খা	8 %	15	ઝ <sup>노</sup>	335	48	1,139
END	10 pp	Ei	358	552	47	189	36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3	367	247	878	277	797	417	368	303	608 491	8,631
AT	Church School	E	285	509	88	165	380	323	326	272	824	070	483	625	548	515	8,472
SCHOOL ATTENDED BY YOUTH	Public	E.	1,071 934	432 20.5	146	520 520	680 880	768	983	284	2,407	286 4 286	718	507	530	1,226	18,243
σΩ	Pu	M.	1,083	446	167	272	659	868	953	1 897	3,012	265 455	727	75 S	589	1,181	5,949 14,705 13,127 19,549
s 21 s		E	561 515	577	228	254	447 622	741	288	336	651	1,178	55	709	441	576	3,127
Youth	16 and 21 Years	M.	514	614	ä	248	709	947	594	529	1,035	1,062	525	746	499	1,086	4,7051
- д ў	s 16	<u>E</u>	287	120	8	2 <del>5</del> 8	145	560	282	245	350	810	238	200	216	357 243	5,949
Youth	Years	M.	261	108	3	93	156 228	305	240	249	578	664	258	242	257	356	6,029
		표	795	705	148	818	789	872	808	607	1,629	915	835	82 E	288	1,268	
You	Sand 14 Years	N.	787	695	188	296	742	198	769	209	1,782	802	Ę.	77.4	88	1,242	8,578
th	rs s		314 221	888	4	87	104	279	248	192	681	818	233	259	195	374 269	6,068 18,578 18,505
You	6 and 8 Years	M.	2867	222	20.5	3 8	217	208	238	208	864	164	386	256	198	888	6,389
	Total		8,947 2,567	8,870	689	1,465	3,394	4,560	3,766	3,033	7,520	5,816	3,557	4,119	3,137	5,914 3,956	89,543
1th	d 21	[년	2,067	1,685	88	743		05 -	1,927	L 85	3,261	3,121			-	2,884	43,649
Youth	6 and 2 Years	M.	1,980	1,635	349	1,204 7204	1,219	2,408	1,839	1,593	4,259	2,695	1,813	2,018	1,687	3,030 2,037	45,694 43,649
	WARDS		FirstSecond	Fourth	Sixth	Seventh	Ninth	Eleventh	Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	Nineteenth	Twentieth	Twenty-second	Twenty-third	Totals

Eightieth Annual Report

## TABLE No. II. Number of Teachers Employed, not Counting Substitutes.

SCHOOLS		oer Di Teacl		Numl ers the E	ber To Emplo ntire	each- oyed Year	Yumber Teachers Necessary to Supply Schools			
	M.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Tot'l	М.	F.	Fot'l	
1st District 5th District 5th District 1th District 10th District 10th District 12th District 12th District 12th District 15th D	2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 3 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 3 3 2 2 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 2 3 3 2 1 1 2 3 5 5 5	20 15 25 17 27 19 18 22 29 19 23 17 18 18 11 11 15 11 11 12 12 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 11 11	22 18 28 20 22 29 21 21 15 18 19 20 6 11 11 12 21 12 25 14 9 20 16 18 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20 16 17 20	2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 8 4 4 5	20 14 24 177 220 119 17 18 11 15 18 11 11 17 17 17 10 10 11 15 10 10 17 10 10 11 15 10 10 20 12 6 6 11 11 15 15 11 10 20 8 8 12	22 17 20 24 22 24 22 24 22 25 18 19 20 6 6 19 11 12 13 10 18 16 11 11 11 19 20 20 11 22 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	2 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 4 5 5	20 14 25 17 24 19 18 21 21 18 21 16 18 11 15 18 11 15 18 11 11 15 18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	22 17 28 20 22 22 22 23 23 23 24 25 26 22 23 23 23 24 25 18 19 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	
Night Schools	27	24	51	17	21	33	18	23	41	
Totals	130 10	840	1000 21	145 10	781 11	926 21	148	810 11	958 21	
Walnut Hills High School Woodward High School Night High School, East Night High School, West	12 14 18 12	18 14 8 10	30 28 26 22	12 14 13 9	18 14 5 18	39 28 18 27	12 14 16 10	18 14 7 10	30 28 23 20	
High School Totals	66	61	127	58	66	124	62	60	122	
Oral School		6 2	6 2		5 2	5 2		6 6	6 6	
Totals		8	8		7	7		8	8	
Drawing Department. Music Department. Physical Training Department Writing Department. Manual Training Department. Domestic Science Department German Supervisor. Kindergarten Supervisor. Snecial School College for Teachers	1 10 9 1 18 1	8 1 1 5 1 16  2	9 11 10 6 19 16 1 1 2 5	1 10 9 1 18  1 	8 1 1 5 1 16 	9 11 10 6 19 16 1 1 2 5	1 10 9 1 18  1  2 3	8 1 1 5 1 16  2	9 11 10 6 19 16 1 1 2 5	
Totals	45	35	80	45	35	80	45	35	80	
Grand Totals	271	944	1215	248	889	1137	255	913	1168	

TABLE No. III.

Number of Pupils Enrolled, Withdrawn, Remaining, etc.

SCH00LS	F	ber P	eď		iber I	awn	Num	No. rec'd from Pub- lic Schools of Ohio outside Cincinnati		
	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	Z= 5
1st District. 5th District. 6th District. 10th District. 11th District. 11th District. 12th District. 12th District. 14th District. 14th District. 15th District. 16th District. 16th District. 16th District. 17th Dist	4800 667 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 6	471 705 462 582 542 377 519 442 522 417	8411 8198 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999	1011 1231 1231 1231 1231 1232 1231 1232 1	109 1155 199 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 1	209 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 459 45	Syperity   System   System	560 3356 3456 375 298 404 419 331 288 378 283 358 358 358 377 194 193 304 223	1,000 (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	9 27 13 20 22 20 23 20 26 28 8 8 8 16 16 16 27 1 18 8 16 12 12 16 6 3 3 8 5 5 11 19 9 18 17 6 14 15 6 6 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Hughes High School Walnut Hills High School	268	347	615	. 69	67	136	199	280	479	2
Walnut Hills High School Woodward High School Night High School, East Night High School, West.	367 546 684 479	545 486 331 313	912 1,032 1,015 792	75 98 294 212	92 75 102 144	167 173 396 356	292 448 390 267	453 411 229 169	745 859 619 436	9 26 
High School Totals,	2,344	2,022	4,366	748	480	1,228	1,596	1,542	3.138	37
Oral School School for Blind	17 11	18 11	35 22	2 3	3 3	5 6	15 8	15 8	30 16	<u>i</u>
Totals	28	29	57	5	6	11	23	23	46	1
Grand Totals	23,949	22,517	46,466	5,745	4,974	10,719	18,204	17,543	35,747	651

TABLE No. IV.

Average Number of Pupils Belonging, Average Daily Attendance, and Average Daily Absence.

SCHOOLS	Aver	age N Belon	lum- ging	Avei Ati	rage D tendar	aily	Average Daily Absence		
	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.	М.	F.	Tot.
1st District	390	390	780	377	376	753	13	14	27
5th District	266 508	264 566	530 1,074	259 488	258 535	517 1,023	7 20	6 31	13 51
10th District	377	356	733	353	337	690	24	19	43
11th District	484	467	951	467	447	914	17	20	37
12th District	442 350	399 322	841 672	421 335	378 309	799 644	21 15	21 13	42 28
14th District	432	429	861	417	414	831	15	15	30
16th District	377	361	738	363	349	712	14	12	26
18th District 20th District	466 350	417 342	883 692	453 332	403 333	856 665	13 18	14	27 27
20th District	345	275	620	330	266	596	15	9	24
23d District	393	391	784	384	380	764	9	11	20
25th District	235	227	462	230	222	452	5	5	10
27th District	330 333	344 318	704 656	349 328	333 310	682 638	11 10	11 8	22 18
30th District	357	334	721	351	353	704	6	11	17
Avondale	345	338	683	330	321	651	15	17	32
Bond Hill	82 358	79 384	161 742	77 344	76 370	153 714	5 14	3 14	8 28
Central Fairmount	239	199	438	227	189	416	12	10	22
Clifton	214	192	406	207	186	393	7	6	13
Columbian	356	311	667	344	301	645	12	10	22
Douglass Evanston	215 241	225 221	440 462	200 234	206 212	406 446	15 7	19	34 16
Fulton	148	140	288	145	131	276	3	9	12
Garfield	338	326	664	324	307	631	14	19	33
Guilford	301	309	610	277 198	291	568	24	18	42
Harrison	207 187	199 171	406 353	176	190 161	388 337	11	10	18 21
Hoffmann	334	304	638	327	297	624	7	7	14
Horace Mann	120	140	260	120	136	256		4	4
Hyde Park	373 404	3'74 381	747 785	360 391	359 370	719 761	13 13	15 11	28 24
Kirby Road	240	211	451	235	207	442	5	4	9
Lincoln	333	337	670	321	327	648	12	10	22
Linwood	161 149	151 180	312 329	152 143	143 171	295 314	9	8 9	17 15
Morgan	337	340	727	374	327	701	13	13	26
North Fairmount	213	213	426	208	207	415	5	6	.11
Oyler	350 235	343	693 428	335 223	324	659	15	19	34
Riverside	448	193 474	922	430	181 455	404 885	12 18	12 19	24 37
Vine Street	245	204	449	239	196	435	6	8	14
Warsaw Webster	135	93	233 668	133	96	229	2	2	4
Webster	333 264	332 263	527	327 238	321 255	648 493	9 26	11 8	20 34
Whittier	289	261	550	281	254	535	8	7	15
Windsor	313	278	591	299	266	565	14	12	26
Winton Place	189 536	194 520	383 1,056	182 517	188 500	370 1.017	19	6 20	13 39
3d Intermediate	190	170	360	188	166	354	2	4	6
4th Intermediate	374	340	714	363	327	690	11	13	24
Night Schools	1,039	830	1,869	869	721	1,590	170	109	279
Totals	17,358	16,457	33,815	16,575	15,738	32,313	783	719	1,502
Hughes High School	227	309	536	221	300	521	6	9	15
Walnut Hills High School Woodward High School	317 495	486 438	803 933	309 487	467 430	776 917	8	19	27
Night High School, East	460	255	715	395	212	607	62	8 51	16 113
Night High School, West	361	222	583	318	193	511	43	29	72
High School Totals	1,860	1,710	3,570	1,730	1,602	3,332	127	116	243
Oral School	15	15	30	15		30			
School for Blind	10		20	8		17	2	1	3
Totals	25	25	50	23		47	2	1	3
Grand Totals	19,243	18,192	37,435	18,328	17,364	35,692	912	836	1.748

TABLE NO. V.

	de	Av. Daily Attendance	408887000000000000000000000000000000000
	Grade	Number Remaining.	868 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888
	1st	Number Enrolled	88
Grades.	de	Av. Daily Attendance	**************************************
Gr	Grade	Number Remaining.	888 95 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 8
by	2nd	Number Enrolled	88 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
nce	de	Av. Daily Attendance	48888888888888888888888888888888888888
Attendance	Grade	Number Remaining.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Atte	3rd	Number Enrolled	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
ily	Grade	Av. Daily Attendance	### ### ### ### ######################
Daily		Number Remaining.	88.88888818888888888888888888888888888
age	4th	Number Enrolled	286 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287
Average	de	Av. Daily Attendance	F # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
	Grade	Number Remaining.	014510000000000000000000000000000000000
and	5th	Number Enrolled	- ELSESEESELYZEESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESESE
ing,	de	Av. Daily Attendance	5 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Remaining,	Grade	Number Remaining.	5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	6th	Number Enrolled	######################################
ber	de	Av. Daily Attendance	888 F888 F888 E888 88488851488
Nun	Grade	Number Remaining.	: \$3.5
ed,	7th	Number Enrolled	- 4884 - 459 884 888 488888888888888888888888888
roll	ıde	Av. Daily Attendance	:8 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
<b>超</b>	Grade	Number Remaining.	:
upil	8th	Number Enrolled	.4
Number of Pupils Enrolled, Number	SCH00LS		1st District. 6th District. 1th District. 1t

2.1,	
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2821282824528242555555555555555555555555	1.51 157 66 99 88 68 66 16 10 12 12 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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**************************************	203 3,909 3,909 321 493 93 1112 1,227
<b>38</b> 288 348848288848288	Gra 174 304 438 94 103 11,113
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	261 9th 9th 155 156 1,494
<u> </u>	
**************************************	323 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333
### ### ### ### ######################	3,500 3,130 3,200 3,130 3,200 3,130 3,200 3,130 3,200 3,130 3,200 3,000
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<u> </u>	886 46 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 111
25522 285 3888 8 885488	201 222 1143 1143 1145 1153 1145 1153 1145 1153 1145 1153 1153
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lands  S Fark	Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate Fedroals.  talls  trals  trals  trals  trals School.  Triph School.
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Highland Hofman Hofman Hofman Hornee Hyde Pr Hydes Pr Hydes Pr Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Chinwood McKinle Morgan North F Oyles Fit Wersid Warsaw	Tota  Tota  Tota  Hughee Walnut Night 1  Night 1  Night 1

TABLE NO. VI.

German	225232544222525222222222222222222222222
Not Advanced	84888888888888888888888888888888888888
Number Advanced	F1888 8 4 7 7 7 5 1 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8
German	\$21.42 \$22 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$2
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Number Advanced	14.4.4.2.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.
German	\$250 48 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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German	8~528822852882882882882388238823882388238
Not Advanced	8288448844884594684884884884884884884884884884884884884
Number Advanced	645 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
German	8 0 8 4 8 2 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 4 8 8 6 4 1 8 8 2 2 2 1 2 0 4
Not Advanced	0.0200000000000000000000000000000000000
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German	
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German	5 2 2 3 2 5 2 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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8848 :878 :878 :878 :84486476	2,277 5 11th 79 110 106 31 27 353
888.9: 10.18: 11: 11: 11: 12: 12: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13: 13	8 10 10 10 10
400H 1 : 20 : H : 10 4 : 10 : 40 : 10 4 4 7 7 7 8 8 1	Grade   3   14   18   14   14   15   14   15   15   15   15
12238 : 248:24 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
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	th School
	choo lgn S - Sch Dool. J
Highlands Hoffman Hoffman Heles out Heles out Heles out Lincool Lincool McKinley Morgan North Pairmount North Pairmount North Pairmount Wineman Winema	
ands  park  Park  Road  Road  Road  Road  Falrmon  Street  Street  Street  Street  Street  In the street	High Hills Fird Hills Igh Sciligh Schoo
Highlands  (Kirde Mann  Hyde Cank   Totals  Totals  Ingles Hig Woodward Night High Night High	
High ands High ands Hoffman Hyde Can Hyde Can Hyde Can Hyde Can Lineson Hyde Can Hyd	Hug Wal Nigh H

TABLE No. VII.

Number of Pupils Pursuing the Different Elementary Branches.

SCHOOLS SCHOOL			Eı	gi	rti	et	h	A	111.	n <sub>i</sub>	iai	1	Ke	?p	or	t										
District		Domestic Science	43	2 28	3 8						109	100		133	128	62			77	121			8	37	8	2
District		lenneM gainierT	44	116	45	25	_	_	_	_	114	117		133	133	88			88	123			20	49	36	51
District   1.00   1.0		Geometry		44							19	77		Z,	:	33		:		:	53		:	34	47	13
District   1.00   1.0		Algebra		44							61	77		T.	11	33	:		88	78	10		34	ѫ	47	13
District		Стапшат	218	22	105	270			130	356	553	301		271	261	92	:		247	244	52		144	138	277	88
District	TIES.	Сеоgгарду	546	362	669	931	683	143	415	573	558	768	434	580	595	408	408	243	345	537	131	521	333	331	483	281
District	naur.	German	988	102	647	278	452	336	409	555	244	595	428	300	547	526	421	462	525	329	153	407	192	213	374	525
District		Vocal Music	892	268	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	951	823	1,084	845	777	853	575	787	735	819	727	194	826	470	460	702	454
District		Drawing	893	897	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	951	823	1,084	845	760	823	575	784	735	819	679	194	988	470	460	702	424
District		Writing	268	268	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	951	823	1,084	845	777	853	575	787	735	819	727	194	856	470	460	202	454
SCHOOLS SCHOOLS SCHOOLS SCHOOLS District Distric		U. S. History	218	86	669	841	199	143	7777	951	170	175	121	246	291	161	96	123	154	261	25	181	88	504	202	45
SCHOOLS SCHOOLS SCHOOLS District. Di		Physiology and Hygiene	895	897	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	196	823	1,034	845	177	858	57.5	787	735	819	727	194	826	470	460	702	454
District.   Dist		Vature Study	892	208	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	777	981	823	1,084	845	177	853	575	787	785	618	7.97	194	836	470	460	702	454
SCHOOLS SCHOOLS SCHOOLS District. Di			892	768	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	951	828	1,084	845	777	853	575	787	735	818	727	194	826	470	460	702	454
District		pue	892	897	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	7777	951	823	1,084	845	111	853	575	787	735	818	727	194	826	470	460	702	25
SCHOOLS   SCHO		Reading	892	897	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	777	951	823	1,084	845	777	858	575	787	735	819	727	194	826	470	460	202	454
SCHOOLS  SCHOOLS  District Dis		Orthography	892	897	1,224	931	1,195	1,151	777	951	823	1,084	815	777	858	57.5	787	38	818	727	194	826	470	460	<u>2</u> 2	\$
Disserting of the property of	1	Kindergarten	7.0	80	152	:		99	:	72	29		8	. 57	19	:	54	20	-	99		Ē	24		9	8
		SCHOOLS		_	_		- 7		٠,	٠,	٠,		٦,	۹ ۶	٠,					Avondale	Bond Hill	. 7		Clifton	Pouglan	Douglass

6.5	43	191	63	99	88	130	36	109		181	137	47		88	53	64	99		40	33		28	111	8	21	580	183	403	4,093
38	8	191	69	52	68	146	16	125		200	154	57		107	55	78	2.0		48	37		68	126	26	58	736	404	442	4,697
40	13		30			88	24	20	:	101		:			:	83	34			98	:			98	56	:	:	172	1,165
40	13	27	30	58	23	88	24	202		101	85	25		51	27	88	34			36	:	44	69	92	56	272	181	172	2,188
143	19	191	233	108	104	37.1	134	876		333	291	106	88	196	313	142	132		88	114	81	176	237	183	88	1,133	404	978	10,806
364	146	505	326	306	588	547	304	876	448	381	537	251	414	90#	313	200	365	269	328	157	740	408	401	434	310	1,307	404	846	24,516
197	114	351	58	242	98	319	133	305	303	130	165	172	107	85	848	191	119	491	388	98	929	524	189	175	504	337	181	387	15,504
484	352	787	819	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	280	740	989	710	929	450	1,133	404	846	37,068
484	352	787	819	463	440	713	304	876	1,102	208	775	349	414	788	482	786	495	1,160	523	280	739	584	710	999	450	1,123	385	834	37,360
484	352	787	819	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	485	282	495	1,160	523	280	740	586	710	999	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
156	20	2	526	463	104	871	304	876		101	177	116	88	887	152	251	176	146	111	114	740	250	818	119	450	633	404	438	14,705
35	352	787	819	40.3	440	736	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	580	740	989	710	929	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
484	352	787	618	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	280	740	586	210	929	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
484	352	787	618	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	906	780	319	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	580	740	586	710	656	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
484	352	787	819	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	909	780	349	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	280	740	286	710	656	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
484	352	787	618	463	440	736	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	482	286	495	1,160	523	280	740	586	710	929	450	1,307	404	846	37,668
484	352	787	618	463	440	733	304	876	1,102	208	780	349	414	887	482	786	495	1,160	523	580	740	989	710	929	450	1,307	404	948	37,668
54	25		85	:	:	:	:	75	65	:	5	89	36	<b>ಪ</b>	-	29	:	88		:	89		65	87	-				2,071
Evanston	Fulton	Garfield	Guilford	Harrison	Highlands	Hoffman	Horace Mann	Hyde Park	Jackson	Kirby Road	Lincoln	Linwood	McKinley	Morgan	North Fairmount	Oyler	Riverside	Sherman	Vine Street	Warsaw	Webster	Westwood	Whittier	Windsor		First Intermediate	_	Fourth Intermediate	Totals

TABLE No. VIII.

Number of Pupils Pursuing High School Studies.

STUDIES	Hughes	Walnut Hills	Woodward	Totals
Algebra	301	442	603	1,346
Astronomy			25	25
Botany	188	154	82	424
Chemistry	71	71	78	220
Composition	615	904	999	2,518
Cooking		54	206	260
Drawing	225	237	305	767
Elocution	615	910		1,525
English	615	904	999	2,518
French	76	155	117	348
Geology				
Geometry	198	305	260	763
German	156	280	387	823
Greek	26	22	33	81
History	207	311	187	705
Latin	388	549	615	1,552
Manual Training		47	237	284
Mathematical Review	14	38		52
Music	615	904	999	2,518
Physics	54	107	80	241
Spanish	44	28	30	102
Trigonometry	38	46	35	119
Zoology	48	141	22	211

#### TABLE No. IX.

Showing Amount Paid for Tuition in the Several Schools, and the Rate on the Basis of Enrollment, and on the Average Daily Attendance.

SCHOOLS	Amount Paid for Tuition	Whole Number Enrolled	Rate per Pupil on the Number En- rolled	Average Daily Attend- ance	Rate per Pupil on the Avage Daily Attendance
Ist District. 5th District. 6th District. 10th District. 10th District. 11th District. 12th Dist	20,615 61 11,641 91 11,7576 62 118,686 45 211,696 45 119,248 70 15,744 47 15,724 47 11,1957 62 11,1957 62 11,957 62 11,957 62 11,957 63 10,525 55 9,792 25 9,792 25 9,792 25 11,696 62 11,696 63 11,568 63 11,	977. 1, 376. 931. 1, 136. 1, 135. 1, 1	15 69 19 17 64 19 17 76 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	753 517 1.033 51	77 075 788 52 74 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Totals  Hughes High School.  Walnut Hills High School.  Woodward High School.  Night High Schools.	20 000 00	42,043 615 912 1,032	\$20 65 61 83 49 99 48 36	32,313 521. 776 917	\$26 87 72 99 58 76 54 53
High School Totals		1,807 4,366	\$33 92	3,332	12 93 \$44 44
Oral School and School for Blind Drawing Department Music Department Writing Department Physicial Training Department Manual Training, incl. Domestic Science	6,625 60 9,136 76 18,201 99 7,025 00 10,183 62	57 46,466 46,466 46,466 46,466 8,795	116 23 19 39 15 21 3 73	47 35,692 35,692 35,692 35,692 7,390	140 97 25 51 19 28 4 44
Special Totals	\$83,986 16	46,466	\$18 07	35,692	\$23 56
Grand Totals	\$1,100,582 90	46,466	\$23 68	35,692	\$30 83

# TABLE No. X. Medical Inspection.

schools	Number of Visits by Medical Inspector	Number of Pupils Examined by Inspector	Number of Pupils Excluded by Inspector
ist District	85	1,281	25
5th District	47	118	75 15
6th District	124	442	41
11th District	65 104	316 559	46 141
12th District	60	233	13
14th District	79 77	218 489	31 43
l6th District	74	1,727	25
18th District	76 72	30 182	10
22d District	47	247	8 8
3d District	79	149	10
25th District	51 93	556 840	22 52
28th District	31	93	4 9
80th District	50 94	188 557	9
Bond Hill	1	991	13
Chase	55	427	65
Central Fairmount	44 73	103 349	1 13
Columbian	99	325	27
Douglass Evanston	34 42	541 103	4 16
Fulton	63	813	22
Garfield Guilford	17	63	9
Guilford Harrison	62 37	311 203	21 16
Highlands	55	198	10
Hoffman Horace Mann	176 43	56 48	9 7 3
Hyde Park	11	66	3
Jackson Kirby Road	31	660	29
Kirby RoadLincoln	14 53	261 632	29
Linwood	20	184	4 4 8
McKinley Morgan	58 74	538 1,042	8 54
North Fairmount	49	54	2
Oyler Riverside	31 23	16 61	2 8 1
Sherman	79	422	84
Vine Street	188	348	53
Warsaw	34 83	164 517	13 57
Westwood	22	35	
Whittier Windsor	97 45	505 374	4 3 5
Winton Place	2	188	4
First Intermediate	82	157	4
Third Intermediate	24 115	73 252	····i
· ·			
Totals	3,254	18,314	1,156

## TABLE No. XI.

Showing the Number of Teachers Employed and the Amount Annually Paid for their Services, from the Opening of the Common Schools in Cincinnati, in 1830, to the Close of the Year Ending June, 1909.

YEA		Average No. of Teachers	Amount Paid Teachers
For the year ending June	1830. 1931. 1832.	22	\$5 106 51
For the year ending June	1601	23	\$5,196 51 7,936 57
For the year ending June	1200	28	7,911 13
		29	6,408 26
For the year ending June	1833. , 1834. , 1835. , 1836.		0,400 20
For the year ending June	, 1834	30	8,371 09
For the year ending June.	1835	43	8,648 43
For the year ending June.	1856	44	11,430 48
For the year ending June,	1837	47	14,099 05
For the year ending June	1838	53	15,846 37
For the year ending June.	1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1840. 1841. 1844. 1844. 1845.	64	19,901 10
For the year ending June	1840	63	19,604 35
For the year ending June	1841	59	18,594 82
For the year ending June	1842	70	18,505 12 20,091 70 20,979 62
For the year ending June,	1843	76	20.091 70
For the year ending June	1844	78	20,979 62
For the year ending June.	1845	86	23,927 82
For the year ending June.	1846	96	25,020 50
For the year ending June	1947	97	26,499 50
For the year ending June,	1010	127	35,378 35
For the year ending June	1846 1847 1848 1849	137	35,378 35 38,462 96
For the year ending June.	1050	148	30,402 90
For the year ending June,	1850. 1851. 1852. 1853.		46,834 28
For the year ending June,	1851	157	50,856 51 57,356 94 64,025 96
For the year ending June,	1852	160	57,356 94
For the year ending June,	1853	193	64,025 96
For the year ending June,	1854 1855 1856 1857	222	86,151 78
For the year ending June,	1855	225	96,945 78
For the year ending June,	1856	222	98,821 75
For the year ending June,	1857	240	103,707 44
For the year ending June,	1895. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862.	252	96,945 78 98,821 75 103,707 44 133,284 54
For the year ending June,	1859	282	
For the year ending June,	1860	317	147,437 45 156,231 54 146,703 50
For the year ending June,	1861	341	156, 231, 54
For the year ending June,	1969	348	146 703 50
For the year ending June,	1000	355	159.566 16
For the year ending June,	1004		
For the year ending June,	1004	373 373	186,271 06
For the year ending June,	1863 1864 1865 1866	384	216,165 30 240,798 26
For the year ending June,	1800		240,798 26
For the year ending June,	1807	396	290,027 42
For the year ending June,	19:0. 19:0.	418	311,435 96 336,536 22 368,312 33
For the year ending June,	1809	439	336,536 22
For the year ending June,	1870. ,	450	368,312 33
For the year ending June,	1871	507	*418,229 81
For the year ending June,	1872	510	*419,713 18 *420,225 35 437,891 26
For the year ending June,	1873	513	*420,225 35
For the year ending June,	1874	510	437,891 26
For the year ending June,	1875	545	*470,844 36
For the year ending June,	1876. 1877. 1878. 1879.	579	*476 052 56
For the year ending June,	1877	587	*509,307 71 *523,735 67 530,596 62
For the year ending June,	1878	€04	*523.735.67
For the year ending June,	1879	633	530,596 62
For the year ending June,	1990	628	
For the year ending June,	1001	650	534,376 69
For the year ending June, For the year ending June,	1999	659	534,376 69 549,343 22 561,669 71
For the year ending June,	1000	680	501 000 01
For the year ending June, For the year ending June,	1004	696	561,669 71 567,352 68
For the year ending June,	100#		567,352 68
For the year ending June,	1000	706	575,595 15 590,632 97 603,973 40
For the year ending June,	1000	716	590,632 97
For the year ending June,	1879. 1880. 1881. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1883. 1883. 1884. 1884. 1885. 1887. 1888.	734	603,973 40
For the year ending June,	1888	726	601,270 04
For the year ending June,	1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896.	735	612,815 25 615,708 10 615,147 94
For the year ending June,	1890	746	615,708 10
For the year ending June,	1891	760	615,147 94
For the year ending June,	1892	765	630.875.83
For the year ending June,	1893	774	*641,388 41
For the year ending June,	1894	796	*655,950 19
For the year ending June,	1895	822	*641,388 41 *655,950 19 *679,358 28 *729,633 29
For the year ending June,	1896	908	*729,633 29
For the year ending June,	1897	938	
For the year ending June,	1898	962	*775,348 18
For the year ending June,	1899.	995	*795,860 57
For the year ending June,	1897. 1898. 1899. 1900.	1,000	*775,348 18 *795,860 57 *805,899 13
For the year ending June,	1901	955	*800,167 62
For the year ending June,	1901. 1902. 1903. 1904.	969	*806,677 63
For the year ending June,	1003	956	*801,032 65
For the year ending June,	1001	†1,005	
For the year ending June,	1005		813,003 12
For the year ending June,	1900	†1,004	819,296 56
For the year ending June,	1900	†1,017	855,550 19 895,221 75 990,182 96
For the year ending June,	1907	†1,069 †1,106	895,221 75
For the year ending June,	1905. 1906. 1907. 1908.	†1,106	990,182 96
For the year ending June,	1909	1,168	1,100,582 90

<sup>\*</sup>Includes the amount paid for tuition in the Night Schools, but the number of Teachers in the Day Schools only is given.

†Actual number of Teachers necessary to supply the Schools is given, including Night Schools.

# Report of the Truant Officer.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22, 1909.

To the Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati:

Gentlemen—In compli Board, I herewith present Truant Department, during	a rep	ort of the work chool year 1908-19	done 1	by the
Total number of calls Number of notices served on p Number of employers of minor Number of miscellaneous calls Number of schools visited Number of courts attended	arents s notifie	d	5,834 282 2,845 2,601 103	11,665
Number of children warned Number of cases brought befor Juveniles Persons selling cigarettes to sc	e court.		6,929 245 11	11,665 258
Employers of minors			2	258
Number of petitions filed agains Amount of fines collected Amount of costs paid		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$25 00 20 35
Number of petitions filed again	inst per	sons for selling ciga	arettes	\$45 35
to children				\$45 00 73 90
Number of age and schoolin school term		ficates issued during	g the	2,168
Two hundred and forty-five ile Court belonging to the following the fol			ore the	Juven-
First District	1	Twenty-seventh Dist	rict	10
Fifth District	4	Twenty-eighth Distr		
Tenth District	3	Avondale		
Eleventh District	3	Central Fairmount		4
Twelfth District	7	Chase		
Fourteenth District	4 5	Columbian		
Sixteenth District	3	Douglass		
Eighteenth District	10	Evanston		
Twentieth District	2	Fulton		6
Twenty-second District	1	Garfield		4
Twenty-fifth District	6	Guilford		3

Harrison Highland Hoffmann Horace Mann. Hvde Park Kirby Road Lincoln McKinley North Fairmount	1 5 1 6 6 1 6	Fourth Intermediate Linwood Morgan Oyler Sherman Westwood First Intermediate 1 Wahut Hills School	7 6 7 1 0
Riverside		Total. 193	

Shoes, clothing and eye glasses were furnished to children amounting to \$1,351.82.

First District\$	88	20	Guilford\$ 108	90
Fifth District	39	20		75
Sixth District	38	50		85
Tenth District		55	Hoffman	25
Eleventh District		75		50
Twelfth District	154	25	Tackson 26	30
Fourteenth District	22	98		75
Fifteenth District	59	35	Lincoln 17	75
Sixteenth District	9	75		50
Eighteenth District	28	56		25
Twentieth District	35	95		15
Twenty-third District		75		50
	-			
Twenty-fifth District		00		25
Twenty-seventh District	35	65	Vine 5	00
Twenty-eighth District	15	00	Warsaw 2	25
Avondale	2	50	Webster 34	25
Bond Hill	10	00		25
Central Fairmount		25		25
Columbian		50		00
Chase		50	Special School	2 50
Douglass	9	25		
Fulton	34	60	Total\$1,351	82
Garfield		76		
Guinard IIIIIIIIIIII	11			

32 pairs of glasses were furnished at a cost of \$36.85.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CLEMENT,

245

Truant Officer.

# Report of the Business Manager

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 31, 1909.

The Honorable Board of Education:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the rules and regulations of your Honorable Board, the undersigned presents herewith the report of the Business Department for the twelve months commencing September 1, 1908, to and including August 31, 1909.

# COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION.

The new Westwood School, containing 19 class rooms, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Kindergarten, Library, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Locker Rooms, Play Rooms, Shower Baths and Toilets, was completed during the past year at the following cost:

ming cost.		
General Work	\$152,690	00
Plumbing		00
Heating, Ventilating and Temperature Reg	19,472	00
Electric wiring and fixtures		00
Parking	9,066	31
Underground electric, gas and phone	562	23
Gymnasium equipment		
Furniture, shades, etc		75
Special library equipment	467	50
		_

The new Highlands School, containing 12 class rooms, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Kindergarten, Library, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Locker Rooms, Play Rooms, Shower Baths and Toilets, was completed during the year at the following cost:

Total ......\$197,949 79

		9
General Work	99,831	18
Plumbing		
Heating, ventilating, temp. reg. and air washers		
Electric wiring and fixtures		
Parking (incomplete)		
Underground services		
Gymnasium equipment		
Furniture, shades, etc	3,537	15
		-
Total	126,299	44

# COMPLETED ADDITIONS.

The addition to the Eighteenth District School, containing 10 class rooms, Manual Training, Domestic Science, Kindergarten, Library, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Locker Rooms, Play Rooms,

Shower Baths and Toilets, was completed during the past year at the following cost:

General work		98,676	48
Plumbing			
Heating and ventilating			00
Electric work			00
Parking		2,288	00
Underground electric and phone services		217	
Gymnasium equipment		1,548	20
	_		
Total	4	149 571	72

The addition to the Twenty-second District School containone class room, manual training, domestic science, kindergarten, library, auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms, play rooms, shower baths and toilets, was completed during the past year at the following cost:

General work	36,591 50
Heating and ventilating	
Electric work	
Parking	718 00
Gymnasium equipment	
Furniture	341 50
Total	\$40.549 55

# BUILDINGS UNDER WAY.

## HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

Started excavations in September, 1907, and expect to have the building ready for occupancy by September 1st, 1910.

General work. Plumbing Electric work. Heating, ventilating and temperature regulation. Parking (incomplete).	17,269 00 13,261 00 57,717 00
Total Amount of estimates paid, \$384,435.23.	\$676,712 68

#### WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

Started excavations in the summer of 1908, and expect to have building completed by September 1st, 1910.

8 1	
General work	
Plumbing	. 18,739 00
Electric work	
Heating and ventilating	. 56,432 00
Vacuum cleaning	2,836 00
Total	. \$693,802 21

Amount of estimates paid, \$331,630.33.

#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Started excavations in August, 1908, and expect to have the building ready to occupy by September 1st, 1910.

General workPlumbing		
Electric work. Heating and ventilating.	3,747	00
Total		

Amount of estimates paid, \$81,841.84.

#### KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL.

Started grading in October, 1908, and expect to have the building ready to occupy by September 1st, 1910.

General work	139,943 00
Plumbing	6,975 00
Electric work	4,808 00
Heating	14,519 00
Vacuum cleaning system	2,057 00
_	

Total......\$168,302 00

Amount of estimates paid, \$17,825.21.

## ADDITION TO SCHOOL BUILDING.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Started excavation in August, 1909, and the building will be completed some time in the near future.

General work	68,568 00
Plumbing	3,545 00
Electric work	1,832 00
Heating, ventilating, temperature regulation and	
air washer	11,379 00
Vacuum cleaning system	1,641 00
Tetal	\$86,965 00

Amount of estimates paid, \$596.62.

# GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

#### FIRE SPRINKLING SYSTEM.

Linwood school	700 00
Bond Hill	646 00 663 00
Winton Place	521 00

\$2,530 00

# FLUSH CLOSET SYSTEM.

McKinley School	4,961	00
PARKING	GROUNDS.	
Oyler School		50
Oyler School		30
ELECTRIC W	IRING SYSTEM.	
Walnut Hills High School		00
HEATING-VENTILATING AND	VACUUM CLEANING SYSTE	MS.
SIXTEENTH D	ISTRICT SCHOOL.	
Vacuum cleaning	2,610	00
Air washer		00
Heating		
Ventilating	3,857	
Temperature regulation		
Brick stack		00
Total	\$18,259	00
WHITTI	ER SCHOOL.	
Heating	6,958	00
Ventilating		00
Vacuum cleaning		00
Temperature regulation	1,025	00
Total	\$13,305	00
PORTABLE	BUILDINGS.	
Eleventh District 1. For Ins	pector.	
Eighteenth District 8. Classroo		
*Twenty-third District 4. Three	classrooms, *1 Kindergarten.	
	Training.	
М. Т	oms each, 1 for classrooms a . & D. S.	und 1 for
Evanston 2. Classroo		
	Training.	
	om building 60x60.	
	oms. om building, same as Hyde Pa	nels's
	classrooms, one Dom. Science	
Special 2. Classroo		
Winton Place 4. Classroo	oms.	

Special ... 2. Classrooms.
Winton Place.... 4. Classrooms.
Fourth Intermediate . 1. Two-room building M. T. & D. S.
Hughes High School . 1. For Inspector.
Woodward H. S. . 1. For Inspector.
Oyler ... 2. Two-room buildings for classrooms.

<sup>\*</sup> Transferred to other yard.

<sup>†</sup> One building moved from Westwood.

# REPAIRS.

The following report is submitted relative to the amount of repairs made and supplies delivered for the period commencing September 1, 1908, to and including August 31, 1909:

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs  Education supplies  Operating supplies	314 34 777 06 462 11	3
Average daily attendance		
FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	971 76 550 75 521 89	
Average daily attendance		2,011 10
SIXTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies		
Average daily attendance		1,573 32
ELEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	303 52 511 54 346 20	
Avera : daily attendance		1,161 26
TWELFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
Ventilating closets General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	323 70 1,369 06 486 47 390 41	
Average daily attendance		2,569 64

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—				
Surveying lot General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	40 348 397 370	39 44 33		
Average daily attendance			1,156	16
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—  General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	634 649 435	66	1 710	0.0
Average daily attendance			1,719	66
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	821 343 178	66	1 244	10
Average daily attendance			1,344	10
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	1,098 $715$ $122$	73 89	4.000	00
Average daily attendance		_	1,936	90
TWENTIETH DISTRICT SCHOOL—				
General repairs Educational supplies *Operating supplies	382 365 4,783	06	5,531	83
Average daily attendance			5,551	00
*House equipped with new furniture throughout.				
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL—				
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	3,162 500 1,150	48	4,813	80
Average daily attendance			4,013	OĐ.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs624Educational supplies775Operating supplies387	45	. 11
Average daily attendance	1,100	, 11
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs1,464Educational supplies905Operating supplies484	84	29
Average daily attendance	2,031	. 02
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
Blue prints and advertising heating plant. 35 General repairs 1,313 Educational supplies 300 Operating supplies. 250	54 80 29	. 00
Average daily attendance	1,900	29
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs1,140Educational supplies399Operating supplies574	79 09	20
Average daily attendance	2,114	32
THIRTIETH DISTRICT SCHOOL—		
General repairs949Educational supplies508Operating supplies959	57	70
Average daily attendance	2,111	13
AVONDALE SCHOOL—		
General repairs         1,662           Educational supplies         570           Operating supplies         1,078	44	84
Average daily attendance	0,011	31

BOND HILL SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	392 94 168 83 180 42	742 19
Average daily attendance		742 19
CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL—		
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies	1,226 05 857 56 560 84	2,644 45
Average daily attendance		2,044 45
CHASE SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	687 96 561 68 486 75	1,736 39
. Average daily attendance		1,700 00
CLIFTON SCHOOL—		
Parking and two additional rooms	1,717 00 603 22 329 28 573 50	0.000.00
Average daily attendance		3,223 00
COLUMBIAN SCHOOL—		
Underground electric service. General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	113 20 726 86 337 00 446 16	1,623 22
Average daily attendance		1,023 22
DEAF MUTE SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	73 09 85 00 463 04	621 13
Average daily attendance		0.21 10

DOUGLASS SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	153 21 604 33 211 50	969 04
Average dailv attendance		909 04
EVANSTON SCHOOL—		
General repairs	648 94 527 66 361 03	1 50% 00
Average daily attendance		1,537 63
FULTON SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	953 75 155 17 136 64	1 945 56
Average daily attendance		1,245 56
GARFIELD SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	882 54 253 05 363 24	1,498 83
Average daily attendance	,	1,490 00
GUILFORD SCHOOL—		
General repairs  Educational supplies  Operating supplies.	1,380 97 352 79 423 58	2,157 34
Average daily attendance		2,131 01
HARRISON SCHOOL—		
General repairs	645 55 431 54 162 65	1,248 74
Average daily attendance		1,010 11

HIGHLANDS SCHOOL—		
Gereral repairs (old building). Educational supplies. Operating supplies.		0.000 %*
Average daily attendance		2,996 75
HOFFMAN SCHOOL—		
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	486 96 587 24 364 07	1 450 57
Average daily attendance		1,438 27
HORACE MANN SCHOOL—		
General repairs	755 39	
Educational supplies	288 57 346 77	
Average daily attendance		1,390 73
HYDE PARK SCHOOL—		
General repairs  Educational supplies.  Operating supplies.	647 31 502 91 626 22	1 7 7 7 1 1
Average daily atten lance		1,776 44
JACKSON SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies.	672 45 619 20 964 07	2,255 72
Average daily attendance		2,200 12
KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL-		
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	125 61 441 11 112 94	679 66
Average daily attendance		313 00

LINCOLN SCHOOL—			
General repairs Educational suppliesOperating supplies	1,114 13 606 23 395 65	2,116 01	
Average daily attendance		2,110 01	
LINWOOD SCHOOL—			
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	267 62 304 70 298 41	070 77	
Average daily attendance		870 73	
McKINLEY SCHOOL—			
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	754 51 305 50 92 70	1 1 1 0 7 1	
Average daily attendance:		1,152 71	
MORGAN SCHOOL—			
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	533 25 552 16 438 95		
Average daily attendance		1,524 36	
MT. ADAMS SCHOOL—			
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	386 99 207 43 258 86		
Average daily attendance		853 28	
NORTH FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL—			
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	101 11 266 53 243 35	040 22	
Average daily attendance		610 99	

OYLER SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	513 45 470 44 574 65	1,558 54
Average daily attendance		1,550 04
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL—		
General repairs	796 88 469 76 288 18	1,554 82
Average daily attendance		1,554 02
RASCHIG SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	2,933 84 581 00 581 32	4,096 16
Average daily attendance		4,030 10
SHERMAN SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational suppliesOperating supplies	949 60 367 19 902 32	0.010.11
Average daily attendance		2,219 11
SPECIAL SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	97 08 95 94 294 21	407 00
Average daily attendance		487 23
VINE STREET SCHOOL—		
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies	490 57 474 58 247 99	1.012.54
Average daily attendance		1,213 14

WARSAW SCHOOL—		
General repairs	928 69	
Educational supplies	414 82	
Operating supplies	263 81	1,607 32
Average daily attendance		1,007 52
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.77		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.12		
WEBSTER SCHOOL—		
General repairs	783 03	
Educational supplies	557 13	
Operating supplies	922 69	2,262 85
Average daily attendance		2,202 00
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$0.83		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 1.38		
WESTWOOD SCHOOL—		
General repairs	1,087 80	
Educational supplies	750 42	
Operating supplies	4,714 09	6,552 31
Average daily attendance 579		0,552 51
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.30		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies 8.14		
WHITTIER SCHOOL—		
General repairs	645 06	
Educational supplies	583 01	
Operating supplies	198 92	1,426 99
Average daily attendance 541		1,420 55
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.08		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies37		
•		
WINDSOR SCHOOL—		
General repairs	364 60	
Educational supplies	616 64	
Operating supplies	456 32	1,437 56
Average daily attendance		1,431 00
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.12		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies83	4	
WINDON DI ACE CCHOOL		
WINTON PLACE SCHOOL—		
General repairs	639 00	
Educational supplies	470 89 103 54	
Operating supplies	100 04	1,213 43
Average daily attendance		,
Average cost per pupil for educational supplies.\$1.20		
Average cost per pupil for operating supplies26		

FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—			
General repairs	2,152 70 . 3,448 20	) 8,209 96	6
Average daily attendance			
THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—			
General repairs.  Educational supplies.  Operating supplies.	436 40 1,650 39	4,308 10	0
Average daily attendance		1,000 10	
FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—			
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.	580 19 540 14 331 16	1 451 40	0
Average daily attendance		1,451 49	5
HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL—			
HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL—  General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies		9100 50	
General repairs	1,307 55 468 96	2,188 59	)
General repairs Educational supplies Operating supplies  Average daily attendance	1,307 55 468 96	2,188 59	)
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.  Average daily attendance	1,307 55 468 96 1,318 01 2,269 40 526 52		
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.  Average daily attendance	1,307 55 468 96 1,318 01 2,269 40 526 52	2,188 59 4,113 93	
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.  Average daily attendance	1,318 01 2,269 40 526 52		
General repairs. Educational supplies. Operating supplies.  Average daily attendance	1,307 55 468 96 1,318 01 2,269 40 526 52 4,669 05 1,096 37 1,099 20		3

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT—	
Supplies purchased and distributed	
Equipment purchased and constructed 699 60	1,839 58
DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—	
Supplies purchased and distributed	
Equipment purchased and repairs	709 31
MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT—	
Supplies purchased and distributed 2,233 87	
Equipment purchased and repairs	4,470 92
DRAWING DEPARTMENT—	
Supplies purchased and distributed 908 61	
Equipment purchased	1,689 94
PHYSICAL CULTURE DEPARTMENT—	
Supplies purchased	
Equipment purchased	926 47

# SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Supplies purchased and distributed for the following special departments:

Indigent Account\$1	,350	92
Bureau of Hygiene	105	69
Summer School	667	44
House of Refuge	331	12
Continuation School	50	52
Night High School	174	40
Stereopticons and slides	193	05
Dedications	252	06
City Hall, supplies and equipment purchase for Su-		
perintendent of Schools	914	74

# WAREHOUSE REPORT.

Special report of the operations of the Court street building, known as the "Warehouse."

# REPORT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Heating and Ventilating Installations: During the period covered by this report, the following schools have been equipped with heating and ventilating plants:

Highlands, Whittier, Eighteenth District. Sixteenth District. These plants are now in operation, while work is progressing rapidly on the plants in the Hughes High, Woodward High and the Eleventh District Schools, temporary heat having been carried on a portion of the Hughes High School for some months.

Data on Cost of Installation and Coal Consumption—Records have been kept by the Mechanical Engineer's Department, from which it is found that the cost of installing these modern heating and ventilating plants in our school buildings amounts to approximately 2½ cents per cubic foot of space heated, while the amount of fuel consumed amounts to from 7/10 pounds to 9/10 pounds of coal per cubic foot of space heated per heating season. This information will, in the future, enable us to approximate very closely the cost of future installations, as well as the possible fuel requirements of the different buildings.

Coal Tests.—Coal tests have been made from time to time in order to ascertain the heating value and amount of ash in the coal delivered to different buildings. These tests have been very

gratifying and have shown a high grade of coal.

Amount of Coal Consumed—The exact amounts of coal consumed in the different buildings during the heating season of 1908-1909 are as per the following list:

# COAL CONSUMED BY CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## HEATING SEASON 1908-1909.

. schools	Tons Lump	Tons R. of M.	Tons N. and S.
First District	124		
Fifth District	102		
Sixth District	20	221	
Eleventh District (Old)		221	
Twelfth District	124		
Fourteenth District	120		
Fifteenth District	130		
Cinternal District	10	232	
Sixteenth District			• • •
Eighteenth District	130		
Twentieth District	105		
Twenty-second District		172	
Twenty-third District	138		
Twenty-fifth District	_ 120		
Twenty-seventh District	125		
Twenty-eighth District	125		
Thirtieth, District		133	
Avondale			375
Bond Hill	20	50	
Central Fairmount			200
Chase		175	
Clifton			195
Columbian		141	
Deaf Mute	31		
Douglass	60		
Evanston	10		155
Fulton	35		100
* *************************************			

schools	Tons Lump	Tons R. of M.	Tons N. and S.
Garfield	10	135	
Guilford	110		
Harrison	10	100	
Highlands (Old)	50		
Hoffman	115		
Horace Mann		130	
Hyde Park		139	
Jackson	100		
Kirby Road	60		
Lincoln		127	·
Linwood		80	
McKinley	83		
Morgan		150	
Mt. Adams	20	40	
North Fairmount		90	
Oyler		182	
Oyler Colony	10		
H. H. Raschig	10	120	
Riverside		100	
Riverside Colony	20		
Sherman	225		
Special	50		
Vine Street	86		
Warsaw	10	70	
Webster		187	
Westwood		200	
Westwood (Old)		60	
Whittier	30	200	
Windsor	70	60	
Winton Place	22	35	
First Intermediate			520
Second Intermediate	105		
Third Intermediate		183	
Fourth Intermediate	100		
Hughes High (Old)	88	80	
Walnut Hills High		175	
Hyde Park Colony	24		
Manual Training Center	26		
Warehouse		74	
-			
Totals	3,065	3,841	1,445

Vacuum Cleaning Systems—Vacuum cleaning systems have been installed in the Sixteenth District and Whittier Schools, and are proving quite satisfactory. More time is required in cleaning than with the floor brush, but the results more than justify the time spent.

Janitor Scrvice—The cleanliness of the school buildings speaks for the improved janitor service. With very few exceptions this improvement has been quite marked, due to the closer observance of the rules and the putting into effect of a system which provides a time for each duty.

## BOOK REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

Maintenance Cost: Cost of maintenance, including all material and supplies required in connection with the covering and repair of text-books, \$835.09.

## MAINTENANCE EXPENSE.

Rearrangement of offices, building stock rooms, partitions, shelving, additional electric lighting, etc., \$413.58.

Operating building, including coal, janitor and watchman services and the necessary operating supplies, \$1,262.77.

Expense of stable of nine head of horses:

Salary of stable boss, fully one-third of whose		
time is devoted to driving and other work		
around warehouse\$	798	75
Feed	701	89
Wagon and buggy repairs	143	65
Shoeing	167	00
Harness Repairs	67	15
Veterinary Services	40	50
Livery charges	384	17
Sundry supplies	23	52
<del></del>		
Total	2.326	63

This makes the total cost per horse (including everything) per month, to be \$21.54. In former years we were compelled to pay \$20.00 per month for each horse for feed and keep alone, wagon and harness repairs, shoeing, veterinary service, etc., being an additional cost.

Expense account for maintenance of the Business Manager's

and Mechanical Engineer's office, \$395.56.

General Expenditures: The general expense incurred, which cannot be charged to any particular department or school, such as car tickets, fuel tests, traveling expenses, sundry advertising and material required in construction and repair of equipment necessary in connection with the maintenance of schools, amounts to \$1.138.70.

The labor charge involving general construction and which cannot be charged to any particular school amounts to \$6,095.92. Pay Roll. From September 1, 1908, to August 21, 1909.

Repairs Heating													
Furnitur New bu	е		 	 	 	 	 	٠.				 756	91
		_										\$ 38 112	

Sundry Assets: Such as machinery, wagons and buggies,

horses, harness, furniture, etc., \$2,908.23.

Receipts: The following is a statement of moneys received from sources as indicated below, and turned into the City Treasurer, as evidenced by the Treasurer's receipt numbers given herewith:

Old buildings	\$ 2,701	50
Desks	229	50
Old- Iron	1,022	67
Surrey	20	00
Sundries		
Stoves		72
School books	397	41
		_
Total	\$ 4,736	86

Receipt Numbers: 39, 44, 45, 46, 58, 90, 113, 190, 200, 221, 252, 284, 305, 323, 331.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HANDMAN,

Business Manager.

# Teacher's Directory and Location of School Houses.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Liberty street, north side, east of Broadway. Built in 1867; cost, \$76,313; has 21 rooms in use and seats 1,034 pupils. Lot 100 by 210 feet; cost, \$11,500.

School Trustee, Dr. Charles Gregory Smith.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
O. M. Patton	Principal.	3538 Trimble avenue.
Frederick L. Schoenle		Bigelow Place Mt. Auburn.
Sallie S. Parks	6th year.	2353 Kemper Lane, W. H.
Alice M. Diserens	6th year.	2711 Price avenue, Price Hill.
Ella Aldcroft	5th year.	3743 Rosedale avenue, Linwood.
Ella Smith	5th year.	311 Broadway.
Lillie Gribius	5th year.	123 Saunders st., Mt. Auburn.
Pauline Burnham	4th year.	109 East University avenue.
Edith A. Dolan	4th year.	1500 Lincoln ave., East W. H.
Alma Hegeman	4th year.	213 Webster street.
Emma L. Wahle		2161 Elysian street.
Edith Roseboom	3d year	746 Betts street.
May Severson	3d year	228 West Seventh street.
Marie C. Healey	3d and 2d year.	637 Prospect Place, Avondale.
Marie Schrader	3d and 2d year.	2348 Ohio avenue.
Cordelia E. Buehler	2d year.	540 Howell avenue, Clifton.
Irma Theobald		3027 Woodburn ave., East W. H.
Lydia M. Doyle	2d and 1st year.	769 East Sixth street.
Bertha Langhorst		1347 Broadway.
Clara Philbin	1st year.	Shandon Flats, Mt. Aub'n.
Camille Jones	Kindergarten.	Milford, Ohio.
Adeline Schueler	Kindergarten Asst	1617 Pullan avenue.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

SCHOOL EDIFICE.—Third street, between Elm and Plum streets. Built 1859; cost \$34,678; has 21 rooms and seats for 650 pupils. Lot 90 by 170 feet; cost, \$30,000. School Trustee, Dr. S. B. MARVIN.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Henry J. Disque August H. Heyn Oscar W. Grebner Mary Lawler Jennie R. Hall Maria J. Flynn Mary Conley Adelaide M. Bickett	Principal. 1st Asst. Ger. Asst. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year.	4219 Forest avenue, Norwood. 3527 Colerain avenue. 121 West St. Clair street. 704 West Ninth street. Morrison avenue, Clifton. 1715 Highland avenue. 2108 Fulton avenue. The Delmar, Woodburn and Chapel.

# FIFTH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Stella Hummel	3d year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. Kindergarten. Kindergarten.	924 McMillan street. 2322 Symmes street. 2319 Lvdlow street. 2108 Fulton avenue. 822 Laurel street. N. W. cor. Eighth and Linn streets. 704 West Ninth street. 6114 Union st., Madisonville, O.
	g	

# SIXTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Corner Elm and Odeon streets. Built in 1897; cost \$82.650; has 22 rooms. assembly hall and gymnasium; seats for 1,200 pupils. Lot 90 by 252 feet; cost \$24,300.

School Trustee, J	ULIUS	BAUER.
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A. B. Ryan	Junietta ave., Westwood. 3 Chapel street. 9 Langland avenue. 1 Oakley ave., Station "O."
P. A. von Horn       Ger. Ässt.       100         A. B. Ryan       Eng. Asst.       414         Letty Kinkaid       6th year.       332         Edith Hill       5th year.       65         Susan Armstrong       5th year.       44         Sallie Reuter       5th year.       143         Mollie Brisbin       5th year.       230         Mary M. Reis       4th year Ger.       92         Lydia Frintz       4th year.       221         Adelia Amann       4th year.       221         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger.       75         Lena Schwarz       3d year       3d year.       113         Alma Getz       3d year.       142	3 Chapel street. 9 Langland avenue. 1 Oakley ave., Station "O."
Letty Kinkaid.       6th year.       378         Edith Hill.       6th year.       332         Susan Armstrong.       5th year.       65         Sallie Reuter.       5th year.       143         Mollie Brisbin.       5th year.       143         Mary M. Reis.       4th year.       230         Lydia Frintz.       4th year.       92         Adelia Amann.       4th year.       221         Erna Lotze.       3d year Ger.       73         Lena Schwarz.       3d year Ger.       73         Elsie Meyer.       3d year.       113         Alma Getz.       3d year.       142	1 Oakley ave., Station "O."
Letty Kinkaid       6th year       378         Edith Hill       6th year       332         Susan Armstrong       5th year       65         Sallie Reuter       5th year       143         Mollie Brisbin       5th year       143         Mary M. Reis       4th year       230         Lydia Frintz       4th year       92         Adelia Amann       4th year       221         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger       73         Lena Schwarz       3d year       73         Elsie Meyer       3d year       113         Alma Getz       3d year       144	1 Oakley ave., Station "O."
Edith Hill       6th year       332         Susan Armstrong       5th year       65         Sallie Reuter       5th year       143         Mollie Brisbin       5th year       230         Mary M. Reis       4th year       92         Minnie Krohne       4th year       92         Lydia Frintz       4th year       221         Adelia Amann       4th year       221         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger       75         Lena Schwarz       3d year       113         Alma Getz       3d year       142	
Sallie Reuter       5th year       143         Mollie Brisbin       5th year       230         Mary M. Reis       4th year       230         Minnie Krohne       4th year       92         Lydia Frintz       4th year       221         Adelia Amann       4th year       221         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger       73         Lena Schwarz       3d year       3d year         Elsie Meyer       3d year       113         Alma Getz       3d year       142	7 Cheviot ave., Westwood.
Mollie Brisbin.       5th year.         Mary M. Reis.       4th year.       230         Minnie Krohne.       4th year.       92         Lydia Frintz.       4th year.       221         Adelia Amann.       4th year.       221         Erna Lotze.       3d year Ger.       75         Lena Schwarz.       3d year.       113         Alma Getz.       3d year.       142	6 Crown street.
Mary M. Reis. 4th year. 230 Minnie Krohne. 4th year Ger. 4th year.  Adelia Amann 4th year. 221 Erna Lotze. 3d year Ger. 73 Elsie Meyer. 3d year. 113 Alma Getz. 3d year. 113	1 Bremen street.
Minnie Krohne       4th year       92         Lydia Frintz       4th year       92         Adelia Amann       4th year       21         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger       75         Lena Schwarz       3d year       92         Elsie Meyer       3d year       113         Alma Getz       3d year       142	Washington Bldg., Twelfth and Race streets.
Minnie Krohne       4th year       92         Lydia Frintz       4th year       92         Adelia Amann       4th year       21         Erna Lotze       3d year Ger       75         Lena Schwarz       3d year       92         Elsie Meyer       3d year       113         Alma Getz       3d year       142	6 Wheeler street.
Lydia Frintz.       4th year.         Adelia Amann.       4th year.       221         Erna Lotze.       3d year Ger.       73         Lena Schwarz.       3d year Ger.       75         Elsie Meyer.       3d year.       113         Alma Getz.       3d year.       142	7 Clark street.
Adelia Amann.       4th year.       221         Erna Lotze.       3d year Ger.       73         Lena Schwarz.       3d year Ger.       75         Elsie Meyer.       3d year.       113         Alma Getz.       3d year.       142	Linden Flats, Gilman and
Erna Lotze.       3d year Ger.       73         Lena Schwarz.       3d year Ger.       75         Elsie Meyer.       3d year.       113         Alma Getz.       3d year.       142	Auburn avenues.
Lena Schwarz       3d year Ger.       75         Elsie Meyer       3d year.       113         Alma Getz       3d year.       142	1 Burnet avenue.
Elsie Meyer 3d year. 113 Alma Getz 3d year. 142	3 East Ridgeway avenue.
Alma Getz 3d year. 142	2 E. McMillan street.
Alma Getz	1 Second ave., Price Hill.
110v   2vel   201	9 W. Liberty street.
Tacy Lavell at year. 381	1 North Bend Rd., Cheviot.
Bertha Forster 2d year Ger. 24	1 Hosea avenue.
	1 E. McMillan.
	6 Guy street.
Bertha Bechman 1st year Ger. 314	4 Vine street.
	0 Fairview avenue.
Elsie Grebner 1st year Ger. 24	7 Albion Place, Mt. Auburn.
Lenore Brakensieck 1st year Ger. 161	O Sycamore street.
Amy Rosin 1st year. 72	7 E. Ridgeway avenue.
Celia Murphy 1st year. Helen Bann Kindergarten 252	8 Hackberry street.
	North Bend Rd., Col. Hill.
	1 Kemper Lane.
	9 South Crescent ave., Avon. 8 June street, W. H.
Twa Landman Midergarten Asst. 63	o june street, W. II.

#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Clinton street, betwen Linn and Baymiller. Built 1844-'55-'56-'72; cost \$4,590-\$8,996-\$9,388-\$39,892; has 24 rooms and seats for 1,480 pupils. Lot 110 by 200 feet; cost \$3,16. Lot on Everett street, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$3,500. Additional lot on Clinton street, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$4,000. Additional lot on Linn street, cost \$18,750.

School	Trustee,	Robert	INGRAM.
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Sallie H. Webb	NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Laura O. Nixon		Principal.	1817 Chase ave., Northside.
Laura O. Nixon	Max R. Reszke	1st Ger. Asst.	571 Howell avenue, Clifton
Sallie H. Webb. 5th year.  Gertrude Brickley. 5th year.  Rose McFarland. 4th year.  Mary K. Ring. 4th year.  Flora Unrich. 4th year.  Helen Erdelmeier. 4th year.  Helen Erdelmeier. 4th year.  Jessie Little. 3d year.  Lauretta I. Shorter. 3d year.  Martha I. Sankey. 3d year.  Elizabeth Hottendorf. 3d year.  Elizabeth Hottendorf. 2d year.  Elizabeth Tedtmann 2d year.  Anna Erlwein. 2d year.  Elizabeth Tedtmann 2d year.  Anna Erlwein. 2d year.  Bessie H. Garrison. 1st year.  Barie Grentzenberg. 1st year.  Marie Grentzenberg. 1st year.  1223 Kemper Lane, W. H.  13542 Shaw avenue, Hyde Park  487 Crestline ave., Price Hill.  3028 Cleinview ave., W. H.  1804 Squar Cer.  1031 Findlay street.  1814 Grand street.  1814 Grand street.  1816 Baymiller street.  1816 Baymiller street.  1816 Baymiller street.  1818 Betts street.  1818 Grochard street.  2149 Grand street.  1819 Brookline avenue.  1819 1819 Grand street.  1819 Brookline avenue.  1810 Brookline avenue.		5th year.	418 Armory avenue.
Gertrude Brickley.  Rose McFarland.  Alth year.  4th year.  3th ye	Laura O. Nixon	5th year.	4208 Williamson Pl., Northside.
Rose McFarland		5th year.	2339 Kemper Lane, W. H.
Mary K. Ring	Gertrude Brickley	5th year.	1209 John street.
Cora Schoepfel		4th year.	3542 Shaw avenue, Hyde Park.
Flora Unrich	Mary K. Ring		487 Crestline ave., Price Hill.
Helen Erdelmeier 4th year Ger. Mary P. Nicholson. 3d year. Lauretta I. Shorter. 3d year. Martha I. Sankey. 3d year. Elizabeth Hottendorf. 3d year. Elsie A. Brockman. 2d year. Elizabeth Tedtmann. 2d year. Elizabeth Tedtmann. 2d year. Rosalia Partl. 1st year. Bessie H. Garrison. 1st year. Emily Bernheim. 1st year. Elst year Ger. Marie Grentzenberg. 1st year. 224 Krmper Lane, W. H. Marie Grentzenberg. 1st year. 23 Kinsey Pl., Mt. Aul.um.		4th year.	832 Clinton street.
Mary P. Nicholson. 3d year. 16ssie Little. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 3d year. 3s1 Howell avenue, Clifton. 2d year. 2d y	Flora Unrich	4th year.	3028 Cleinview ave., W. H.
Fessie Little		4th year Ger.	1078 Wade street.
Fessie Little	Mary P. Nicholson	3d year.	1031 Findlay street.
Martha I. Sankey	Jessie Little	3d year.	2872 Montana ave., Westwood.
Elizabeth Hottendorf. 3d year Ger. May Mulligan. 2d year. Elsie A. Brockman. 2d year. Elizabeth Tedtmann. 2d year. Anna Erlwein. 2d year. 3493 Brookline avenue. 414 Betts street. 414 Betts street. 416 Beynniller street. 416 Beynniller avenue. 417 Bessie H. Garrison. 1st year. 418 Orchard street. 419 Betts street. 418 Orchard street. 419 Betts street. 418 Orchard street. 419 Beynniller street. 419 Beynni		3d year.	
May Mulligan. 2d year. Elise A. Brockman. 2d year. Llizabeth Tedtmann 2d year. Anna Erlwein. 2d year Ger. Rosalia Partl. 1st year. Bessie H. Garrison. 1st year. Emily Bernheim. 1st year. Marie Grentzenberg. 1st year Ger. Lang Westwood. Lang Westw	Martha I. Sankey	3d year.	381 Howell avenue, Clifton.
Elsie A. Brockman		3d year Ger.	
Elizabeth Tedtmann 2d year. Anna Erlwein 2d year Ger. Rosalia Partl 1st year. Bessie H. Garrison 1st year. Emily Bernheim 1st year. 2241 Kcmper Lane, W. H. Marie Grentzenberg 1st year Ger. 123 Kinsey Pl., Mt. Aul.um.	May Mulligan	2d year.	
Anna Erlwein		2d year.	
Rosalia Partl		2d year.	
Bessie H. Garrison 1st year. 2946 Urwiler ave., Westwood. 1st year. Marie Grentzenberg 1st year. 2241 Kemper Lane, W. H. Wallum.		2d year Ger.	
Emily Bernheim 1st year. 2241 Kemper Lane, W. H. Marie Grentzenberg 1st year Ger. 123 Kinsey Fl., Mt. Auburn.		1st year.	
Marie Grentzenberg 1st year Ger. 123 Kinsey Pl., Mt. Auburn.	Bessie H. Garrison	1st year.	
		1st yr. Eng & Ger.	275 Helen street, Mt. Auburn.
Louise M. Doll Special 2160 Ohio avenue, Clifton.	Louise M. Doll	Special	2160 Ohio avenue, Clifton.

#### TWELFTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Eighth street, between Donnersberger and Harriet. Built 1858; cost \$25,602; with 18 rooms and seats for 800 pupils. Lot 80 by 200 feet; cost \$8,000. Budd lot, 36½ by 130 feet, cost \$23,787.50. Six additional rooms with seats for 300 pupils, built 1882; cost \$11,215.35. School Trustee, John Gigos.

NAME.	POSITION OR CRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Fred W. Dearness	Principal. Ger. Asst. Eng. Asst. 6th year.	2654 Harrison ave., Westwood. 1711 Highland avenue. 3030 Junietta ave., Westwood. Michigan and Wabash avs., Hyde Park. 2918 Urwiler ave., Westwood.

# TWELFTH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Alice M. Kelley. Frieda E. Liebing. Lydia De Courey. Lilian Raresheid. Florence Ray. Rose E. Mahler. Emma Redeker. Agnes Spangenberg. Catherine Flick. Eleanor B. Johnson. Margaret Dugan. Elsie Kautz. Esther Bloom. Henrietta Pfeifer. Elizabeth Sheehan. Barbara Ruby. Augusta Grentzenberg. Mary E. Evans.	5th year. 4th year Ger. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d year. 3d and 2d Ger. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. Kindergarten. Kindergarten Asst.	1525 Chapel street. 101 Goethe street. 827 West Eighth street. 512 Milton street. 3468 Burnet avenue. 305 Monteith Pl., Hyde Park. 942 East McMillan street. 116 East University avenue. 721 West Ninth street. 944 Elberon avenue. 744 West Seventh street. 4134 Georgia avenue. 949 Clinton street. 1120 Dayton street. 751 Wayne street. 319 Broadway. 123 Kinsey Place. 317 Baum street.

# FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Corner of Poplar street and Freeman avenue. Built 1862; cost \$25,378; has 20 rooms and seats for 1,215 pupils. Lot 87½ by 195 feet; cost \$5,200. New lot on Freeman avenue 70 by 191 feet; cost \$30,212.50. School Trustee, Jas. F. Clayton.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
E. M. Sawyer. Karl Lueders. Althea G. Miller. Agnes A. Hunter Katherine Zopf Clara L. Spreen Alice S. Thiesing, Josephine Bleska Patience J. Hussey. Marie Schutzkwer Marie C. Bleska Elise Fettweis Isabel Best Estella Ulland. Clara Schmidt Anna Helmsing, Anna Wozencraft Anna Griese. Ella Halley Matilda Speiser.	4th year. 4th year Ger. 4th and 3d year. 3d year. 3d year Ger. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year Ger. 2d and 1st year. 1st year. 1st year.	4715 Ward st., Madisonville. 2427 Clifton avenue. 353 Hearne avenue. 1323 Delta avenue. 1329 Ruth street. 1529 Ruth street. 126 Dayton street. 932 Clinton street. 947 W. Seventh street. 900 Richmond street. 98 S. Main st., Mt. Healthy 902 Richmond street. 10 Howell avenue. 247 Fosdick, Mt. Auburn. 1235 Sliker ave., Price Hill. 934 Findlay street. 734 Clinton street. 735 Clinton street. 736 Price Hill. 737 Saymiller street. 738 Saymiller street.

#### FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Main street, south of Clifton avenue. Built 1861-'69; cost \$15,184, \$15,306; has 24 rooms and seats for 1,464 pupils. Lot 153 by 112 feet; cost \$16,550. Aupperle lot 500 square feet; cost \$500. Lot on Clifton avenue 833/4 feet front; cost \$2,300.

School Trustee, George Friedlein.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Louis Rothenberg Walther Becker Emil W. Eichler Mary A. Sawyer Anna Minten Bessie Evans Louise Benninger Bernie Eppens Ella Thompson Louise Walther Ida Liebenberg Anna Garnes Emily Berndt Emina Winter Henrietta Mueller Nettie Herzog Lida Howard Helen Goettheim Anna Burland Anna Reifert Saliie C. Moers Emma Pfaffinger Corinne Lowenhart	Principal. Ger. Asst. 5th year Ger. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year.	522 Hickman st., Avondale. 230 McCormick Place. 991 Paradrome street. 3139 Durrell avenue. 314 Woodward street. 2226 Reading Road. 2253 Kemper Lane, W. H. 1823 Chase ave., Northside. 760 Summit ave., Price Hill. 2707 Vine street. 438 East Third street. 15 West Seventh street. 1415 Elm street. 262 East Auburn avenue. 345 Wood avenue, Clifton. 1023 Yale avenue, W. H. 309 Broadway. 52 Graham street. 120 Mulberry street. 211 Hearne ave., Avondale. Poinciana 24, Avondale. Graham street. The Barclay, Apartment 23, Avondale.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.-Mt. Auburn, Southern avenue. Built 1891-'92; cost \$84,870; lot 247 by 315 feet; cost \$22,325; has 22 rooms and auditorium and seats for 1,200 pupils.

School Trustee, Dr. Charles Gregory Smith.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
John C. Heywood Wm. G. Cramer Chas. F. Siehl	8th year. 7th year. 6th year.	3422 Duncan ave., Hyde Park. 17 Westmoreland Flats, Mason street. N. E. Cor. Lyon and Clifton avenue. 227 Fosdick street. 3555 Burch avenue, Hyde Park. 1823 Freeman avenue. 262 Southern ave., Mt. Auburn.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.    POSITION OR GRADE.   RESIDENCE.			
L. Bell Cunningham. Katie C. Herman.  Julia Rosenthal.  Julia Rose	NAME.		RESIDENCE.
Marion Hypes Kindergarten. , 48 E. McMillan street.	L. Bell Cunningham. Katie C. Herman. Julia Rosenthal. Ida Bauer. Sallie J Campbell. Dora Dauman. Autherine Murphy Caroline Kasting. Anna Weissleder. Frieda Engelke. Zella Smith. Georgine Strong.	5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d year. 3d and 2d year. 2d year. 1st and 2 year. 1st and 2 year. 1st year. 1st year.	3157 Harvey avenue. 335 Milton street. 3511 Reading Road, Avondale. Floral ave., nr. Park, Nor'd. 1853 Walker street. Madisonville Rd., Oakley. 3908 Regent street, Norwood. 2811 Euclid avenue. 2117 Nelson avenue. 419 Dorchester avenue. 244 Gilman avenue. 130 Kinsev Place, Mt. Auburn.

### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—North side of Hopple street, between Spring Grove and Colerain avenues. Built in 1869; cost \$6,700; has 11 rooms and seats for 620 pupils; lot 51 by 325 feet. Blong and Richardson lots (condemned) 1365% by 200 feet; cost \$7,965; new house built 1882; cost \$57,001.76. In 1909 the Taphorn lots on the west were acquired at a cost of \$7,574.

In 1909 the Taphorn lots on the west were acquired at a cost of \$7,574. The original 11-room house was torn down and a new house built as an addition to main house, which was remodeled. Total cost of building, 1909, \$143,161.68; gymnasium apparatus, \$1.452.20; furniture and desks, \$5.838.20. Total cost of betterments, \$158,026.08. Twenty-eight class rooms, teachers' library, auditorium, kindergarten and gymnasium rooms; seatings for 1,260 pupils.

School Trustee, J. C. Evans.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
G. W. Burns. Max Weis. E. E. E'lis. Louise A. Becker. Sciena Wood. Florence Schulte. Ada Harris. Magdalene Fieber. Margaret Riefstahl. Mary Pyne. Elizabeth Herbst. Effic M Wells. Florence M. Neave. Gertha Rieman. Agnes Goulé. Emma Kersting.	Principal.  1st Ger. Asst. ( 1st Eng. Asst. ( 8th year. 8th year. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th year.	"The Southport," Nortas'e. 2369 Victor street. 2402 Ashland avenue. 3522 Burch ave., Hyde Fark. 942 East McMillan street. 637 Lincoln avenue, W. H., 940 Findlay street. East Norwood. 415 Straight street. 1823 Freeman avenue. 3019 Henshaw avenue. 581 Howell avenue. FIAT 16 "The Reanoke," Clifton. 2287 Loth street. 937 Dayton street.
Anna Naeher		448 Considine avenue.

### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Julia Hirsch Katherine Root. Cora D. Sheen Ethel Kleinschmidt Moritz Fischer. Rose Helbrich Emma Meinhardt Lydia Sichl Pauline Bridgeman	3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year Ger. 1st year Ger. 1st year Ger. 1st year.	470 Dayton street. 325 Broadway. Mt. Auburn. Winton Place. 31 Garfield Place. 3839 Borden street. 231 Calhoun street. 2431 McMicken avenue. 3517 Zumstein avenue.

#### TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

SCHOOL EDIFICE.—Findlay street, between John and Linn streets; built 1869; cost \$72,662; has 21 rooms and seats for 1,292 pupils; lot 109½ by 243 feet; cost \$13,937.

School Trustee, Christian Erhardt.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Theo. B. Pflueger Harry Tallmadge Karl Lueders. Bertha Ward Alice Wolf Katherine Riley. Marie Mayer Thekla Hablitzel. Esther A Crowley Clara Graeser Anna Sobolewski. Sara Owens. Norma Wright. Katherine McDonald Grace Disser. Marie Brach. Margaret Robertson Margaret Robertson Glie Anderson Goldie Terrell. Augusta Billian	Principal. Eng. Asst. Ger. Asst. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year Ger. 4th year. 3rd year Ger. 3d year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. Kindergarten.	2635 Alms Place. 3439 Leland ave., Riverside. 2427 Clifton avenue. 20 East Eighth street. 2537 Erie avenue, Hyde Park. 30 Albany ave., Avondale. 19 E. Daniel st., Corryville. 2509 Stanton avenue. 920 Richmond street. 2614 Eden avenue. 409 Milton street. Hamilton ave., Mt. Healt'y 3556 Bevis ave., Evanston. 3014 Montclair ave., Westwood 2265 Vine street. 449 Warner street. 449 Warner street. 127 Mills avenue. Hartwell. 54 Albany avenue. Wardell ave., Westwood.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Corner Locust and Melrose streets. Built in 1872; cost \$75,700; has 19 school rooms, office, reception room, library, auditorium, gymnasium, manual training and domestic science rooms; repaired 1908 at a cost of \$80,000.

School Trustee, ÉMIL POLLAK.

# TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
J. P. Cummins. J. A. Frazier. Virginia M. Tuite Elizabeth Schields Kate White. Eva Yerger Eleanor Shields. Cora A. Young Clara A. Potter. Minnie Maier. Sarah Northman. Christina Bayer. Clotilda Weidgenant Anna L. Basford. Hannah B. Hageman Viola N. Hall. Cynthia A. Bryant Mary G. Waite.	Sth year. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 5th & Sth Ger. 4th year. 3d and 4th Ger. 3d year. 2d year. 1st and 2d year. 1st and 2d Ger. 1st year.	2517 Stanton avenue. 2517 Stanton avenue. 923 Churchill avenue. 2618 Hemlock street. 11 Deventer building.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Vine street, between Daniels street and University avenue, Built 1878, at a cost of \$30,500; three room addition 1885, cost \$8,190 Has 15 rooms and 4 portable buildings, making a total of 19 rooms, and seats for 1,033 pupils. Lot 250 x 180; cost \$29,250.

School	Trustee.	NTON ]	BERGER.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Louis M. Schiel. Ernst Gronweg. Alfred Eger. Louise Huseman Minna Telker. Emma B. Anderson. Nettie Eberle. Laura Fortney Bettie Wilson. Ada Riley. Eiberta Bigler. Minnie Eichenlaub. Marie Eichner. Laura Whitson. Emily Schnidt. Bertha Fischer. Sarah Corkhill. Cornelia Theurkauf. Minnie Rabe. Emma Reum. Clara Reuss.	7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 3d and 4th year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year Ger.	555 Howell avenue. 208 Calhoun street. 1814 Fairfax avenue. 1837 Broadway. 220 Fosdick. 127 Mills avenue, Hartwell. 3454 Evans Place. 19 Allen avenue, Wyoming. 3000 Vine street. 30 Albany avenue. 219 William st., Lockland. 2715 Euclid avenue. Terrace and Morrison aves. 1115 E. McMillan street. 1891 Walker street. Terrace and Morrison aves. 1917 Crown avenue, Norwood. 2340 Ohio avenue. 2703 Vine street. 230 McCormick Place. 229 Alrany avenue.

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Waverly, Pinetree and Tremont streets. Built 1876; cost \$37,650; addition of 6 rooms 1887, cost \$11,080; lot 190 by 200 feet, cost \$6,000; 13 grade rooms; seats 624; has manual training room with 26 benches; domestic science room accommodating 24 pupils; a kindergarten room scating 45.
School Trustee, F. E. Wesselmann.

OR GRADE.	
A. J. McGrew  Frank J. Hauer  Eng. Asst. Wm. E. Wienecke  Ger. Asst. Louise Rabenstein  6th year Eng. Sadie Lloyd  Anna C. Ayres  4th & 3d yr. Eng. Enma B. Ashman  2d & 1st yr. Eng. Enma B. Ashman  2d & 1st yr. Eng. Eng. Asst  3254 Montana ave., Westwo 1671 Pullin ave., Northside 2427 Bloom street, Fairmo 3843 North Bend Rd., Chev 847 Findlay street. Glendale.  318 Epworth ave., Westwo 151 Glendale.  318 Epworth ave., Westwo 152 Kindergarten.  291 Urwiller ave., Westwo 1530 Waverly ave., Fairmo 291 Urwiller ave., Westwo 291 Zr Knox street, Fairmo 292 Kindergarten.  205 Clifton avenue. 207 Marion avenue. 290 Langland ave., Northside 292 Langland ave., Worthside 247 Bloom street, Fairmo 248 Findlay street. 318 Epworth ave., Westwo 291 Zr Albion Place, Mt. At 292 Kindergarten. 205 Clifton avenue. 292 Langland ave., Northside 247 Bloom street, Fairmo 248 Findlay street.	ood. c. unt ood. ton. unt. ood. unt. dale.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

SCHOOL EDIFICE.—On Winchell avenue, north of Bank street. Built in 1871-'78; cost \$19,916-\$15,453; 12 rooms; lot 115 by 170; cost \$15,719; additional lot bought in 1905 (25 feet), cost \$1,900; additional lot bought in 1908 (50 feet), cost \$12,500; addition of 3 rooms, built in 1888; cost \$8,258; addition of 3 rooms; built in 1896; cost \$5,992.55; has 18 rooms and seats 950 pupils.

School Trustee, Jas. F. Clayton.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
LaFayette Bloom. William Juhling Felix Reszke. Emma Siebel. Anna D. Pugh. Vinnie Hacking Emma Dressel. Thomas Parker. Alice Meyersieck. Anna L. Foerster. Olga M. Wolf. Anna B. Radcliffe. Anna B. Radcliffe.	Principal. 1st Ger. Asst. 1st Eng. Asst. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year Ger. 3d year. 3d year. 3d year Ger. 2d and 3d years. 2d year.	949 Clinton st. 1511 Blair ave., Walnut Hills. 2230 Spring Grove avenue. 242 Loraine avenue, Clifton. 3702 Eastern avenue. 3818 Millsbrae ave., Hyde Park. 245 Loraine avenue, Clifton. 2232 Symmes st., Walnut Hills. 223 University avenue. 328 Purcell ave., Price Hill. 127 Nixon street. 1053 Wesley avenue. 1400 Myrtle ave., Walnut Hills.

# TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Ida Riesner Jemima Allen Rose Cohen. Adelaide Minning. Kate Schmitthenner. Helen H. Robinson. Kate Whiteman.	1st year. 1st year. 1st year Ger. 1st yr. Eng. & Ger. Kindergarten.	3004 Mt. Clair ave., Westwood.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—On Browne street, west of Baymiller. Built in 1880; cost \$39,295; an addition of 6 rooms built in 1887; cost \$15,152; has 18 rooms and seats for 990 pupils. Lot 125 by 210 feet; cost \$9,667. School Trustee, Wm. F. Hess.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
W. H. Remley Benno Damus (½ time) Gussie Deppe Anna L. Oeh Millie E. Holden Cora J. Newman Ida U. Winkelmann Carrie B. Halley Lorena Romes Mary E. Copen Augusta Hess Emilie Pistorius Louie Bohlander Lenore Dewald Anna B. Monter Rose K. Meyers	4th year 4th year Ger. 3d year. 3d year Ger. 2d year Ger. 2d year Ger. 2d year Ger. 1st year. 1st year. 1st and 3d year. 1st and 3d yr. Ger.	610 Riddle Road. 2335 McMicken avenue. Mt. Summit, Ohio. 2614 Euclid avenue.
Mary S. Threlkeld Ethelwynn Pelton		
Lanciwyiii I eitoii	icinderg tell Asst.	2020 Eric avenue, Tiyue Tark.

#### THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

School Edifice.—Corner of Warner and Guy streets. Built 1890; has 18 rooms and seats for 900 pupils; cost \$74,987. Lot 171 by 209 feet, cost \$15,500. An additional lot just bought, 25 by 209 feet. School Trustee—Wm. F. Hess.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Geo. O. Carl	German Assistant 1st Eng. Asst. 7th and 8th years.	1323 Delta ave., Mt. Lookout. 124 E. University avenue. 3539 Zumstein, Hyde Park. 529 E. Third street. 610 Riddle Rd., Clifton Heights

# THIRTIETH DISTRICT-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Lilley M. McCubbin Emily M. Pattison Amanda Kuersteiner Dora Kruckemeyer Olivia A. Bishop	6th year. 5th year. 5th year.	159 Bosley avenue. 1317 Chase avenue, Northside. 341 W. McMillan street. 2615 Euclid ave., Mt. Auburn. 3336 Spokane ave., (formerly
Johanna Kruckemeyer Ernestine Schaefer Hertha Theobald. Rose Thomasmeyer Kate Bannister Louise Schroeder. Estella Gribius. Florence Fahrenbruck. Jennie A. Guenther. Clara Siehl Minnie Maier. Marie Paula Dickore.	4th year. 4th year. 3d year Ger. 3d year Eng. 2d and 3d yr. Eng. 2d year Ger. 2d year Eng. 1st year Eng. 1st year Ger. 5th year Ger.	Fisher) E. W. Hills. 2615 Euclid ave., Mt. Auburn. 2351 Guy street. 3027 Woodburn ave., W. H. 218 Fosdick street. 825 West Seventh street. 447 Warner street. 123 Saunders st., Mt. Auburn. 614 Riddle Rd., Clifton Heights Whitfield and Lowell aves

#### AVONDALE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Reading road and Rockdale avenue. Built in 1907; cost \$236,790; has 20 rooms, auditorium, manual training and domestic science rooms, gymnasium, library, office, teachers' room and lockers; lot 375 feet on Reading road by 495 feet on Rockdale avenue; estimated value \$110,300.

NAME.  POSITION OR GRADE.  C. J. Brooks Principal. C. W. Spielman Eng. Asst. Eng. Asst. St. J. L. Bloomey ave., Hyde Park.	School Trustee, J.	M. WITHROW.	
C. W. Spielman Eng. Asst. 3435 Mooney ave., Hyde Park.	NAME.		RESIDENCE.
Rebecca Snyder. 8th year. Mary Furness. 8th year. Eleanor Roberts 7th year. Laura Hibbard 6th year. Grace Richardson 6th year. Edna Spillard 5th year. Edna Spillard 5th year. Annie Kinsella 5th year. Nellie Marsh 4th year. 2305 Nelson avenue. 2614 May street. "Nelson" Bldg., Wal. Hills 2569 Stanton avenue. 2369 Stanton avenue. 2369 Stanton avenue. 2484 Observatory Rd., H. P. 2569 Stanton avenue. 2361 Ashland ave., Wal. Hills. Nellie Marsh 4th year. 2363 Nelson avenue. 2614 Ashland ave., Wal. Hills. 2260 Harper ave., Norwood. 2616 Berry ave., Bellevue, Ky. 2616 Franklin street. 2618 Lina bleets. 1st year. 2484 McGreggor avenue. 2516 Hackberry st. Wal. Hills. 2516 Hackberry Rd. Ackberry Rd. Ackberry Rd. Hills. 2516 Hackberry Rd. Ackberry Rd. Hills. 2516 Hackberry Rd.	C. W. Spielman F. J. Keller Rebecca Snyder. Mary Furness Eleanor Roberts Laura Hibbard. Grace Richardson. Lilly Crowley. Edna Spillard Annie Kinsella. Nellie Marsh Catherine Kearns Estelle Manouge. Elsa Loeb. Emma Howard. Elizabeth Starr. Melanie Schute. Eva Herbst. Lina Dietz. Alma Cantor	Eng. Asst. Ger. Asst. 8th year. 8th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year.	3435 Mooney ave., Hyde Park. 237 Melish avenue. 3213 Fredonia avenue. "The Wilhelm" Burnet ave. 2514 May street. "Nelson" Bldg., Wal. Hills. 2484 Observatory Rd., H. P. 2509 Stanton avenue. 2305 Nelson avenue. 2305 Nelson avenue. 2306 Harper ave., Wal. Hills. 2260 Harper ave., Norwood. 366 Berry ave., Bellevue, Ky. 316 Franklin street. 829 Rockdale avenue. 1563 Linn street. 234 McGreggor avenue. 2916 Hackberry st., Wal. Hills. 1308 Locust st., Walnut Hills. 4224 Huston ave., Norwood. "Landon Court," Burnet av.

## BOND HILL SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner California and Maple avenue. Built 1893; 6 rooms and assembly hall; cost \$19,320; lost 176 feet front on California avenue; cost \$5,316; house has seats for 271 pupils; 6 recitation rooms occupied.

School Trustee, Dr. G. DEUTSCH.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Mame Warren Kathryn McKibben	Part 7th & 6th yr. 5th & part 4th yr. 3d and part 7th and 4th year. 2d & 1st year.	} 1430 California ave, Bond Hill. 3536 Zumstein, Hyde Park.

## CHASE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Chase, Apple and Turrill streets. Built 1888; cost \$65,910; reconstructed, etc., 1907; cost ——; has 19 rooms and seats for 850 pupils; lot 200 by 200 feet; cost \$9,000.

School Trustee, EDWARD J. DURR.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Fred M. Youmans Theodore Meyder Belle Haight Lulu Stark. Rennetta Hageman Edna M. Deagle Matilda Walke Martha Pownall Kate M. Keadin Helen Wilson Anna Zinck Anna Engelke Lucy P. Scarborough Edna L. Fagin Louise Lamarre Fannie Cist Emma C. Hott Besse Teare Matilda Bilger Lulu B. Brooks Adeline Schuler	Principal.  1st Ger. Asst. 5th year. 5th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year Ger. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year.	2612 Erie ave., Hyde Park. 4140 Kirby avenue. 4305 Haight avenue. 4305 Haight avenue. 836 Bank street. Haight ave. and Donaldson Pl. 471 Riddle Road. Loveland, Ohio. 1933 Hudson ave., S. Norwood. 1834 Chase street. 2171 Bernard street. 418 Dorchester avenue. 104 East Mitchell avenue. 1667 Bruce avenue. 1436 Woodward ave., Col. Hill. 4800 Hamilton avenue. 729 East McMillan street. Ring Place, Price Hill. Madisonville, Ohio. 1617 Pullan avenue.

#### CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Fairmount avenue and White street. Built in 1906; cost \$160,890; has 10 class rooms, library, domestic science, manual training, kindergarten and lecture rooms, office, storerooms and lockers; lot contains 6 acres; cost \$4,000.

School Trustee, A. D. SHOCKLEY.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Millard F. Andrew. Ethel Sanders. Martha V. Marsh. Lucy C. Lowe. Clifford V. Johnson. Ida M. Lewis. Rose Asbach. Mattie A. Moore. Emma Andriessen. Emma Boyd. Mary E. Rowell. Frieda Kaufman. Sigmund Birnbaum.	8th year. 7th year, 6th year, 5th year, 3d & 4th yr. Eng 3d & 4th yr. Ger. 3d and 4th yrs. 1st & 2d yr. Ger. 1st & 2d years. 1st and 2d years.	2631 Kemper Lane. 116 Parker street, Clif. Hgts. Montana ave., Westwood.

## CLIFTON SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner of Clifton and McAlpin avenues. Built 1906; cost \$145,000; has 14 rooms, auditorium and gymnasium; seats for pupils. School Trustee, Dr. G. Deutsch.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
F. E. Swing	8th year, 4th to 8th year, German. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 6th year. 4th and 5th years. 4th and 5th year. 3d year. 1st, 1d, 3d yr. Ger. 2d year. 1st year.	6 Beecher Bldg., W. H. 3471 Evans Place, Clifton. 4155 Hamilton avenue. 106 Van Voast avenue. 2715 Eden ave. Mt. Auburn.

#### COLUMBIAN SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Harvey avenue and Union street. Built in 1893; contains 6 rooms; cost \$30,000; lot 216 by 248 feet; cost \$13,300; twelve additional rooms built in 1896-'97; cost \$47,435; new heating system in 1905. School Trustee, Dr. G. DEUTSCH.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
F. E. Crane. F. W. Strubbe. Celia B. Wiedemer Gussie Benninger. Minnie W. Helman Annie M. Muller. Bertha Simmons. Abbie Hall. Emma Nickel Anna V. Armstrong. Adelaide Eckelman Janie L. Tozzer. Emma Stewart Lina Zenner. Stella R. Bussing. M. Cyrene Bratt Louise C. Kreh.	1st Ger. Asst. 8th year. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th & 3d yr. Ger. 4th and 3d yrs. 3d year. 3d and 2d yr. Ger. 3d and 2d years. 2d year.	1371 Myrtle ave., Walnut Hills. 3414 Burnet ave., Avondale.
Hortense Geigerman Mildred E. Steuber	1st year.	2212 Fulton ave., Walnut Hills. 3575 Reading Rd., Avondale.
Allie M. Hines	Kindergarten.	911 Marion ave., Avondale.

#### DOUGLASS SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Alms place, near Chapel street. Built 1872; cost \$20,298; has 8 rooms; colony has 4 rooms; manual training department has 2 rooms; original lot, 60 by 203 feet and interior lot 30 by 100 feet; cost \$3,700; additional lot 30 by 103 feet; cost \$1,200; additional lot 20 by 103 feet; cost \$1,200; additional lot 20 by 103 feet; cost \$2,500; additional lot 20 by 103 feet; cost \$3,500; additional lot 100 by 87 feet; cost \$7,800. School Trustee, G. W. HARPER

School Prustee, G. W. HARPER.				
NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.		
F. M. Russell. Philip Muehlbach. Elvira A. Willis. Hartwell A. Parham. Archie A. King. Blanche T. Liverpool. Lelia E. Adams. Sarah G. Jones. Amelia C. Taylor. Martha H. Ross. D. Grace Smith. Hettie G. Taylor Sallie Williams. Alice E. Grandison. Jennie D. Porter.	German. 8th and 7th yrs. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th and 3d yrs. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. Kindergarten. Kinderg'ten Asst.	2726 Ashland avenue. 927 McPherson avenue. 1234 Chapel street. 1237 Lincoln avenue. 12715 Park avenue. 12805 Park avenue. 1112 Chapel street. 1635 W. Ninth street. 12810 Preston street. 12912 Park avenue. 12912 Park avenue. 135 West Ninth street. 12912 Park avenue. 136 West Ninth street. 137 West Nonfort and Lincoln avenue. 141 Gest street. 142 West Court street. 153 West Court street.		

#### EVANSTON SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner of Dana and Trimble avenues; has 10 class rooms and seats for 500 pupils, with kindergarten, auditorium, gymnasium, and library; built in 1906, costing \$134,600; lost 225 by 227 feet, costing \$8,075; additional lot secured in 1908, costing \$25,000.

School Trustee, John Schwaab.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
G. B. Bolenbaugh. Pauline Schaefer. Martha S. Williamson. Irma Leonie Stochr. Alice L. Devou. Mary Sullivan. Harriet G. Hildreth. Anna Hagerty. Frieda Knost. Lula Brennan. Adra Dickinson. Emma C. Rielly. Helene J. Lotze.	Principal. German. 8th year. 7th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th and 5th yrs. 4th year. 3d year. 2d year. 1st and 7th yrs. 1st year. Kindergarten.	565 Delta ave., Station C. 809 Oak st., Walnut Hills. 1563 Ruth ave., Walnut Hills. 1804 Kinney ave., E Wal. Hills. 2320 Harper ave., Norwood. 1215 Locust st., Walnut Hills. 1853 Hewitt ave., E. Wal. Hills. 110 Iohn street. 11720 Dexter ave., E. Wal. Hills. 3600 Evanston ave., Evanston. 2551 Erie ave., Hyde Park. 453 Considine ave., Price Hill. 731 Ridgeway ave., Avondale.

#### ROBERT FULTON SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Eastern avenue, between Kemper lane and Weeks stylete. Built 1868; cost \$51,774; has 12 rooms and seats 688 pupils; lot 143 by 180 feet; cost \$5,200.

School Trustee, S. EDWIN HAMILTON.

NAME.	FOSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Anson McKinney. C. L. Davidson Janet Knox Nellie Healy Anna Bartley Lottie O'Neal Tillie A. Moulster Anna Riesner Matilda Thompson	7th and 6th yrs. 8th and 5th yrs.	3328 Hillside ave., Riverside. 413 Broadway. 1815 Columbia avenue. 1012 Central ave., Newport, Ky. 1013 Columbia st., Newport, Ky. 3312 Hackberry st., W. H. 1200 East Front street. 2541 Westview avenue. 2357 Concord st., Wal. Hills.

## GARFIELD SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner of Edgewood and Elmore street. Built in 1897; has 18 rooms; cost \$62,897; lot 200 by 200 feet; cost \$11,700; additional lot 38 by 200 feet; cost \$1,300.

School Trustee, EDWARD J. DURR.

# GARFIELD-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
J. H. Locke. S. G. Bauer. Wm. von der Halben. Minnie Meyder. Luella Schiel. E. Viola Judge. Margaret B. McClure. Evelyn Bronson. Irene D. Cornwell. Laura L. Robinson. Hattie Estes. Johanna Klein. Amelia Diebel. Dora W. Lyon. Augusta Duerr. Lillie McGuire. Dorothea Moorbrink. Emma I. Dunn. Amelia C. Brickman. Sallie Resor. Frieda Hahn.	1st Eng. Asst. 1st Ger. Asst. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d wath yrs. Ger. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year.	4235 Brookside avenue. 4249 Fergus street. 234 Clifton avenue. 1626 Chase avenue. 1501 McMillan street. 1701 Chase avenue. 4246 Langland street. 254 Greendale ave., Clifton.

# GUILFORD SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—East side of Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fifth. Built 1874; cost \$58,467; has 15 rooms and seats for 700 pupils; lot 90 by 200 feet; cost \$5,000.

School Trustee, Dr. S. B. MARVIN.

NAME. POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
J. A. Heizer	t. 103 Juergens avenue. 2529 Gilbert avenue. 261 Pike street. 2933 Sidney avenue. 2029 Crown avenue, Norwood. 1 Bella Vista, Walnut Hills. 307 Broadway. 4207 Forest ave., Norwood. 253 Pike street. 405 Union avenue, Avondale. 325 Broadway. Flat 2 Haddock, W. H. 2611 Euclid ave., Mt. Auburn. Flat I Deventer, W. H.

#### HARRISON SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Orchard street and Dehli pike. Built in 1894; cost \$65,000; has 12 rooms and seats for 700 pupils; lot 150 by 200 feet; cost \$5,500; 4 rooms have been added since.

School Trustee, A. L. TISCHBEIN.

NAME.	POSITION	RESIDENCE.
	OR GRADE.	
Christian F. Rapp	Principal.	431 Elm st., Princeton Hotel.
Sarah A. Ridenour		823 Sturgis ave., Hartwell, O.
D 131 T	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th	
Brunhild Jenert	vears German.	22 East McMillan street.
Ella Page	6th year.	Carroll st., Riverside.
Alice McDonough	5th year.	Ring Place, Price Hill.
Henrietta Bertling	4th year.	811 State avenue.
Alma Nieman	3d & 4th yrs. Ger.	
Clara VanHart	3d year.	341 Shiloh st., Clifton.
Anna Ruby		3130 Hillside ave., Riverside.
Elizabeth Kelly		912 Mt. Hope Rd., Price Hill.
Daisy Wilder		2383 Wilder ave., Price Hill.
Caroline Stugard	Kindergarten.	261 McCormick Place.

#### HIGHLANDS SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—East Front street, south side of Eastern avenue, between Torence road and Lewis street; erected in 1909 at a cost of \$119,208; 10 class rooms, auditorium, gymnasium, manual training, domestic science, kindergarten and 2 play rooms; seats for 472 pupils; original lots 80 by 320 feet; 100 by 500 feet, and 22 by 168 feet; cost respectively \$5,030, \$10,000, and \$950; additional lots purchased in 1908 for new building are the Keller lot, \$3,200; Eliza Kihm lot, \$4,300; Dotschengall lot, \$10,300, and Catherine Burris lot, \$3,300. School Trustee, John Schwaab.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
J. K. Dunn. George J. Winkler. Katherine Lewis. Cora M. Romaine. Virginia Mulholland. Alice Mulholland. Estelle Rechtin. Camilla McGuire. Martha Sharp. Angela Dehner Pearl Wunn. Anna Mae Gauche.	German. 7th and 8th yrs. 6th and 7th yrs. 5th year. 4th year. 3d year. 3d and 4th yrs. 1st year. 1st and 2d yrs. 2d year.	3468 Boudinot avenue. 1616 Fairfax. 3447 Berry avenue. 3621 Columbia. 1841 Josephine street. 1841 Josephine street. 3104 Gilbert avenue. 1626 Chase. 2056 Eastern avenue. 3208 Beresford avenue. California, Ohio. 1657 Herbert avenue.

#### HOFFMAN SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Woodburn avenue. Built 1860-'71; cost \$3,250-\$9,669; has 7 rooms and seats for 380 pupils; lot, average size, 143 by 401 feet; cost \$888; 4 additional rooms built in 1881; cost \$14,779; 8 additional rooms built in 1889; cost \$28,945.

School Trustee, JOHN SCHWAAB.

#### HOFFMAN-Continued.

R. C. Schlotman       1st Eng. Asst.       187.         Angeline L. Odlum       8th year.       150.         Priscilla Beekley       7th year.       192.         Mary M. Conway       7th year.       234.         Mary J. Murphy       6th year.       54.         Elizabeth N. Bates       6th year.       312.         C. Josephine Becker       5th year.       180.	Milford, Ohio.
Katherine R. Hearne       4th year       302         Emma Meyer       3d year       361         Maud M. Christopher       3d year       362         Emily E. Kuhler       2d year       352         Isabelle Chapple       2d year       361         Adda B. Christopher       2d, 3d, 4th yr. Ger       222         Ella L. Deckebach       1st year       181	Ruth ave., Walnut Hills. Fairmount avenue. Hapsburg street. Kinney avenue. Kenton street. West Eighth street. Durrell avenue. Brewster avenue. Chapel street. Gilbert avenue. Woodburn avenue. Shaw avenue, Hyde Park. New Westminster. Shaw avenue, Hyde Park. St. James avenue. Fairfax avenue. Woodburn avenue.

#### HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Cinnamon street and fairfax avenue, East Walnut Hills. Built in 1903; cost \$58,875; has 12 recitation rooms, gymnasium, library, manual training, domestic science, and office; has seats for 672 pupils. The building is three stories high, and is heated by the fan system; lot fronts 292.32 feet on Cinnamon street, 372.96 feet on Fairfax avenue, and 400.32 feet on Kinney avenue extended; cost \$7,000.

School Trustee, John Schwaab.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
John Cronin. Estelle Ballauf Hugo C. Haenger. Emma Perkins. Sarah Williams. Lida M. Kay Blanche Folger Alice E. Muller. Guido Werner.	7th and 8th yrs. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 3d year. 2d year. 1st year.	Mt. Washington. 3535 Mooney ave., Hyde Park. 923 McPherson ave., Price Hill. 4003 Forest avenue, Norwood. 1318 Burdette ave., Wal. Hills. 2373 Kemper Lane, Wal. Hills. 1620 Dexter ave., Wal. Hills. Ring Place, Price Hill.

# HYDE PARK SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—The former school district called "Mornington" was annexed to the school district of Cincinnati. House, Observatory avenue and Edwards rd.; built 1872; cost \$16,000; 4 rooms and seats for 228 pupils; lot contains 4 acres; donated; 12 additional rooms built in 1902; cost \$59,414: additional lot on Drake avenue, \$7,000.

School Trustee, G. F. OSLER.

HYDE PARK-Continued.

NAME.
G. H. Denham.  John S. Hart.  Louise Muehlbronner.  Mary McGowan.  Lydia E. Cranston.  Natalie I. Muller.  Ida L. Cordesman.  Ida E. Horstman.  Tillie Auerbach.  Therese Bloch.  Evelyn Cantor.  Effie Corcoran.  Esther F. Wilson.  Norma Heyl.  Norma Heyl.  Katharine Isham.  E. Grace Taylor.  Isidore Parker.  Idouizy Martha M. Schubert.  Elizabeth Little.  Katharine Isham.  E. Grace Taylor.  Isidore Parker.  Ida C. Isham.

# JACKSON SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Fifth street, west of Smith. Built 1881-'82-'83; cost \$64,178; has 17 rooms and seats for 950 pupils; lot 105 by 240 feet; cost \$39,618.

School Trustee, R. W. MILLER.

· NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
C. J. O'Donnell Max Reszke Mary Geoghegan Kate Collins. Margaret T. McGrail. May Gilligan Irene Kohnky Anna Zimmerman. Lillie Becker Lillie Flynn Emma P. Grumbine Cassie Mack Mary Muehlbronner. Celia Wise Albertina Bechmann. Ella A. Walsh. S. Ella Williams	Ger. Asst. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year Ger. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d sear. 2d sear. 1st year. 1st year. 1st year.	1526 Lingo street. 571 Howell avenue, Clifton. 2108 Fulton ave., Walnut Hills. 3868 Ivanhoe avenue. 716 West Fourth street. 2613 Observatory Rd., H. P. Crown and Essex Place. 2512 Harris ave., Norwood. 416 Hawthorne avenue. 418 Highland Place, Avondale. 883 Rockdale avenue. 802 Academy avenue. 1059 Rittenhouse street. 1363 Chapel street. 3144 Vine street. 415 Grand ave., Price Hill. 4247 Brookside avenue. 3129 Highland Place.
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## JACKSON—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Kathryn McMinn Lili Kohler Edna Wagner. Emma Kohnky. Ida Schoenfelt.	Kindergarten. Kindergarten. Special	1324 Burdette avenue. 3016 Stanton. Ninth and Linn streets. Crown and Essex Place. Court and Vine streets.

#### KIRBY ROAD SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Kirby road and Hanfield street. Cost \$7,800; addition, 1878; cost \$5,702; house has 8 rooms and seats for 400 pupils; lot 205 by 155 feet; cost \$3,726; additional lot 200 by 100 feet \$8,000. School Trustee, Edward J. Durk.

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NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
E. S. Peaslee. Theo. L. Meyder. Amalia Albert. Cora Stallman Bertha Diemer. Carrie R. Hall. Edith Donnelly. Carrie Schening Belle Shreve. Amy Lee. Alma Linhardt. Mary Newton. Emma Hughes.	Ger. Asst. 8th year. 8th year. 7th year. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 6th year. 3d year. 2d year.	1518 Chase street. 4140 Kirby Road. 1416 Pullan avenue. 1534 Lingo street. Bollman avenue. 4307 Hamilton avenue. 1756 Hamfield street. 1617 Dexter avenue. Hartwell, Ohio. 245 Rochelle street. College Hill, Ohio. 4228 Dane street.

## LINCOLN SCHOOL.

SCHOOL EDIFICE.—Corner of Delta and Golden avenues. Built in 1898; cost \$63,625; has 18 rooms and seats 850 pupils. The lot, 150 by 208 feet, cost \$4,000.

School Trustee, G. F. OSLER.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Richard C. Yowell Frank P. Brown Herman H. Schrader Ida Westerman Ella Leen Laura Schroerlucke Hattie E. Melvin Lottie Murphy Emma G. Schadell Harriet McCullagh Wary Foy	Principal. Eng. Asst. German. 8th year. 7th year. 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year.	3450 Observatory Place, H. P. 2824 Erie avenue. 2348 Ohio avenue. 3611 Woodbridge Place. 3246 Walworth avenue. Du Casse Hotel, Avondale. 3911 Columbia avenue. 2528 Hackberry street. Nash and Vandyke streets. 1351 Delta avenue. 2917 Eastern avenue.

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NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Mary Brickley. Mary Perkins. Lizzie McCluskey. Corinne Strafer. Ada M. Kelley. Helen Rosenstein. Florence Rardon.	3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year.	1209 John street. 3459 Observatory Place, H. P. 414 Torrence Road. 320 East-side Avenue, H. P. 5537 Tompkins ave., Madsonv'le 2329 Ashland avenue. 3769 Rosedale ave, Linwood.

#### LINWOOD SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Russell and Eastern avenues. The building is two stories high, and is heated by steam. There are 10 class rooms in daily use. Four rooms were built in 1871 at a cost of \$6,000; 2 additional rooms were built in 1883 at a cost of \$3,000; 4 rooms in 1893 at a cost of \$15,000. There are 10 rooms in the building, with a seating capacity of 500 pupils. The lot on which the building stands is 135 feet front and 310 feet deep.

School Trustee, G. F. OSLER.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Albert Schwartz. Jessie B. Strate. Florence Wilson Nellie Kelley Florence McNamara Edith Sariner. Carrie Seaman. Margaret Lusby. Druzilla Anderson. Elsa Mueller. Ella Turner.	Principal. 8th year. 7th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 3d year. 2d year. 1st year. German. Kindergarten.	1334 Lincoln avenue. 4703 Beech st., Madisonville. 229 Congress avenue. 5537 Tompkins ave., Madisonv'le 312 West Seventh street. 262 Carrel street. 1335 Meier avenue. 943 East Third street. 3309 Westside avenue. 3718 Morris Place. Loveland, Ohio.

# McKINLEY SCHOOL AND COLONIES AT CALIFORNIA AND THREE MILE.

School Edifices.—Eastern avenue and Tennyson street. Built in 1876; cost \$42,775; has 12 rooms and seats for 780 pupils; lot 120 by 340 feet; cost \$12,500.

Californa—New Richmond pike, has 4 rooms; seats for 140 pupils; lot 183 by 223 feet.

THREE-MILE—New Richmond pike and Three-Mile road; built 1885; cost \$2,000; has 1 room and seats for 60 pupils; lot 200 by 225 feet.

School Trustee, G. F. OSLER.

# McKINLEY SCHOOL AND COLONIES AT CALIFORNIA AND THREE MILE—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
G. C. Emig.  *Arthur Lunsford. †George H. Davis. Lottie Murphy.  Sylvia Ewan.  William J. Strouse.  *Naomi Hildebrandt. Ida H. McKinnie. Grace Hill.  Fannie M. Madden. Carrie H. Ferris.  *Faye Brammer. Rosa W. Buerger.  Martha Odoms. Clara A. Stocker. Pearl Weiler.  * California.  † Three-Mile.	8th, 7th, 6th yrs. 6th to 1st year. 6th year. 5th year. 5th and 4th yrs. 5th, 4th and 3d yrs. 4th year. 3d year. 3d and 2d year. 2d year. 2d and 1st year. 1st year. 1st year. German.	32 Conklin street. 4114 Eastern avenue. Tobasco, Ohio. 2528 Hackberry street. 2514 May street. California, O., R. R. No. 1. Columbia, Ohio. 3825 Eastern avenue. 348 Tusculum avenue. 4703 Stewart ave., Madisonville. 345 Tusculum avenue. California. 2343 Wheeler street. 3752 Isabelle street. 318 Stites avenue. 2991 Observatory avenue.

## MORGAN SCHOOL AND COLONY AT MT. ADAMS.

School Edifice.—Ellen street, corner of Mary. Built 1903; cost \$101,-200; has 16 rooms and auditorium and seats for 900 pupils; lot, average dimensions, 92 by 185 feet; cost \$9,000; additional lot, 23 by 100 feet; cost \$1,035. Mt. Adams School: Lot 105.75 by 176.90; cost \$16,295; has 8 rooms and seats for 450 pupils; cost \$38,150.

School Trustee, S.	EDWIN HAMILTON.	
NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
W. S. Flinn. Anna C. Doepke C. B. Bonham. Anna B. Lewis. Susie Parry. *Helen M. Bryan. *Ella V. Sheehan. Matilda T. Armstrong. Bessie Flynn. Kate Sullivan. Grace Harwood. Florence Jacobs. Clara B. Cook. Laura E. Browne. Emily K. Hopkins. Martha Hennessy. *Katheryn Kolker. Maude Corbin. Josie A. Minten. Mabel Witzenbacher Elizabeth Peters. Edith Hill. * Morgan Colony at	Principal. 1st Ger. Asst: Tth year. 6th year. 8th and 7th yrs. 6th and 3th yrs. 5th and 3d yrs. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 1st year. 3d year. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 2d and 1st yrs. 4th and 3d yrs. 1st year. 1st year.	1972 Cleneay ave., Norwood. Reading Rd., nr. Sherman avenue. 6216 Kemper st., Madisonville. 2102 Fulton ave., Walnut Hills. 3904 Regent ave., Norwood. 1226 Louden ave., Eden Park. 1047 Celestial st., Mt. Adams. 2113 Fulton ave., Walnut Hills. 3429 Highland Pl., Avondale. 1215 Locust st., Walnut Hills. 3429 Highland Pl., Avondale. 1215 St. Charles Place, H. P. 2525 Hemlock st., Wal. Hills. 508 Baum street. 3616 Morris Pl., Station C. 628 E. Fifth street. 48 Haddon Hall, Avondale. 1237 Ida street, Mt. Adams. 314 Woodward street. 547 Betts street. 345 Brookline ave., Clifton.
Mt. Adams.		

#### NORTH FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Baltimore pike. Has 12 rooms and seats for 700 pupils. Built 1891-92; cost \$82,716.78; lot cost \$4,720.

School Trustee, A. D. SHOCKLEY.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
John Akels	Principal.	Ortiz Bldg., Fourth and Sycamore streets.
William Juhling	Ger. Asst.	1511 Blair ave., Walnut Hills.
Elizabeth M. Clyde	8th and 7th yrs.	1015 Dayton street.
Clara H. Albrecht	6th year.	3515 Wilson ave., Avondale.
Florence E. Chace		1878 Fairfax ave., E. W. H.
Leslie Morrell		2635 Alms Place.
Bertha Beushausen		
Anna Buechner		245 Shillito street.
Zada A. DeHan		8 North Warwick, Avondale.
Eliza Doll		
		729 McMillan street, W. H.
Katherine Deckebach	1st yr. Eng. & Ger.	1614 Western avenue.

## OYLER SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Storrs, Burns and Stabler streets. Built 1872-'78-'84'99; cost \$50,260, \$2.712, \$4,162, \$10,000; with recent additions to lot, 80 by
152 feet, \$20,000. The lot entire is now 152 by 380 feet; the house has an
auditorium with seating capacity of 300; 16 school rooms with accommodations for 800 pupils, and departments for kindergarten, manual training
and domestic science.

\*Colony—State avenue, north of Liberty, has 2 rooms with seatings for

100 pupils.

School Trustee, A.		
NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
O. P. Voorhes. J. W. Bursk. Karl Herrle. Catherine Meagher Kate Perin Margaret Flanagan. Anna Reilly. Carrie Armstrong. Alice Murphy.  Emma Rieman. Stella Och. Minnie Preiszer. Kate A. Baader. Celia Fettweis Louise Kessing. Alice Morehouse. Elsa Pfaffinger. Bernice Phelps. Electa Strasser. *Julia Donohue. *State Avenue Colony	Eng. Asst. Ger. Asst, 5th, 6th, 7th year. 6th year. 6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 3d year Eng. 4th year. 3d year Ger. 3d year. 2d year. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year. Ist year. Kinderg'ten Asst. 1st and 2d yrs. Kinderg'ten Asst. 1st and 2d yrs. List and 2d yrs. Kinderg'ten Asst.	6 Linton street.

## RASCHIG SCHOOL.

School Edifice-Northeast corner of Elm and Canal; built 1888-1905; cost \$87,325; has 18 rooms and seats for 1,080 pupils; auditorium cost \$10,000; lot 175 by 120 feet; cost \$78,500.

School Trustee, ROBERT E. COGHILL.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
C. H. Porter	Principal.	Main st. and Deerfield Rd., Madisonville.
A. T. Marsh Fred Wehe	1st Eng. Asst. 1st Ger. Asst	5706 Peabody ave., Madisonville. 2411 Ohio avenue.
Elizabeth Thorndike Margaret Gregg	5th, 6th, 7th yrs. 5th, 6th, 7th yrs.	3549 Bevis ave., Evanston. The Saxony, Ninth & Race.
Lillie Birkenbusch Clara Roth	5th, 6th, 7th yrs. 5th, 6th, 7th yrs. 5th, 6th, 7th yrs.	533 Findlay street. 2016 Crown st., Norwood. 225 Shillito st., Mt. Auburn.
Alvina Hollenberg Ada Murphy Alice Sanky	5th, 6th, 7th yrs. 4th year.	241 East University avenue. 518 Howell street.
Rosa J. Grossman Matilda Schwiering	4th year. 4th year.	10 East View, The Glencoe. 3221 Jefferson avenue.
Wilma Smith	3d year. 3d year.	728 Park ave., Newport, Ky. 2671 Bellevue ayenue.
Bertha Franken Hattie Levy	2d year. 2d year.	717 West Ninth street. S. W. Cor. Kenton and Morgan streets.
Mollie J. Neely Hattie A. Meyer	1st year. 1st year.	1524 Forest avenue. 1323 Race street.
Dorothy Grischy Emma Hutzler	1st year. 1st, 2d, 3d yr. Ger.	2440 Clifton avenue. 3235 Bishop street.

#### RIVERSIDE.

Boundary includes all of former village of Riverside and newly annexed

territory on west.

School Edifice.—Lower River road; contains 8 rooms; cost \$55,000 School Trustee, A. L. Tischbein.

	L. TISCHBEIN.	
NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
J. B. Johnston. D. S. Richards. Amelia Niedermeyer. Kate M. Sweeny. Edith Reilly. Linnie Schroyer. Olive Campbell. Carolyn Hastings. Carrie Biedinger. Madge Godley. Eliza Winkelman. *W. M. Chidlaw. *Julia Schiele * Old Riverside Colony. †C. R. Coulthard	2d and 1st yrs.	1719 Hewitt ave., Wal. Hills. 309 West Seventh street. 952 Grand ave., Price Hill. 3515 Southside ave., Riverside. 453 Considine ave., Price Hill. 3467 Leland ave., Riverside. 3188 Hillside ave., Riverside. 3158 Hillside ave., Riverside. 1057 E. McMillan, Wal. Hills. Harrison, Ohio. Cleves, Ohio. Cleves, Ohio. 107 Saunders st., Mr. Auburn. Cleves, Ohio.

## RIVERSIDE—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
†Cora V. Luse †Anderson's Ferry Colony. ‡Wm. Flinchpaugh		Mt. Healthy, O.  Home City, Ohio. Home City, Ohio.

## SHERMAN SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Eighth street, west of John. Built 1855-'79; cost \$3,723-\$35,820; has 24 rooms, and seats for 1,325 pupils. Original lot 60 by 200 feet; cost \$2,100; additional lot 63 by 100 feet, on Ninth street; cost \$10,200; additional lot 63 by 100 feet, on Eighth street; cost \$13,630; 6-room annex on Ninth street, built 1892; cost \$27,000; seats for 350 pupils.

School Trustee, R. W. Miller.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
W. S. Strickland	Principal. Ger. Asst.	2005 Hudson ave., Norwood.
Emil Kramer (½ time). A. L. Eyler	Eng. Asst.	1334 Broadway. 1908 Crown ave., Norwood.
Dora Reis	5th year.	Barclay Flats, Avondale.
Elfinda J. Baughman	5th year.	Barclay Flats, Avondale.
Elizabeth Sullivan	4th year.	1817 Josephine st., Mt. Auburn.
Mary Barnes	4th year.	4226 Williamson place, North-
		side.
Matilda F. Nicholson	4th year.	1031 Findlay st.
Virginia E. Schopp	4th yr. Ger.	302 Ludlow ave., Clifton.
Amanda Curth		378 Terrace ave., Clifton.
Elenor Schiel	3d year.	555 Howell ave., Clifton.
Adelaide J. Molony	3d year. 3d year.	437 Hopkins st. 850 East Third st.
Lillian Cox Emily Conrad		1421 Chase ave.
Eleanor Berne		707 West Ninth st.
Nellie Gray		3778 Liston ave., Riverside.
Clara E. Furry	2d year.	517 Carmalt st., Mt. Auburn.
Emma Hardung	1st vr. Ger. & Eng.	32 East McMillan st.
Bertha Selbert	1st yr. Ger.	3019 Jefferson ave.
Sallie Smiley		1235 Ida st.
Magdalene Dilg	1st year.	1808 Logan st.
Ettie Spelman	1st year.	936 Armory ave.
Laura H. Jones		2055 Eastern ave.
Florence Poor	Kinderg'ten Asst.	Wallace ave., Covington, Ky.

## VINE STREET SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Vine and St. Joe streets. Built 1886-'87; cost \$33,072; has 12 rooms and seats for 600 pupils; lot 163 by 145 feet; cost \$18,333.33. School Trustee, George Friedlein.

# VINE STREET—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
William Kaefer	Ger. Supf. Asst. 5th & 6th yr. Ger. 6th year. 5th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th year. 4th year Ger. 3d year Ger. 2d year Ger. 2d year. 1st year. 1st year Ger.	407 Ludlow ave., Clifton. 426 Hopkins street. 901 Paradrome street, 320 Woodward street, 4226 Ivanhoe ave., Norwood. 2373 Wilder avenue. 54 W. McMillan street, 3545 Wilson ave., Avondale. 418 Mill st., Lockland, O. Nash ave., Mt. Lookout. Baxter ave., Avondale. 2516 Ravine street, 3419 Stathem ave., Westwood. 1945 Maple ave., Norwood. 124 E. McMillan street.

## WARSAW SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Glenway avenue, near Sunset avenue. Built 1886 cost \$40,000; has 8 rooms and seats for 360 pupils. School Trustee, John B. Peaslee.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
John H. Carson. U. L. Monce. Ida L. Abbott. Kath. G. Sullivan. Inez M. White. Sallie Corrigan. Loretta Sullivan. Louise H. Jenert.	6th and 7th yrs. 5th year. 4th year. 3d year. 2d year. 1st year.	Delhi, Ohio. 306 Delmar ave, St. Bernard. 2119 Gilbert avenue. Station F. City. 409 Grand ave., Price Hill. 731 Hawthorne ave., Price Hill. Station F. City. 22 E. McMillan street.

#### WEBSTER SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Findlay and Bremen streets. Built in 1898; cost \$63,260; has 18 rooms and gymnasium, and seats for 950 pupils; lot 120 by 175-200 feet; cost \$38,275.
School Trustee, George Friedlein.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Mary O'Neill Josephine Herbrick	4th year. 4th year Ger. 3d and 4th yrs. 1 yr. Eng. & Ger.	2702 May street, Wal. Hills. 426 Hopkins street. 3425 Osage st., Price Hill. 19 East Daniel street. 1416 Elm street. 555 Howell avenue. 3557 Wilson avenue. 132 West Court street. 1503 Bremen street. 3144 Vine street. 2341 Clifton avenue.

## WEBSTER-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Louise Hoffmann Katherine M. Doyle Laura T. Horst Katherine L. Geisenhofer Nellie L. McGuire Marie M. Zimpelman Emma Hollaender Alma Bloom Ethel May Weaver	2d year. 2d year Ger. 1st & 2d yrs. Ger. 1st and 2d yrs. 1st year. 1st year Ger. K. G. Director.	3918 Forest ave., Norwood. 3590 Eden ave., Avondale. 2126 Ohio avenue. 523 Rockdale avenue.

## WESTWOOD.

School Edifice—Corner Harrison and Montana avenue; erected 1909, has 17 class rooms, besides kindergarten, giving seats for 815 pupils; cost of building \$209,407; old lot, 195 feet front on Harrison, 412 feet on Montana 102 feet on Epworth; value, \$15,000; new lot, 257 feet additional on Harrison, cost \$10,000.

School Trustee, F. E. Wesselmann.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
J. O. Beck Richard Buecklers John F. Arundel Cordelia Muskeamp Minnie Louise Wilson Maud Maddox Elizabeth Diserens Mary E. Hagerty May C. Crowley Kate M. Greiser Aline Morgan Helen Allgaier Blanche Sullivan Mabel E. Hawke Augusta L. Roos Katherine M. Bertling K. Roberta Davy Pocahontas Dodds	3d to 8th yr. Ger.  8th year.  7th year.  6th year.  6th year.  5th year.  4th year.  4th year.  4th year.  2d year.  2d year.  2d year.  2d year.  2d year.  6ger.  Kindergarten.	332 Ellen street. 3919 Harrison ave., Cheviot. 1834 Chase street. 2262 Harper ave., Norwood. 2711 Price avenue. 1524 Chapel street. 3778 Liston avenue. Station L. Cincinnati, O. 3284 Dayton avenue. 2921 Werk Road. 1817 Josephine st., Mt. Auburn. 657 E. McMillan st., W. H. 131 Parker st., Clifton Heights.

## WHITTIER SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Osage and Woodlawn avenues, Price Hill. Built in 1894; cost \$78,446; has 16 rooms and seats 800 pupils; lot 325 by 227 feet; cost \$5,000.

School Trustee, John B. Peaslee.

## WHITTIER—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Edward D. Roberts U. D. Clephane Henry Herrle Fanny Dunn Mary B. Paddack Margaret Mack Anna M. Brooks Ida L. Kellum Laura E. Johnson Cora B. Harwood Eva Malsbary Bessie Belleville Hattie M. Fearnley Alice H. Hirst Julie C. O'Hara Rose K. Dehner Ida H. Guntrum Lottie Taylor	Eng. Asst. German. 8th Grade. 7th Grade. 6th Grade. 5th Grade. 5th Grade. 4th Grade. 4th Grade. 4th Grade. 3rd Grade. 3rd & 2nd Grade. 1st Grade. 1st Grade.	1620 Dudley street. 651 East McMillan street. 2314 Rohs street. 469 Considine avenue. 525 Vaughn road. 802 Academy avenue. 919 Hawthorne avenue. 747 Woodlawn avenue. 944 Elberon avenue. 471 Crestline avenue. Rossmoyne, O. 803 Purcell avenue. Leland avenue. 743 Hawthorne avenue. 262 McCormick place. 974 Hawthorne avenue. 1037 Academy avenue. 633 Hawthorne avenue.

## WINDSOR SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Windsor street and St. James avenue. Built-1886 to 1888; cost \$44,964; has 12 rooms and seats for 600 pupils. Lot 141 by 400 feet; cost \$20,000; 4 additional rooms built in 1892; seats for 240 pupils; cost \$15,040.

School Trustee, George W. Harper.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Ada M. Wheeler. A. R. Webster. Louise Chatterton. Marion B. Leach. Elizabeth Kolker. Erneste Toepfert. Virginia Olhaber. Thessie Cundy. Anna P. Alexander. Therese Otten. Virginia W. Pearne. Ida Toepfert. Charlotte Strubbe. Mima E. Woolman Laura Harig. Emma Eger. Helen Moleux. Vesta Swanson.	1st Eng. Asst. 7th year. 6th year. 6th and 5th years. German. 5th year. 4th year. 3rd year. 3rd year. German. 2nd year. 2nd year. 1st year. 1st year. Kindergarten.	The Nelson, Kemper lane.  2114 St. James avenue. 3039 Hackberry street. 2621 Stanton avenue. Haddon Hall, Flat 48, Avondale. 2222 St. James avenue. 2809 Park avenue. 2915 Rogers place. 2921 Woodburn avenue. 1613 East McMillan street. 3 Crescent place. 2222 St. James avenue. 2222 Oak street, Mt. Auburn. 2303 Park avenue. 2155 Loth street. 1814 Fairfax avenue. 2017 Kemper st., Madisonville. 2307 Kemper lane.

#### WINTON PLACE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Corner Winton road and Hand avenue. Built in 1888; has 8 rooms and seats for 400 pupils; cost \$20,000; 4 one-room colonies in yard. Original lot 125 by 299.75 feet; cost \$500. Additional lot 90.4 by 203.83 feet; cost \$2,000. Additional lot 60 by 299.75 feet and 19.98 by 79.25 feet; cost \$4,200.

School Trustee, EDWARD I. DURR.

Benedi Trustee, 22		
NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
W. H. Maddux. Hazle T. Cairns. Elizabeth Hale. Mabel A. Moore. Jane H. Anderson. Charlotte C. Clemen. Ella M. Mulholland. Edith M. Stegner. Ennma P. Hahn. Mary B. Sheen. Edna M. Butterworth.	6th year. 5th year. 4th year. 4th & 3rd yrs. Ger. 4th & 3rd years. 3d year. 2d year. 1st year.	4745 Winton rd., Winton Place. 5673 Huntington ave., Col. Hill. 751 Hand ave., Winton Place. 4319 Haight ave., Station A, City 4811 Winton rd., Winton Place. 2603 Dennis st., Mt. Auburn. 1841 Josephine st., Mt. Auburn. 1512 Chase ave., Station A, City. "The Helena." Helen & Burnet. aves., Mt. Auburn. 4255 Dane st., Northside.
Christine M. Wolf		4235 Brookside ave., Sta. A, City

#### FIRST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Baymiller street, opposite Gest street. Built 1908; cost \$270,140; has 30 classrooms, seats for 1,350 pupils, gymnasium, playrooms, teachers', assembly and retiring rooms, auditorium, Domestic Science and Manual Training rooms, library, museum, supply and check rooms. Lot 204 by 309 feet. Total cost \$49,147.

School Trustee, Reinhart W. Pagels.

	E. W. Wilkinson. Principal. Gottlieb Mueller. 1st Ger. Asst. Fred S. Eicher. 1st Eng. Asst. Ist Eng. Enter Enter. Ist Eng. Asst. Ist Eng. Enter Enter. Ist Eng. Asst. Ist Eng. Enter Enter. Ist Eng. Enter. Ist Eng. Enter. Ist Eng. Asst. Ist Eng. Enter Enter. Ist Eng. Enter.	School Hustee, Reinhard W. Lagels.			
Gottlieb Mueller	Gottlieb Mueller	NAME.		RESIDENCE.	
		Gottlieb Mueller Fred S. Eicher Phebe B. Logan Ella Lytle Maurice P. Ryan Grace H. Coney Minnie McKenzie Rebecca M. Cone Charles L. Miller Stella M. Wagner Margaret M. Rennick Jennie Kinsella Gertrude O'Donnell Susan Rennick Susie M. Best Valeska Danziger Anna Hardaway Etta L. Cameron	1st Ger. Asst. 1st Eng. Asst. 1st Eng. Asst. 1st year. 1sth year.	2621 Fenton avenue, 930 Richmond street. 1530 Blair ave., Walnut Hills. The Glencoe, Mt. Auburn. 49 West Fifth street. 31 East McMillan street. Nash ave., Mt. Lookout. 1614 Chase street. 3633 Zinsle ave., Kennedy H'ts. Ninth and Linn streets. 908 West Ninth street. 2613 Ashland avenue. 1526 Lingo street. 908 West Ninth street, 908 West Ninth street. 908 West Ninth street. 908 Bella Vista place. 12 Lendon court, Avondale. 210 Wentworth av., Wyoming.	

#### FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Minnie E. Hazard Charles F. Hanselman Mary Fitzgerald Lillian Brockmire Edith Morrison Minna J. Scheuing	Special. Special. Special. Special.	3816 West Eighth street. Madisonville, O. Palace Hotel or Excello, O. 3754 Oakley avenue. 9 St. James place. 1756 Hanfield street, Northside.

## THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Franklin street, between Main and Sycamore. Built 1870; cost \$85,488; has 22 rooms and seats 1,200 pupils. Lot 155 by 100 feet; cost \$12,507. Destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1906; cost \$53,000. School Trustee, C. M. Corry.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
George F. Sands Earl C. Trisler Emil Kramer Whittier Burnet Eliza Hardaway Ella Z. Willson Ella A. Rothe Marguerite H. Lloyd Irma Myers Ella J. Barnard Helen R. Hunsiker Charlotte E. Neeb	1st Asst. 1st Ger. Asst. 8th year. 8th year. 8th year. 7th year. 7th year. 7th year. 7th year. 7th year.	Madisonville, O. Home City, O. 1334 Broadway. 3009 Mathers st. 9 Bella Vista place, W. H. 1039 Baymiller st. 258 Ludlow ave., Clifton. Bigelow ave., Mt. Auburn. 1337 Burdett ave., Walnut Hills. 325 Broadway. Milford, O. 1705 Sycamore st., Flat 6.

# FOURTH INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

School Edifice-West side of Baymiller street, north of Dayton. Built 1851-'60-'78; cost \$10,919-\$3,755-\$3,210; has 9 rocms; Dayton street lot 641/2 by 160 feet; cost \$2,902; Baymiller street lot 60 by 150 feet; cost \$400; new Baymiller street lot 35 by 175 feet; cost \$4,204. Six additional rooms, built 1882; cost \$15,927.31; seats 720 pupils. School Trustee, Christian Erhardt.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Samuel T. Logan. Adolph F. Lotter. Louis Hahn. Charles A. Sicke. Mary Benninger. Enma Meinhardt. Lucy D. Ambrose. Laura Hasselbach. Mary L. See. Edna M. Otte. Laura Gehrlein.	Principal. 1st Eng. Asst. 1st Ger. Asst.	Wardell ave., Westwood. 2425 McMicken avenue. 2801 Scioto street. 1622 Cooper street. 2233 Kemper lane. Madisonville, O. 2622 Gilbert avenue. 1726 Freeman avenue. 230 Park ave., Hartwell, O. 1543 Baymiller street.

# FOURTH INTERMEDIATE—Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Florence Grant	7th Grade. 6th Grade. 6th Grade. 6th Grade. 6th Grade. 6th Grade. 6th Grade.	1558 John street. 1604 Chase street. Northside. 237 Stetson st., Mt. Auburn. 2629 Alms place. 3943 Forest ave., S. Norwood. Madeira, O. 8 East Ninth street.

## HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Fifth street, opposite Mound. Built 1853; cost \$23,375; has 11 rooms and seats for 531 pupils. Lot 90 by 200 feet. Addition of six rooms; built 1887-'88; cost \$20,378.

Mary B. Prather		POSITION	
Alan Sanders	NAME.	OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
	Alan Sanders O. W. Martin. J. Warren Ritchey. T. Warrington Gosling. Fred Alvin King. Joseph Grever. Mamimilian Braam. Thos. R. Berry. B. H. Siehl. E. A. Poos. Erich F. Bergman. Louis E. Aiken. Clara B. Jordan. Alice W. Hall. Anna M. Goodloe. Emma Morhard. Mary B. Prather Eleanor C. O'Connell. M. Julia Bentley. Lucy M. Lambdin. Ella E. Brite. Hermine Hansen. Jennie Allgaier.	Principal.  1st to 4th years. 2d & 4th years. 2d, 3d & 4th yrs. 1st year. 1st, 2d & 4th yrs. 1st & 2d years. Gymnastics. German. Music. 1st to 4th years. 1st year. 2d, 3d & 4th yrs. 1st year. 2d, 3d & 4th yrs. 1st & 2d years. 1st & 2d years. 1st & 2d years. 1st & 2d years. 1st to 4th years. 1st & 2d years. 1st to 4th years. 1st & 2d years. 1st & 2d years.	College Hill. Westwood. Loveland, O. 415 Considine avenue. 559 Evanswood. 2 "Romaine," Clifton. 1522 Hapsburg avenue. College Hill. Glendale. 2220 Ohio avenue. 2716 Scioto street. 212 Calhoun street. College Hill. "Roanoke," Ludlow ave. Morrison avenue, Clifton. 401 McApin avenue. 24 "Navarre," Gilbert avenue. "Roanoke," Ludlow ave. 1308 Broadway. 3471 Evans place, Clifton. "Glencoe," Mt. Auburn. 2100 Grand street, Walnut Hills. "Glencoe," Mt. Auburn. Westwood.

## WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL.

SCHOOL EDIFICE.—Corner Burdett and Ashland avenues. Built 1895; cost \$120,503; has 16 rooms, gymnasium and assembly-room; seats for 760 pupils. Lot 200 by 200 feet; cost \$24,042.

## WALNUT HILLS HIGH-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Wm. Taylor Harris	Principal.	3810 Spencer avenue, Norwood.
Atley S. Henshaw	1st 2d and 4th yrs.	
Herman E. Newman	4th year.	2543 Moorman avenue.
Emerson Venable	2d and 4th years.	3649 Vineyard place, Station C.
Nelson A. Walker	3d and 4th years.	48 St. Leger flats.
Julius Fuchs	1st to 4th years.	3236 Burnet avenue.
A. M. Crane		Pleasant Ridge, O.
Ernest M. Benedict	2d and 3d years.	857 Hutchins avenue.
Arthur Knoch	1st to 4th years	360 Hearn avenue,
Alfred Monnez	3d and 4th years.	723 McMillan street.
Edward F. Macke	1st year.	1708 Hewitt avenue.
Siegfried Geismar		3029 Woodburn avenue.
Laura E. Aldrich	1st to 4th years.	3414 Burch avenue.
Alice L. Betts	1st year.	3307 Stettinius avenue.
Estelle R. Bode	2d year.	4230 Langland avenue.
Agnes L. Brown	1st year.	851 Hutchins avenue.
Jeannette Cist	1st to 4th years.	4800 Hamilton avenue.
Nora Ettlinger	1st vear.	3415 Harvey avenue.
Alma S. Fick	2d to 4th years.	1828 Fairfax avenue.
Emma Johnston	1st and 2d years.	66 Hollister street.
Anne H. King	1st to 4th years.	2633 Alms place.
Frances Kohnky	2d to 4th years.	Crown street and Essex place.
Clara D. Klemm		5021 Moore st., Madisonville, O.
Margaret E. Layman	2d and 3d years.	1731 East McMillan street.
Jane S. O'Hara	1st year.	262 McCormick place.
Fleanor Passel	1st and 2d years.	1804 Fairmount avenue.
Helen Schrader	1st to 4th years.	2442 Highland avenue.
Louise Spilman	1st to 4th years.	3825 Eastern avenue.
Rachel V. Wheeler	2d and 3d years.	The Nelson, Walnut Hills.
Belle Woods	1st and 2d years.	2156 Grand street.
Emma R. Frick	3d and 4th years.	2414 Ashland ave., Norwood.
Daniel L. Burke		516 West Seventh street.
Arthur E. Breece	1st year.	Helen st. and Burnet ave.
Erna Kruckemeyer	1st and 2d years.	2615 Euclid avenue.
Alice E. VonStein	1st and 2d years.	The Tevanagh, Knott ave.
Elizabeth C. Zanoni	1st year.	357 Howell avenue.

# WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—Franklin street, between Sycamore and Broadway. Built 1854-'67-'80; cost \$51,800-\$16.000-\$5,807; has 14 rooms and seats for 582 pupils; lot 215 by 200 feet, the property of the Woodward Fund. The new Woodward High School is in process of erection on the site of the old building. The school is accommedated for the year 1909-10 in the Second and Third Intermediate buildings.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Edmund D. Lyon. Wm. H. Pabodie. Fred Homburg. J. W. Simon. F. C. Gores.	2d to 4th year. 4th year. 3d year.	Madisonville, O. Wyoming, O. 104 West Clifton avenue. 457 Considine ave., Price Hill. 2928 Hackberry street, W. H.

# WOODWARD HIGH-Continued.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
A. O. Jones	Drawing. Gymnastics. 2d to 4th year. 1st year. 1st and 2d years. 1st and 2d years. 1st and 4th years. 1st year. 1st year. 1st to 3d year. 2d to 3d year. 2d to 4th year. 2d and 3d years. 2d to 4th year. 3d and 4th years. 2d to 4th year. 2d and 3d years. 2d and 4th years. 2d and 4th years.	2315 Upland place. 205 Oak street. 2608 Jefferson avenue. 1727 Hewitt avenue. 3206 Woodburn avenue. Jefferson avenue. 3435 Observatorv place. Blue Ash, O. 1924 Delaware ave., Norwood. 1833 Josephine street. 220 McCormick place. 1338 Broadway. The Eden, Sinton avenue. 271 McGregor avenue. 4307 Hamilton avenue. 4307 Hamilton avenue. 2711 Price avenue, Price Hill. 5501 Montgomery road.
Amy L. Schoff Margaretta Burnet	2d and 3d years. 1st year.	847 Oak street, Walnut Hills. The Ortiz, 4th and Sycamore.
Mary C. Burnet Else A. Raschig Clara Dauman Mary Geneva Redd Louise B. Wurtz	1st and 2d years. 1st, 2d and 3d yrs. 1st and 2d years.	The Ortiz, 4th and Sycamore. 618 Prospect place, Avondale. 3532 Edwards road, Hyde Park. 2533 Gilbert ave., Walnut Hills. 3025 Beekman street.

# ORAL SCHOOL.

School Edifice.—A rented house, south side Sixth street, opposite Cutter street.
School Trustee, John Gigos.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
	4th and 6th years. 5th year. 3d year. 2d year.	The Sterling, Sixth and Mound. 517 West Eighth street. 4233 Langland ave., Northside. 603 W. Rockdale av., Avondale. 4923 Marion st., East Norwood. 3004 Mont Clair av., Westwood.

## SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE,	RESIDENCE.
Ida GaddumSylvia Strauss	4th and 5th years. 1st to 3d years.	1537 Pullan avenue, Northside. 2122 Fulton ave., Walnut Hills.

# BOYS' SPECIAL SCHOOL.

932 Poplar street.

NAME.	POSITION OR GRADE.	RESIDENCE.
Andrew J. Willey William Harrell Mrs. Clara E. Willey	Assistant.	932 Poplar st. Cleves, O. 932 Poplar st.

# DRAWING DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
William H. Vogel Elsa Schwaab Isabelle Geiger Henrietta Fischer Elsa Rausenberger Lillian Mentel Grace Hall Elizabeth Hyde Gladys Erwin Virginia Murphy Edna Hecker	1622 Dexter ave., Walnut Hills. 1916 Elm street. 2715 Euclid avenue, Mt. Auburn. 161 Bosley street. "The Barclay," Avondale. 3457 Observatorv Place. 3524 Montgomery Road. "The Washington Flats," Race street. "The Washington Flats," Race street.

# MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Walter H. Aiken. Louis E. Aiken. Joseph Surdo. William Rickel. Alfred Hartzel. W. A. Hastie. John C. Donovan, Jr. Chas. H. Robinson. Gustav Clemens Victor Groneweg. E. Jane Wisenall.	College Hill. Willard ave. and Edwards Rd. 2185 Harrison avenue. 946 Hatch street. 1621 Waverly avenue. 2606 Euclid avenue. 2623 Kemper Lane. 2716 Vine street. Westwood.

# MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Frank H. Ball Horace D. Chipman. Wm. R. Sage. Clarence R. Walker. John M. Schick. C. Edwin Johnson. Alf. E. Anderson. Leonidas R. Chalker. Richard G. Bilger. Walter C. Keys. W. C. Johnson. Elmer W. Christy. Corwin Arthur. Walter S. Berry.	4604 Simpson ave., Madisonville, O. 47 Center street, Sayler Park, O. 3942 Elsmere ave., South Norwood. 2856 Eric avenue, Hyde Park. 2117 Huntington Pl., Mt. Auburn. Red Bank Rd., Madisonville, O. 3439 Duncan ave., Hyde Park. Ring Place, Price Hill. 3442 Highland Place, Avondale. 1618 Vine street. 5001 Linden street, Norwood, O. Mt. Washington, O.
Edith M. Brown. Fred. M. Holder, Jr. W. Glen Davis. Geo. H. Crellin Isadore H. Dube. Merle C. Merriman.	The Glencoe, Mt. Auburn.

# DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE,
Charlotte M. Ullrich. Bertha K. Weiland. I Lillian Bronson. Hazel H. Radcliffe. J. Eva Nevison. Bazie H. Bowen. Ella G. Neave. Martha Shumard. Elizabeth McLaughlin. Grace H. Hopson. Myrtle Snyder. Miriam Worthington. Clementine Pierson. Eva Pinkham. Laura Todd Grace Marshall. Alice Goode.	The Glencoe, Mt. Auburn. 19 Roanoke Bldg., Clifton. Madisonville. Madisonville. 1318 Burdette ave., Walnut Hills. 1320 Burdette ave., Walnut Hills. McMillan avenue. Dorchester street, Mt. Auburn. 1230 Myrtle ave., Walnut Hills. 222 Hosea avenue, Clifton. Wyoming.

# PENMANSHIP DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
A. H. Steadman. Elizabeth M. Holder. Ernestine Dienst. Cecilia Goldberg. Norma E. Boebinger. Laura O'Neill.	4244 Brookside avenue. Mt. Healthy. 616 Shillito street. 527 McAlpin street.

# PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	
Carl Ziegler Eckhardt Keller. F. L. Reuter. Wm. H. Taube. Robert Nohr Ernst Thoma Karl Zapp. R. F. Barns. Etta Kolling. Maude Andridge.	2705 Hackberry street. 288 Hellen street. 3507 Bevis avenue. 2417 Clifton avenue. 2417 Clifton avenue. 2362 Wheeler street. 3238 Gilbert avenue. 2775 Scioto street.	V

# GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
H. H. Fick, Supervisor	1828 Fairfax avenue.

# KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Julia S. Bothwell, Supervisor	Harvey and Ridgeway.

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